ED 472 030 PS 030 888

AUTHOR Zehnder-Merrell, Jane

TITLE Kids Count in Michigan Data Book, 2002: County Profiles of

Child and Family Well-Being.

INSTITUTION Kids Count in Michigan, Lansing.; Michigan League for Human

Services, Lansing.

SPONS AGENCY Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD.; Kellogg

Foundation, Battle Creek, MI.

PUB DATE 2002-00-00

NOTE 216p.; Pranab Rajbhandari and Jim Lunday secured and compiled

the data. For the 2001 Data Book, see ED 458 978. Also funded

by the Skillman Foundation, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of

Michigan Foundation, as well as United Ways.

AVAILABLE FROM Kids Count in Michigan, Michigan League for Human Services,

1115 South Pennsylvania Ave., Suite 202, Lansing, MI 48912-1658 (\$15, plus \$3 shipping and handling). Tel: 800-837-5436

(Toll Free); Web site: http://www.milhs.org.

PUB TYPE Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive

(141)

EDRS PRICE EDRS Price MF01/PC09 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Academic Achievement; *Adolescents; Asthma; At Risk Persons;

Birth Weight; Child Abuse; Child Care; Child Health; Child

Neglect; Child Safety; Child Support; Child Welfare;
*Children; Congenital Impairments; Costs; *Counties;

Demography; Disabilities; Dropout Rate; Early Adolescents; Early Parenthood; Economically Disadvantaged; Elementary Secondary Education; Family Structure; Health Insurance; Infant Mortality; Lead Poisoning; Lunch Programs; Mortality

Rate; Outcomes of Education; Poverty; Prenatal Care; Preschool Education; Racial Differences; Reading Skills; Safety; *Social Indicators; Special Education; State Norms;

State Surveys; Statistical Data; Tables (Data); Trend

Analysis; Violence; *Well Being; Youth Problems

IDENTIFIERS Arrests; Child Mortality; *Indicators; *Michigan; Out of Home

Care; Vaccination

ABSTRACT

This KIDS COUNT data book for 2002 examines statewide and county level trends in the well-being of Michigan's children. The statistical portrait is based on the following: (1) demographics; (2) juvenile arrests; (3) teen births; (4) children of two working parents; (5) child care costs; (6) child care capacity; (7) children in subsidized child care; (8) children in families receiving FIP (Family Independence Program) cash assistance; (9) food stamps enrollment; (10) merit scholars; (11) child support; (12) health insurance; (13) lead poisoning/asthma; (14) birth defects; (15) special education; (16) children receiving SSI; (17) children in poverty; (18) children receiving free/reduced lunches; (19) less than adequate prenatal care; (20) low birthweight; (21) infant mortality; (22) child deaths; (23) families investigated for abuse; (24) victims of abuse/neglect; (25) children in out-of-home care; (26) teen deaths; (27) high school dropouts; and (28) academic performance in the sciences. Introductory comments note the data book's focus on adolescents. Section one describes what is new and different



in this year's data book. Sections two through five present current data in the areas of economic security, child health, child safety, and adolescence. Sections six and seven focus on state profiles. The remainder of the data book contains data on Michigan's 83 counties. The data book concludes with data notes and source information. (SD)

















PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Gucuational Research and improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
This document has been reproduced as
received from the person or organization
originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality. TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.











Acknowledgments

The Kids Count in Michigan Data Book 2002 was developed by Jane Zehnder-Merrell of the Michigan League for Human Services (MLHS) with the assistance of League and project staff and the support of the Advisory Committee. A special thanks is accorded to the Center for Prevention Research and Development at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign that provided special data runs from the Michigan Middle Start survey data as well as editorial comment on the adolescence discussion. Thanks also to Juliet Scarpa from Child Trends for compiling Michigan data from the National Survey of American Families.

The book represents the collaborative efforts of numerous individuals. Pranab Rajbhandari and Jim Lunday secured and compiled the data with the assistance of the following:

Central Records Division, Michigan State Police

Amy Alderman

Michigan Department of Division of Epidemiology Community Health

- · Sarah Lyon-Callo
- Division for Vital Records and Elizabeth Wasilevich
- Health Statistics Michael Beebe
 - Sharon Crawford
- Lorrie Simmons
- Childhood Lead Poisoning Glen Copeland
 - Mary Scoblic Prevention

Michigan Department of Education

Director's Office, School Support Services

- Dawn Harris
- Special Education Services James Nuttal
- Educational Assessment **Freasury**

Michigan Department of

Program

Michigan Family Phil Babcock

Children's Protective Services Independence Agency

- Lee Hunsberger
- Julie Tubbs-Lott
- Policy Analysis Division

Child Development Paul Nelson

accorded support staff at

Special recognition is

the Michigan League for

Human Services:

Office of Communications · Sean O'Keefe Karen Smith

Michigan Information Center Management and Budget Michigan Department of

· Kenneth J. Darga

- Michigan 4 Cs
- Mark Sullivan Lisa Hoffert

Wayne County Department Division Information System of Community Justice

Juvenile Justice Services Kathleen James

the book and other project activities.

given time and expertise to shape

Advisory Committee who have

Wayne State University Michigan Metropolitan Information Center Kurt Metzger

Mary Logan and Melanie Burnell Tillie Kucharek for her creativity and care in the production of the Jackie Benson, Phyllis Killips, Thanks also to the members of for their assistance on other the Kids Count in Michigan aspects of the project. county pages.

Many thanks to the reviewers, which included the following: Ann Marston, Jim Lunday, and Sharon Parks from the Michigan League for Human Services: Michele Corey and Pat Sorenson from Michigan's Children; William Long from the Michigan Federation of Private Child and Family Agencies; and Beverley McDonald from the Kids Count Advisory Committee. The Michigan project staff also acknowledges the sustained support and ongoing technical assistance from the national KIDS COUNT project staff.

Photographs by Bill Bamberger were made available by the photographer and the Flint Institute of Arts. Bill Bamberger spent a year with students at Photographs that appear in the data book were acquired independently and have no relationship to the discussion or indicator with which they appear. Most photos for this year's book were supplied by the Michigan Middle Start project, but selected photos from a special exhibit Boys will be Men: Flint Central High School through Arrists and Communities: America Creates for the Millennium, a program of the Mid Atlantic Arts Foundation.

The special section on adolescence was supported by a grant from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. and the Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Michigan Foundation, as well as United Ways. The project is funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Skillman Foundation,



Births to Michigan Teens: <18, 18-19 and Total, by County

Average Annual Number of Live Births

Market and the second s		Age < 18		<u>A</u>	ges 18-19	9	Total Bir	ths unde	r Age 20
	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
Michigan	7,137	6,456	5,089	12,564	10,375	9,792	19,701	16,831	14,881
Alcona	6	3	3	8	12	9	14	15	11
Alger	3	1	2	9	10	6	12	11	8
Allegan	55	68	57	114	102	116	169	170	173
Alpena	16	15	12	35	31	31	51	46	43
Antrim	9	11	11	26	23	25	35	35	36
Arenac	8	10	5	24	14	16	32	23	21
Baraga	4	5	6	8	7	9	12	12	14
Barry	22	31	19	61	52	48	83	8 3	67
Bay	75	60	52	140	108	100	215	169	152
Benzie	6	6	7	16	16	14	23	22	21
Berrien	201	195	147	293	246	231	493	441	378
Branch	24	22	30	65	54	56	89	76	86
Calhoun	139	143	102	242	195	192	381	338	294
Cass	36	49	27	65	64	55	101	113	and the second of the second o
Charlevoix	10	13	9	22	27	21	32	41	30
Cheboygan	12	15	10	24	28	23	36	44	33
Chippewa	17	18	18	41	39	34	58	57	52
Clare	17	17	19	52	41	33	69	58	52
Clinton	19	22	14	43	40	36	62	62	50
Crawford	16	10	9	18	20	12	34	30	21
Delta	17	15	16	41	31	34	58	46	49
Dickinson	8	9	9	24	24	24	33	33	33
Eaton	39	44	41	92	84	86	131	128	127
Emmet	10	9	11	30	28	27	39	37	39
Genesee	476	411	337	756	672	585	1,232	1,084	922
Gladwin	11	15	15	34	25	19	45	40	34
	5	7	4	18	11	13	23	18	18
Gogebic Grand Traverse	22	29	23	68	62	59	90	91	82
Gratiot Graverse	23	25	18	52	50	50	75	75	68
Hillsdale	23 29	30	24	63	70	57	92	100	81
	11	8	10	34	25	$\frac{37}{26}$	45	33	36
Houghton	10	11		22	25 25	24	32	36	31
Huron			6 150	363	309	268		519	418
Ingham	209	210		78	78	208 75	573	119	105
Ionia	35	41	30				113	46	33
Iosco	13	14	10	45	32	24	58	17	13
Iron	4	5	4	13	12		72	65	77
Isabella	21	21	25	51	44	53	1		
Jackson	132	132	103	227	187	200	359	319	304 ⁻
Kalamazoo	146	144	116	274	227	236	419	371	352
Kalkaska	9	15	8	26	22	24	35	36	32
Kent	422	426	391	680	621	689	1,103	1,046	1,080
Keweenaw	-	0	0	1	•	0	1	0	1
Lake	9	9	10	12	14	17	21	23	26
Lapeer	34	35	31	87	69	70	120	104	101
Leelanau	5	4	6	11	12	12	16	16	18

Average Annual Number of Live Births

		Age < 18		ı <u>A</u>	ges <u>18-19</u>	<u>9</u>	Total Bir	ths unde	r Age 20
	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
Lenawee	63	54	47	135	95	97	198	149	145
Livingston	29	27	24	66	59	63	95	85	87
Luce	5	5	3	8	9	6	13	14	8
Mackinac	5	6	5	10	14	11	15	20	16
Macomb	189	204	158	464	418	438	653	622	597
Manistee	10	8	10	20	24	21	31	32	* 31
Marquette	25	22	13	66	49	38	92	71	51
Mason	13	21	19	34	29	39	47	49	58
Mecosta	18	19	17	49	45	43	67	64	59
Menominee	10	11	11	25	23	26	35	34	37
Midland	28	21	28	72	53	59	99	74	87
Missaukee	7	8	8	15	17	21	23	25	29
Monroe	81	83	55	154	136	141	234	219	196
Montcalm	41	43	39	99	89	81	139	132	120
Montmorency	5	4	4	9	11	9	14	15	13
Muskegon	186	171	157	270	247	248	456	418	405
Newaygo	32	35	33	66	58	68	98	્ર 93	101
Oakland	406	367	285	779	643	590	1,185	1,010	875
Oceana	20	23	21	30	40	39	50	64	60
Ogemaw	14	11	9	30	21	24	44	32	33
Ontonagon	4	3		12	5	4	16	. 8	6
Osceola	13	15	12	38	27	26	50	42	37
Oscoda	4	6	5	8	7	9	11	13	14
Otsego	9	7	8	26	24	26	35	31	34
Ottawa	86	98	105	174	173	212	259	270	317
Presque Isle	2	5	6	8	11	14	10	16	20
Roscommon	12	10	7	31	19	26	43	29	33
Saginaw	257	214	152	394	282	259	651	496	411
St. Clair	77	86	76	173	161	158	250	247	234
St. Joseph	54	52	39	90	87	97	144	139	135
Sanilac	19	16	20	41	48	42	59	64	62
Schoolcraft	3	5	2	10	7	12	14	12	14
Shiawassee	44	41	36	91	84	78	135	124	113
Tuscola	30	33	24	67	62	69	97	95	93
Van Buren	67	70	54	134	120	107	201	190	161
Washtenaw	119	101	80	228	190	182	347	291	262
Wayne	2,737	2,150	1,537	4,195	3,089	2,619	6,932	5,240	4,156
Wexford	17	20	22	38	35	42	55	55	63
Detroit	2,235	1,637	1,157	3,184	2,181	1,758	5,419	3,819	2,915

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



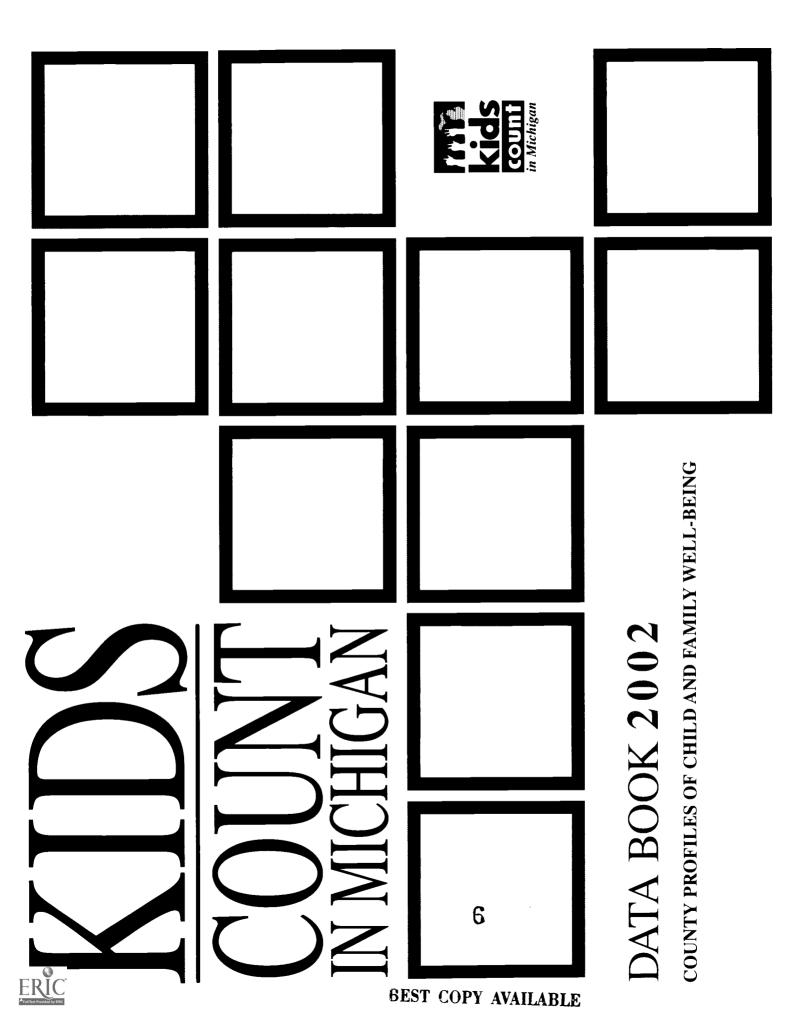
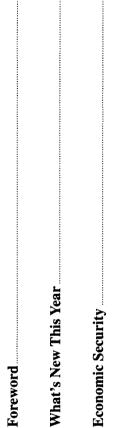
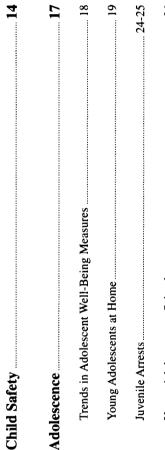




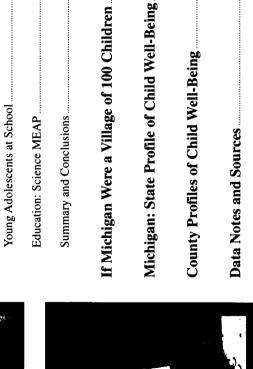
Table of Contents







27, 29, 31







ERIC *Full Text Provided by ERIC

Foreword

This data book marks the tenth annual report on child well-being for Michigan and its counties. Although all of these data are publicly available and now, in many cases, on the internet, this report provides a one-stop data shop by compiling key data about children from multiple sources into profiles for the state and each of its counties.

County profiles include the economic circumstances in which children live, the number of deaths among children, the number of youth dropping out of high school, the number of teens having babies, and the number of children in the juvenile justice or child welfare systems. By showing trends and rankings, the profiles provide context for the core Kids Count indicators, such as teen injury deaths and infant mortality.

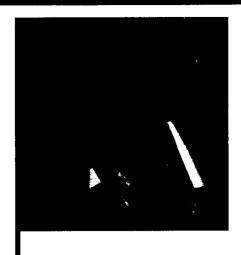
Kids Count responds to the need for easily accessible and timely data at the state and local level. This information is critical to the formation of decisions about policies, programs and expenditures to improve the circumstances of children in Michigan. This report

constitutes a comprehensive compilation of child well-being information used by decision-makers at the state and county levels, as well as advocates, grant writers, and program planners. Its annual release also provides an opportunity to review the big picture, to assess an overview of child well-being in the state and counties, and to examine those areas where the numbers show a loss or gain in the efforts to build better lives for kids in the state and our communities.

This year's focus on adolescence also provides an opportunity to celebrate the tremendous improvement in Michigan on several measures such as teen births, juvenile arrests, and teen injury deaths, while examining in more detail some of the issues for young Michigan adolescents in the middle grades and ways they could be addressed. Michigan Middle Start survey data show that many youth struggle to succeed academically, yet, in many cases, the resources and supports they need to accomplish this goal are not available. As the necessity for successful comple-

tion of a K-12 education increases in order to be a competitive worker in the global economy, state and community resources must be directed to assisting more youth achieve as learners during this critical period.

Metarae Atterny
Deborah Strong
Chair, Kids Count in Michigan
Advisory Committee







What's New this Year

This report represents the tenth annual Kids Count in Michigan Data Book focused on measuring child well-being for Michigan and its 83 counties. Over the years most key trend measures have remained consistent, but changes are made as new data become available and measures are modified to focus on a wider or narrower age group, as is the case this year with teen births and children tested for lead poisoning. The following discussion outlines the changes in the county profiles this year and some of the reasons for those changes.

County Profile: Background Page

With the focus on adolescence in this year's report, trends for two measures of youth well-being are highlighted on the county profile background pages: juvenile arrests for index crimes (violent and property) and teen births, ages 15-19. These are two critical measures for which almost all counties collect data.

• Juvenile Arrests: For the past few years, arrest data have not been included as a "trend" indicator because of a lack of consensus about whether increases in arrests were

good or bad. Nonetheless, trends in juvenile arrests provide an insight as to the number of youth contacts with the criminal justice system in a county and the kinds of offenses these contacts represent. Arrest policies often differ dramatically among communities; an offense may result in a warning or parental meeting in one community and an arrest in another. The arrest measures distinguish between those for index "violent" offenses that involved harm to other people as opposed to property offenses.

Teen Births: Births to high-schoolaged teens aged 15-17 have been the focus of Kids Count data at the national and state level, but this year data for 18 and 19 year-olds have also been included.

Other "new" or altered components on the background page include the following:

vith all parents working: This number from the Census 2000 provides a rough estimate of the number of children who may need full-time child care. While twoparent households can sometimes balance their work and parenting

responsibilities to avoid the need for non-parental child care, single parents often do not have this option. This issue takes on added significance when it is considered that one of every four children in Michigan lived in a single-parent family according to the U.S. Census 2000. Low-income families often face additional constraints caused by shift work or changing schedules that limit their flexibility.

average wage per job: While the average cost of full-time child care represented 16 percent of the average wage per job, a third of Michigan low-income families (with income under 200% of poverty) who needed to purchase child care spent roughly double the share of income on child care as higher income families, according to the National Survey of American Families.

Regulated child care facilities: In previous years the total number of regulated "slots" in the three kinds of child care facilities was provided. This year the number of various facilities providing care shows the range of options available to families in individual counties. It is also







enrolled children should be tested if

Services Administration.3 MIChild

according to Michigan's Medical





1 (

important to note that regulated "capacity" can differ dramatically from actual "availability" of care; the average family home provider chooses to care for three or four children, not the six that are allowed at capacity.

Based on analysis of the 1999 National Household Education Survey in *Estimating the Size and Components of the U.S. Child Care Workforce and Caregiving Population*. Washington, DC. Center for the Child Care Workforce and Human Services Policy Center. May, 2002. (p.42).

- % full-day: Centers supply 70 percent of licensed child care capacity in Michigan, but only half those centers offer full-day programs. As state policies require more women to spend 40 hours a week in work or work-related activities in order to qualify for cash assistance, the need for more regulated full-time child care options will increase. In order to be eligible for a child care cost subsidy, families must use regulated care facilities or one of two

specific kinds of unregulated care—a relative providing care in his or her own home or an aide in the child's home.

Children tested for lead poisoning: Only children aged one and two

are included since they are most

because of their hand-to-mouth behaviors and their developing

vulnerable for lead poisoning

Children with a Court Order for Child Support: During some part of their growing up years almost half of the state's children will live in a single parent household, thus many children depend on financial support from a non-custodial parent to sustain their economic well-being at some point. The percent of non-custodial parents with a support order who had not made any payments for half the year provides insight into the numbers of children who may be economically vulnerable.

the previous year since a blood lead

test is required for any Medicaideligible child at 12 and 24 months,

should have been tested for lead in

nervous systems. All children aged

one or two insured by Medicaid

Michigan Merit Scholars:

children (12% or more) or with large

shares of pre-1950s housing, preschool children, and child

incidence of lead poisoning among

any risk factors exist, such as living within high risk zip codes with high

Beginning with the class of 2000, Michigan high school graduates who met or exceeded standards on the high school tests for math, science, reading and writing and met other eligibility requirements could receive \$2,500 toward their post-secondary education expenses at a state college or university.² Recipients attending an out-of-state institution receive a \$1,000 scholarship.

Students who meet or exceed standards on only two of the four tests may still qualify for the scholarship by receiving scores in the 75th percentile or above on the SAT or ACT test or qualifying scores on the ACT WordKeys job skills assessment test

Medicaid-insured children between 36 and 72 months should be tested if they have not been tested previously.

⁴ Two-thirds of Michigan zip code areas are designated as 'High-Risk," according to the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Project Statewide Screening/Testing Plan (6/00)



County Profile: Trend Page

On the trend page, three changes were made.

Less than adequate prenatal

southeast Michigan counties between unknown or missing, and those cases category of "less than adequate care" "inadequate prenatal care," which is by the Kessner Index, has been used "less than adequate care" as defined The problem is that inadequate care especially in the counties where the as a measure of risk for newborns. one of two categories included in provides a more reliable measure, increased substantially in several 1990 and 2000. Due to this datacare: For the past several years reporting problem, the broader includes cases where data are reporting problems exist.

· Children in out-of-home care:

For the first time this year's number and rate include those children placed in kinship or relative care.

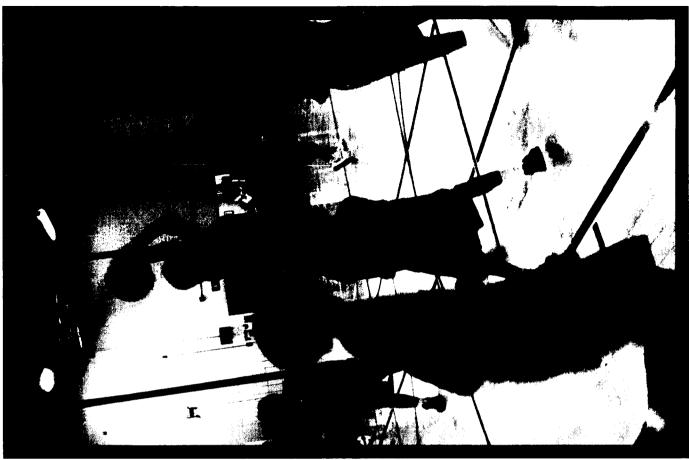
Students not meeting the state standard for science: This

percentage has been included in order to maintain consistency for the trend chart, that is, to reflect the numbers and rates of children at risk MEAP science scores are usually portrayed as the share of students who have performed at a proficient











Economic Security

Despite an improved economy over the Program. (Students qualify with family school children remained only marginfree and reduced prices rose slightly in incomes below 185 percent of poverty. ally above poverty, qualifying for free or reduced prices in the School Lunch The share of K-12 students participatunemployment rate climbed. Between 1999, roughly one-third of the state's 1990s and a 26 percent decline in the child poverty rate between 1989 and ing in the School Lunch Program at unemployment rate almost doubled-June of 2000 and 2002, Michigan's the 2000-01 school year as the economic boom waned and the state from 3.5 to 6.2 percent.1

inflation) over the 1990s, in 2000 it still mid-1990s, Michigan workers still did wage rose by 2.8 percent (adjusted for not regain ground lost over the 1980s. Although Michigan's hourly median While the economy improved in the remained 11 percent below its 1979

value.2 The median pay for a job in

Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. http:// Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm.

² The State of Working America 2001/2002. (Draft) Schmidt. Washington, D.C.: Economic Policy Lawrence Mishel, Jared Bernstein, and John Institute. Table 16.

Michigan dropped from \$14.34 an hour in 1979 (inflation adjusted) to \$13.09

arge difference from the state median; he average wage. (Only average wage Michigan workers earned well below his disparity means the majority of Michigan's average hourly wage in 2000 of \$17.44 reflects a relatively data were available for the state's

Child Poverty

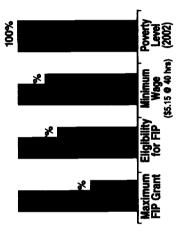
Children living in families where family thresholds are adjusted each year for inflation to reflect the actual purchaslevel—\$16,895 for a family of four in ncome in the previous year.) Poverty 1999. (The US Census 2000 reflects income did not exceed the poverty ing power and for family size.

dropping from 18 percent to 13 percent the poverty threshold in 1999, near the 340,300 of the state's children lived in height of the longest economic expan-Between 1989 and 1999 child poverty families where income did not exceed in Michigan declined by 26 percent sion in recent history, compared to of children, ages 0-17. Roughly 440,100 in 1989

Among all 83 counties, Livingston and rates-4 and 5 percent, respectively, Ottawa had the lowest child poverty and Lake and Wayne counties the highest—28 and 23 percent.

minimal change; for example, Macomb improvements in child poverty over the of roughly half. Among the state's most with a decline of 24 percent in its child declines in child poverty rates—a drop 2000) declined by only 3 percent. The populous counties, Wayne County led northwestern counties of Benzie and County's child poverty rate (7% in All counties but two experienced decade although some saw only Grand Traverse saw the biggest

Erosion in family support and minimum wage leaves many Michigan families in poverty.



Michigan dropped from \$14.34 ground lost over the 1980s. ... While the economy improved The median pay for a job in adjusted) to \$13.09 in 2000. in the mid-1990s, Michigan workers still did not regain an hour in 1979 (inflation

populous counties, Ottawa and Genesee poverty, declining by 29 percent—from populous counties. Young child poverty state's young children under 5 dropped with Livingston (4%) and Ottawa (5%) Lake County the largest (32%). Young child poverty declined in every county During this period poverty among the but Menominee over the decade, with counties having the smallest share of Poverty among Young Children County poverty rankings for this age group mirrored overall child poverty their young children in poverty, and rates were cut in half or more in the improvement (2%) among the most 22 to 16 percent of young children. counties of Benzie, Lenawee, and saw the biggest drops-about 30 slightly more than overall child Macomb experiencing the least Tuscola, while among the most

Free and Reduced **Priced Lunch**

percent (\$23,348 for a family of four in prices in the School Lunch Program if 2001) qualify for a totally subsidized percent of the poverty level. Students incomes below 185 percent (\$33,226 Students qualify for free or reduced in families with incomes below 130 for a family of four) for a reduced their family income is below 185 lunch, and those in families with priced lunch.

he 1990s, rising from slightly less than Michigan increased by 39 percent over students to almost a third. Over half a million (551,300) K-12 public school free or reduced prices in the 2000-01 Program at free or reduced prices in students in Michigan participated at Participation in the School Lunch a quarter of K-12 public school school year.

of the counties with the second lowest 8 percent in Livingston (half the level reduced prices ranged from a low of Lake County (well above the second highest level of 54 percent in Iosco Oakland counties) to 87 percent in Program participation at free and rate-16 percent in Clinton and County).

Peninsula counties saw a slight decline in program participation at free and reduced prices-Schoolcraft, Luce, Over the decade only four Upper

Mackinac and Houghton. Some of the heir participation rates doubling over sustained the largest increases with the decade. By the 2000-01 school students participated in the School year, roughly one in five Macomb Junch Program at free or reduced specifically Macomb and Ottawa, most prosperous large counties,

Childhood Education Child Care and Early

The low unemployment rate in the late percent in Michigan, bumping up from ake County saw a 47 percent rise. All Washtenaw, and Ottawa—experienced increases of roughly 21 percent while Between 1990 and 2000 the share of children under the age of six with all percent. Among the largest counties, counties saw a slight decrease—less unemployed parents could find jobs. at least a marginal increase. (These 54 percent of young children to 61 1990s meant that many previously parents in the labor force rose 13 than 5 percent—over the decade.) Genesee and Wayne experienced counties but three—Livingston,

Families where all parents are working family budget. The average full-time often require child care, and the cost can consume a large portion of the cost for one preschool child repreaverage wage per job (\$36,278) in sented roughly 16 percent of the

anywhere near the average; in fact, over around 40 percent in the larger counties 2000.) Many families with both parents Michigan in 2000.3 Many families with northern and Upper Peninsula counties level—\$25,642 for a family of three in a quarter of families with newborns in working also have two young children 2000 qualified for Medicaid payment for the birth costs, and that share rose so their child care costs would essenyoung children do not have income of Saginaw and Genesee. (Pregnant women are eligible for Medicaid if Crawford, and Roscommon, and under 185 percent of the poverty to over half the newborns in the of Schoolcraft, Alcona, Luce, ially double.

While Michigan initiated a T.E.A.C.H. Teacher Education and Compensation quality of care, the state is one of only particularly low-income parents, child poorly paid workers in the labor force. child care provider education and the effects of high turnover and minimal While child care costs place a heavy training on the quality of child care. Helps) program in 2001 to increase Many studies have documented the burden on young working families, care providers are among the most two in the nation that require no



for child care providers. require no training ...the state is one in the nation that or certification of only two



a full-time worker. (Median wage per job data were below the average; the state's median wage per job was \$27,227 in 2000—less than \$13.60 an hour for 3 The majority of Michigan workers earned well not available for Michigan counties.)



Subsidy rates do not represent the last adjustment in basic 1996 market rate survey. cost of child care; the actual current subsidy rates was based on the

care settings, more than three times the health and safety requirements in child to 300 for inspectors monitoring basic state budget have increased caseloads quality of care, recent cutbacks in the training or certification for child care nationally recommended caseload providers. Further threatening the

\$570 per family.

Family Support Programs

assistance, and Food Stamp programs services for children in low-income such as the child care subsidy, cash Several state and federal programs provide supplementary goods or

Child Care Subsidy

current or former Family Independence The Child Development and Care Program of the Michigan Family Indepen-FIP or in transition are eligible for 100 Program (FIP) recipients. Families in number of hours actually provided as 2001, with 37 percent of the families hourly subsidy rate (based on age of families with child care costs for the 65,000 families received assistance percent of the maximum allowable child, type of provider, and shelter attested by the provider. A total of with child care costs in fiscal year dence Agency assists low-income

was instituted for the care of infant and

tive payment of 15-85 cents an hour

toddlers (under age two and a half) in

centers and 20-50 cents an hour in

family and group family homes.7

on decline in state" Detroit Free Press (August 5, 4 Wendy Wendland-Bowyer. "Child care quality

special needs such as those who have a through 2003.) No incentives or special 2001 and have continued to be funded parents of special needs children from physical, emotional or mental disabil-(These incentives began in fiscal year ity. (Recent Michigan legislation no providers to care for children with longer automatically exempts FIP rates, however, are available for The majority of families using the child based on their income and family size area).5 The average monthly payment with an annual income under \$26,383 per child was \$291; the average was care subsidy qualify for the support scale. For example, a family of four would qualify for 95 percent of the with their subsidy tied to a sliding

Food Assistance Program

annual income of \$31,039 a family of

four would no longer be eligible.)6

maximum hourly subsidy rate. (At an

work requirements.)

depended on the program, now known Food Stamp Program, which provides In December 2001, one of every eight a federal entitlement program, funded Children under 18 comprised roughly Michigan.8 Although food stamps are government, the program is adminisnutrition support for people in need. half of Michigan participants in the and regulated largely by the federal as the Food Assistance Program in children in the state (336,400) tered by the states.

last adjustment in basic subsidy rates

was based on the 1996 market rate

actual current cost of child care; the

Subsidy rates do not represent the

to \$2.50 an hour; and for day care aides

group family and relative care from \$2

preschoolers in centers range from

survey. Maximum rates for

\$1.90 to \$2.50 an hour; for family,

from \$1.35 to \$1.65 an hour. To expand

the supply of regulated child care for infants and young children, an incen-

level (\$1,219 per month for a family of in 2001 was \$17 a person per week (80 three in 2001).9 The average amount of food assistance provided in Michigan must have gross monthly incomes of To qualify for the program, families less than 130 percent of the poverty cents a meal) or \$51 a week for a family of three.

subsidy is available to FIP recipients leaving the A transitional three months of a 100 percent program with employment.

As annual household income rises by roughly \$680 (\$1.92 a week), the percentage of the designated subsidy rate per hour drops by 10 percent.

Michigan 4C Association receive an extra 25 cents 7 Aides and relatives who have completed 15 hours an hour for children under age two and a half. of basic child care classes approved by the

[&]quot; Michael Wiseman. "Food Stamps and Welfare The name change occurred in November 2001 Reform." Welfare Reform and Beyond. Policy Brief No. 19. April 2002. Washington D.C.: The Brookings Institution. p. 2.

ERIC Full Text Provided by ERIC

Over the 1990s participation in the Food Stamp Program dropped dramatically nationwide, and evidence suggested that many eligible working families did not receive benefits. Within the past year Michigan streamlined its food stamp application process to increase access to the program by eliminating asset verification, granting six-month eligibility periods, and eliminating office interviews for eligibility extensions.

The low-poverty counties of Livingston and Ottawa had only 2 percent and 4 percent of their children respectively, participating while the highest participation counties of Genesee, Wayne, Roscommon, Saginaw and Lake had one of five children in the program.

gram (FIP) caseload dropped by almost program, especially in the emphasis on parents to participate in the labor force 68,200. Sweeping changes were made children under 18. Between 1992 and expansion of support services such as 70 percent, from 225,349 families to Family Independence Program 2000 the Family Independence Proboom economy allowed many more Two-thirds of the people dependent at the national and state level in the on the cash assistance program are child care and transportation and a work requirements for parents. An during the 1990s

In Michigan in 2001, roughly 148,200 or 5 percent of the state's child popula-

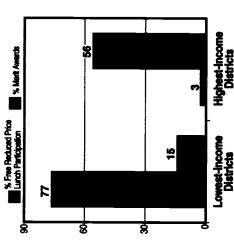
tion depended on FIP. Among Michigan counties, the share of children in FIP ranged from 0.4 percent in Livingston County to 12 percent in Saginaw County.

\$459 since 1993, has had its purchasing power reduced by 22 percent by 2002. The grant no longer covers the cost of a percent below the poverty level had too adjusted poverty level that represents a poor families with children qualify. In setter measure of financial vulnerabilance program, however, is dependent nflation in the last ten years so fewer \$775 a month for a family of three; a 2001, families with incomes up to 33 :wo-bedroom residence in most areas upon an income eligibility ceiling of ceiling that has not been adjusted for assistance. Furthermore, the value of ty, a growing number of children are Participation in the (FIP) cash assiseligibility ceilings and the inflationamilies that do not qualify the cash the cash assistance grant, frozen at in the state. With the widening gap much income to qualify for cash iving in economically deprived between the frozen FIP income assistance program.

Michigan Merit Scholars

Unlike other family support programs, the Michigan Merit Award is not based

Youth in highest income districts are four times more likely to benefit from Michigan Merit Awards.



Source: Michigan Dept. of Education, Michigan Dept. of Treasury

Over \$112 million was appropriated for the scholarships in fiscal year 2002. To districts were four times more likely to school tests for math, science, reading, tobacco settlement money to the state. Merit Scholars not required to demonstrate any financial need to qualify for secondary education at a state college benefit from a Merit Award than their qualify for an award, Michigan high or university, students of the class of and writing. Not only are Michigan 2001 in Michigan's highest income school graduates must have met the instituted to benefit the high school on financial need. The award, first counterparts in the lowest income standards on the state's four high graduates of 2000, draws on the the \$2,500 award for their post-

districts.¹¹ Among Michigan's 2002 graduating class, 43,650 students (39%) qualified for the award, almost all (97%) by their performance on the four MEAP tests rather than the alternative tests.¹²

Child Support

female-headed families in Michigan, as covered by court-ordered child support, support to minor children in 2002, only operated a program under Title IVD of which is processed by the state's Child payment during the first six months of elsewhere. These families suffer much absent parents and establish paternity, the children under 18 in Michigan are the Social Security Act to help locate orders. More than a quarter (28%) of parent is the mother, this non-complihigher rates of poverty: 32 percent in 2000 compared to 11 percent among ance aggravates the poverty among 435,000 non-custodial parents who were obligated to provide financial the year. Since the usual custodial modify, and enforce child support half (51%) had made at least one as well as establish, periodically Support System. Of the roughly Since the 1970s every state has

¹⁰ Information Packet (May 2002). Lansing, MI: Family Independence Agency, Policy Analysis and Program Evaluation Division of the Budget, Analysis and Financial Management Administration. p 21.

Recipients attending an out-of-state college or university receive \$1,000.

² Students who meet or exceed standards on only two of the four tests may still qualify for the scholarship by receiving scores in the 75th percentile or above on the SAT or ACT test or qualifying scores on the ACT WordKeys job skills assessment test

Child Health

die. Michigan mothers and infants were mont.1 Detroit, Michigan's largest city, infants and children were less likely to toddlers of 75 percent ranked Michigan state's infant mortality rate stalled at 8 nation.) All improvement in the infant national average of 79 percent and the each year (8%) persisted. (Michigan's 2001 the state's immunization rate for deaths per 1,000 infants each year. In with only 65 percent of toddlers ages share of low-birthweight babies born 1999 percentage of low-birthweight prenatal care and the relatively high nation's 28 large metropolitan areas 43rd in the nation, compared to the best state rate of 89 percent in Verhad the lowest coverage among the also less likely to receive adequate mortality rate occurred in the early years of the decade; after 1994 the By the end of the 1990s Michigan 19 through 35 months immunized. babies ranked the state 33rd in the

roughly 9 percent of the state's children access to basic preventive care. In 1999 children who had seen a provider in the health exam, fewer than half the federal standard of 80 percent had received the Medicaid-insured children who had not mandated in federal law.2 From a 1999 sample of Michigan Medicaid-insured requisite screenings for dental, vision be even higher if the sample included previous year and were eligible for a poisoning.3 (The proportions of those not receiving specific services would or hearing problems or tests for lead children insured through Medicaid acked health insurance, and many visited a provider during the year.) were not receiving the preventive screening and treatment services

Older children insured by Medicaid ing services than younger children, according to a services analysis.4

problems as well as necessary medical treatments to

including screening for vision, hearing and dental

Paterson Sandie. EPSDT: Early Periodic Screening Utilization by Health Plan for 1999. Data from the

Michele Strasz, Debbie J. Allen, and Amy K.

states and large metropolitan areas. The figures here

reflect the percentage of children who have "4:3:1

Series Coverage"; that is, four or more doses of

levels among children ages 19 to 35 months in the

that provides estimates of vaccination coverage

As derived from the National Immunization Survey

correct any diagnosed medical conditions.

Diagnosis and Treatment—A Snapshot of Service

External Quality Review 1999 prepared by the

Michigan Department of Community Health.

Michigan Peer Review Organization for the

vaccine, and one or more doses of Measles-Mumps

Rubella vaccine.

vaccine, three or more doses of oral Poliovirus

Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis

Early Periodic Screening Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) services are comprised of 17 components,

of calcium infuses neural tissues during nervous system is compromised. By the time symptoms appear, the lead burden and two-year-olds were tested in 2001. for intervention before the developing has linked even small amounts of lead ransformation of the brain during the Without screening for lead poisoning, It is particularly important that young first three years of life. If lead instead affected children cannot be identified insured by Medicaid and should have annual exam, only 17 percent of onechildren be screened for lead poisonto mental retardation, an inability to has already done its harm. Research ing; scientists have documented the this period, the brain is irreversibly received a lead test as part of their Michigan newborns in 2000 were damaged. Although 28 percent of earn, attention deficit disorders, violence, and substance abuse. other measures, raises concerns about tion rate for two-year olds, as well as Michigan's relatively low immuniza-

were even less likely to receive screen-



of toddlers ages 19 through 35 coverage among the nation's 28 large metropolitan areas Detroit, Michigan's largest with only 65 percent city, had the lowest months immunized.



[±] Ibid.

dental inspection as part of their annual anticipatory guidance. Only 18 percent of children over age 12 had received a particularly low rates for the componumbers of children whose health is exam. These low rates reflect large compromised by dental pain, poor children aged seven and older had Compared to younger children, nents of nutritional assessment, developmental assessment, and nutrition, or hearing and vision

Clearly health insurance coverage and access to care are two separate issues. To improve access to health care, the plans that receive Medicaid funding accountable for outcomes. The state could also promote those strategies used by more successful plans with state must hold the qualified health

nealth agencies and providers must join preventive services. State and local higher rates of children receiving forces to address the barriers that prevent children from receiving adequate preventive care.

Less than Adequate Prenatal Care

system for mothers as well as the share developing fetus and the health of the behavioral factors that can affect the of infants who may also have little or complications during pregnancy and prenatal visits. This measure reflects Mothers who receive timely prenatal the level of access to the health care no preventive care during their first delivery. Medical, nutritional and care are less likely to experience mother can be addressed during

Index. (See Data Note.) Over the trend mother who had received care defined as "less than adequate" by the Kessner 26 percent in 1990-92 to 25 percent in One in four Michigan mothers giving after the first trimester or not at all or however, dropped slightly (4%) from did not have the minimal number of roughly 33,400 Michigan infants on period the share of Michigan babies birth in 2000 started prenatal visits pregnancy. At the end of the 1990s, average were born each year to a receiving too little prenatal care, visits based on the length of the 1998-2000.

care, had cut its share of such births by than adequate prenatal care)—Clinton, borns not receiving adequate prenatal The four counties with the best rates County, with only 7 percent of new-(under 10% of births receiving less Alcona, Otsego, and Ingham-also reflected the greatest improvements almost two-thirds over the decade. over the 1990s. In 2000 Clinton

adequate prenatal care remained almost the same

between 1985 and 2000.

Adequate Intermediate Inadequate

The share of Michigan women receiving

the most dramatic worsening with rates having received adequate prenatal care. Jackson County, with the largest share of such births (45%) in the late 1990s, counties, Ottawa County experienced percent to 30 percent of newborns not sustained one of the largest increases jumping by three-quarters from 17 (23%). Among the most populous

4 10

2000

28

8

\$

Low Birthweight Babies

developmental delays, serious illness Babies weighing less than five and a half pounds face higher risks of or even death.

estimate that about half the total 10,600 same share of newborns as in 1990 (7.9 will experience some long-term effects babies born at low birthweight in 2000 pounds at birth in 2000—roughly the compared to 7.6 percent). Studies weighed less than five and a half One of twelve Michigan babies of this condition.

Among all Michigan counties, Oscoda framatic worsening (45%), and Wayne mprovement) and Schoolcraft (162% most dramatic changes: Baraga (48% County had the smallest share of low birthweight babies (3%) and Wayne counties, Ottawa sustained the most Peninsula counties experienced the worsening). Among the populous County the largest (11%). Upper (5%) the most improvement.

a dental inspection as part of Only 18 percent of children over age 12 had received their annual exam.

ERIC Full Text Provided by ERIC

Infant Mortality

The number of babies that die from any cause before their first birthday.

Eight of every 1,000 babies born in Michigan in 2000 died before their first birthday—a total of roughly 1,100 infants. Over the 1990s, the infant mortality rate dropped by 22 percentfrom 10.4 to 8.1 per 1,000 live births. Unfortunately, all the improvement occurred at the beginning of the decade; no significant improvement taken place since 1994.

Among the state's counties, Monroe County had the lowest infant mortality rate (4), and the northeastern counties of Presque Isle (17), Alpena and Roscommon (13) the highest. Among the ten most populous counties, Genesee had the highest infant mortality rate (12) and Oakland the lowest (6).

Several counties, including St. Joseph, Bay and Ionia, saw their rates drop by half or more over the decade while Wexford and Roscommon experienced the most dramatic increases in infant mortality. Among the populous counties, Ottawa County sustained the largest increase (8%), while Saginaw County's rate improved by a third.

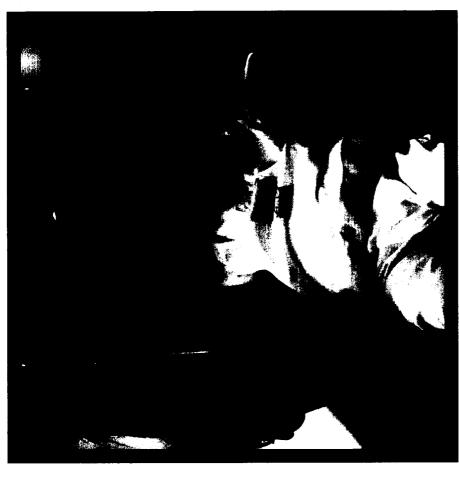
Child Deaths

The number of children, ages 1-14, who died from any cause, including disease or injury.

The total number of child deaths in Michigan dipped from an average of 601 a year in the early 1990s to 471 at the end of the decade. The state's child death rate dropped from 31 deaths per 100,000 children aged 1-14 to 23—a decline of 26 percent. Unlike the infant mortality rate, the child death rate decreased steadily throughout the 1990s.

Among all Michigan counties, Monroe had the lowest rate (12 deaths per 100,000 children); Macomb had the lowest (13) among the most populous counties. Statewide, the highest child death rates occurred in Ogemaw (49) and Huron (48); among the most populous counties, Wayne County had the highest rate (29).

Ionia and Monroe counties reflected the biggest improvements with rates cut in half over the decade, as did Macomb among the most populous counties. Rates climbed the most in Sanilac and Hillsdale; among the large counties, only Ottawa experienced an increase in its child death rate (5%).





Child Safety

When family systems break down, and children are harmed or threatened with harm from abuse or neglect by a parent or legal guardian, the state intervenes. State workers in Children's Protective Services (CPS) at the Family Independence Agency usually learn of such questionable situations through reports from concerned friends, relatives, neighbors or from persons mandated to report such as nurses or teachers. If the report has merit, a field investigation must be started within 24 hours and completed within 30 days.

In fiscal year 2001, a quarter of all investigations confirmed that abuse or neglect had occurred, and about a third of confirmed child victims were removed from parental care. This occurred in a climate in which an erosion of resources in the system has heightened worker turnover and compromised the recruitment and retention of foster parents. State funding for the care of children in foster homes as well as the placement and monitoring activities of nonprofit child welfare agencies has risen at approximately half the inflation rate.

Bill Long. Comments and data attached to foster children's letters for the Child Welfare Learning Collaborative. (August 23,2002). p. 2.

Affected children were much more likely to be placed with a relative in 2001 than ten years earlier. The number of foster children in Michigan placed with a relative jumped by 87 percent between 1990 and 2001, while those placed with non-relatives rose by only 3 percent. Roughly 6,200 children, or one in three children in foster care for

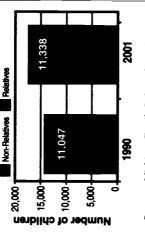
Financial stress in kinship placements is compounded by other factors such as the age of the caregiver and the physical health problems of both the caregiver and the child.

abuse or neglect, were living with relatives in 2001, compared to 3,300 in 1990, roughly one in five foster children that year (23%). Encouraging this shift over the last decade, both federal and state policies have emphasized kinship placement as a way of keeping children connected to their families, but this emphasis has also eased the financial burden to the state as the increased numbers of children in

out-of-home care have been placed with

family (between 100 and 200% poverty). according to findings from the National Although placement with a relative can maintain important emotional linkages stressed families. One third of children Survey of American Families.² Two of crowded conditions, and three of five for the child, national data show that placement by the state child welfare another 44 percent in a low-income living with relatives as a result of a agency were living in poverty, and difficulties paying rent or living in these children are living in highly reported problems affording food. five of these households reported

The number of children in kinship foster care in Michigan almost doubled between 1990 and 2001.



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, (Reports CY-091)



Financial stress in kinship placements is compounded by other factors such as the age of the caregiver and the physical health problems of both the caregiver and the child. Roughly half of these caregivers were grandparents (with another quarter, uncles or aunts), and half reported fair or poor health or a limiting condition for the caregiver. A third of the children in kinship care also had health problems.

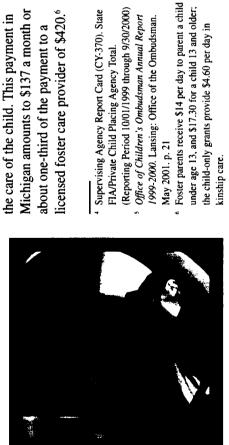
These stresses may discourage the initial acceptance of a child into kinship care or disrupt the placement over time, thus causing more loss for the child. Among the 2,112 children in Michigan's foster care system reentering non-relative foster care or residential placement from the care of a

² Jennifer Ehrle and Rob Green. Children Cared for by Relatives: What Services do They Need? Washington D.C.: The Urban Institute, New Federalism (Series B. No. B-47, June 2002). p. 3.

³ Unpublished data from the National Survey of American Families. The Urban Institute.







access supplemental support before the resources available to them so they can has been that relative caregivers in the year 2000, 75 percent were returning from relative care.4 A major concern parent, relative or guardian in fiscal state are not routinely informed of placement is jeopardized.5

available to them before asking them to

advocates point to the need for provid-

accept a relative foster child.9 Other

ng trainings and supports specifically

for kinship care providers, as well as

inservice for caseworkers about

working with kin.

agency and not through private contract welfare caseworkers resulting from the also affect kinship caregivers. Kinship numbers of children in kinship care in The exodus of experienced state child placements are managed by the state ment for every four state retirees will Policies that allow only one replaceagencies due to funding constraints. 2002 early retirement initiative will compromise the agency's capacity to meet the needs of the growing the system.

family income or court involvement are eligible for "personal needs assistance" Michigan amounts to \$137 a month or or a "child-only grant" to help pay for icensed foster care provider of \$420.6 the care of the child. This payment in about one-third of the payment to a All relative caregivers regardless of

Foster care living arrangement data. e-mail from (Reporting Period 10/01/1999 through 9/30/2000) Supervising Agency Report Card (CY-370). State FIA/Private Child Placing Agency Total.

Jennifer Ehrle and Rob Green. Children Cared for

FIA (June 28, 2002)

Federalism (Series B, No. B-47, June 2002). p. 3.

Washington D.C.: The Urban Institute, New

by Relatives: What Services do They Need?

Coding issues in Michigan data about relative

foster parents suggest relatives who become

as relatives.

Office of Children's Ombudsman Annual Report 1999-2000. Lansing: Office of the Ombudsman. May 2001. p. 21

meeting the criteria that involve a home not available for Michigan, nationally Relative caregivers may not be aware of the option of becoming licensed in not to pursue this option. (Roughly 8 licensed in 2002.)7 Although data are one-third of relative foster caregivers visit, several training sessions, and a receive neither a foster care payment background check, or simply choose level of state support for the child in their care. Some may have difficulty order to access the more reasonable caregivers for foster children were involved through the state system percent of Michigan's relative nor a child-only grant.8

Investigated for Abuse

or Neglect

Children in Families

to address some of the issues affecting mended that child-placing agencies be spring and fall clothing allowances of or stipends for special needs. In order clothing allowance when appropriate, Unlike other foster children, children the well-being of children in kinship placed with relatives do not receive written information about resources Children's Ombudsman has recomrequired to provide relatives with \$107-\$122, as well as an initial care, Michigan's Office of the

interviewed although in some cases

children living in the family are

only one child is the alleged victim.

lived in a family where an investigation represented a 43 percent increase from increase may be partially explained by In Michigan roughly 173,000 children of child abuse or neglect occurred in reports to be investigated. During an fiscal year 2001—67 of every 1,000 investigation of abuse or neglect all the 1990 rate of 47. This dramatic policy changes that require more children in Michigan. This rate

only 18 of every 1,000 children lived in investigated family in fiscal year 2001.) that almost one of every six children in abuse or neglect occurred in Leelanau and 158 in Antrim. (These rates mean reflected the lowest and highest rates: County compared to 168 in Kalkaska Michigan's northwestern counties a family where an investigation of Kalkaska and Antrim lived in an

5

⁹ Office of Children's Ombudsman Annual Report licensed foster care providers may not be classified

^{1999-2000.} p. 21.



Among the most populous counties, Ottawa had the lowest rate (31), and Kalamazoo the highest (95). The northern counties of Leelanau and Cheboygan experienced the largest declines in the rates of children involved in an investigation, with rates cut in half over the decade, while the Upper Peninsula county of Alger saw its rates almost quadruple over the same period. The most populous counties all experienced higher rates, but Washtenaw sustained the smallest increase (8%). Rates in Kent and Ingham counties more than doubled.

Substantiated Victims of Abuse or Neglect

investigations in the 1990s, remarkably 1,000 children compared to 10 of every of every 1,000 children, while Genesee counties, Ottawa had the lowest rate, 4 neglect. Among all Michigan counties, (3 of every 1,000 children) and Antrim were confirmed as victims of abuse or (28) the highest. Among the populous more than 28,600 children in the state confirmed victims of abuse or neglect grew by only 6 percent-11 of every firmed victims of abuse and neglect the rate of children who were con-1,000 in 1990. In fiscal year 2001, Despite the 43 percent increase in Livingston had the lowest rate of had the highest, 22

21

Out-of-home Care

In Michigan a total of roughly 20,900 children resided in out-of-home care in fiscal year 2001—8 of every 1,000 children, ages 0-17. Roughly 84 percent (17,500) of these children had been removed from their homes because of abuse or neglect, and the other 16 percent (3,400) for delinquency. The rate of children placed outside of their homes rose by 14 percent over the 1990s, driven mostly by the 17 percent increase in out-of-home placement due to abuse or neglect. The placement rate for delinquency rose by only 5 percent.

Among all Michigan counties
Livingston County had the lowest rate
(1 per 1,000) of children living in outof-home care due to abuse or neglect,
and Luce and Lake counties the
highest: 15 of every 1,000 children.
Among the most populous counties,
Ottawa had a rate of 2 children of every
1,000 in out-of-home care compared to
13 of every 1,000 in Wayne.

The majority of Michigan counties sustained increased rates of children placed in out-of-home care because of abuse and neglect over the 1990s, with the steepest climb occurring in Macomb County where rates quadrupled over the decade, rising from 1 of every 1,000 children in out-of-home care to 4. Gladwin County experienced the most dramatic decline with a drop of over 70 percent in its rate.

Among all Michigan counties, Midland (0.3 of every 1,000 children) and Macomb (0.5) had some of the lowest rates of children placed in out-of-home care for delinquency while the Upper Peninsula counties of Gogebic (7) and Iron (6) had some of the highest. Out-of-home rates for delinquency rose in just over half the Michigan counties where change could be calculated (50 of the 83 counties). The rates of

children in out-of-home care for delinquency doubled in the lightly populated Upper Peninsula counties of Iron, Gogebic, and Menominee as well as in populous Washtenaw County. Over the trend period St. Joseph County experienced the largest decrease in the rate of children placed in out-of-home care for delinquency, a two-thirds drop.



Adolescence

One of every seven Michigan residents is an adolescent, according to the 2000 Census. Of these roughly million and a in late adolescence, ages 15-19. These cence," ages 10-14, and the other half years mark the transition to adult life, period characterized as "early adolesand decisions and actions during this half Michigan youth, half are in a second decade of life often shape lifelong opportunities.

develops during this stage.1 This area of Connections in the brain strengthened adolescents aged 10-14 go through a Similar to the first decade of life, the second decade starts with significant only to the first three years of life in brain, which is the locus of problem period of brain development second wired," thereby influencing lifelong solving, planning, memory, critical terms of the magnitude of change. capacities. The frontal lobe of the during this period become "hardchanges in brain activity. Young thinking, and mood modulation,

the brain is not mature until about the

help them develop and strengthen skills implies the importance of positive adult This information has profound implicafor their long-term best interest. It also ions for the necessity of enriching the environment of young adolescents to and emotional connection during this interaction to assure safety, guidance ransitional period when judgment skills are being honed. Assessing the well-being of Michigan's life have been improving for Michigan young adolescents is difficult because most available measures, such as teen outcomes in late adolescence. Clearly, measures show that many aspects of births and teen injury deaths, track rooted in the events, behaviors, and however, these outcomes are often decisions occurring in the young adolescent years. The available

strengthened during this period become "hard-wired," thereby influencing lifelong capacities. Connections in the brain



Wilson Horch "Implications of Brain Research for

Iournal. Vol 34. No. 1 September 2002. p. 58.

Teaching Young Adolescents" Middle School

Adolescent Brain How to Think." Middle Ground.

Brenda A. Dyck. "Hovering Teaching the

April 2002, p. 19. Lucinda M. Wilson and Hadley

² Wilson et al. p. 58.



Trends in Adolescent Well-Being Measures

Remarkable improvement has occurred over the 1990s with rates dropping steeply for teen injury death, pregnancy and births, as well as juvenile arrests for both violent and property crimes. While mirroring national trends, Michigan experienced sharper declines than the nation on several of these measures. For example, the state's birth rate to teens aged 15-17 registered declines roughly double the national average.³ In fact, over the 1990s Michigan had the second largest improvement in births to teens in this age group among the 50 states.

Another positive trend over the decade was the sharp drop in index crime arrest rates for Michigan youth aged 10 through 17. Juvenile arrests for violent crimes declined by 43 percent and for property offenses by 38 percent. Two arrests for a violent index crime were made for every 1,000 youth ages 10-17 in the year 2000, compared to four in 1991. Similarly, arrests for property index offenses dropped to 11 among every 1,000 youth, down from 18 in 1991.

23

share of students graduating from high high school means that roughly one of school on time has declined. Between nigh school students worsened by 15 Despite improvements in these meaacross the state. This annual dropout the 1990-91 and the 1999-00 school ears, the dropout rate for Michigan percent. In the 1999-00 school year, ate multiplied by the four years of sures of adolescent well-being, the students left high school without a students who start the ninth grade diploma—a total of 30,600 youth every four Michigan high school eaves school without a diploma. almost 7 percent of high school

compared to students at the elementary proficient levels for several subjects in evel as students who haven't mastered Dropping out of school is not an event often accelerates at the middle grades the basic skills fall further and further behind. In the transition from elemenary school some students struggle to students performing at satisfactory or but the culmination of a process that negotiate a larger building with more students in a competitive atmosphere with increased grading rigor. Results from the Michigan Education Assesshe middle grades (6th through 8th) significant decline in the share of ment Program (MEAP) reflect a

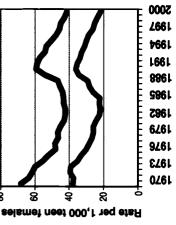
Teen Births

In Michigan births to teens aged 15-17 plummeted by 32 percent over the 1990s—from 35 of every 1,000 schoolaged teens giving birth at the beginning of the decade to 24 by the end. Roughly 4,600 Michigan teens gave birth in 2000 compared to almost 7,000 in 1990.

Among all counties, Livingston County had the lowest rate (7 births per 1,000 teens aged 15-17), and the west Michigan counties of Lake (49) and Muskegon (42) the highest. Among the most populous counties, Wayne had the highest rate (34) and Macomb (10) the lowest. Wayne County, however, also experienced one of the most profound declines (40%) in the birth rate among this age group over the trend period. Throughout the state most counties experienced improvement on this key measure: only ten counties saw their teen birth rates increase over the decade.

Birth rates for Michigan's younger teens aged 15-17 in 2000 dropped close to the record low of 1983 when teen birth rates started to climb after a steady decline over the 1970s. While Michigan's rate of births to teens aged 15-17 ranked the state16th in the nation, according to the 2002 national KIDS COUNT report, the national teen birth rate continued to be

A League Table of Teenage Births in Rich Nations. Innocenti Report Card: Issue No. 3. Florence, Italy: Innocenti Research Centre, United Nations Children's Fund. (July 2001), p. 2. (Rich nations are the 30 nations that produce two-thirds of the world's goods and services.)



Source: Vital Records and Health Data
Development Section, Michigan
Department of Community Health

the highest in the developed world—about four times the average of the European Union and double the second highest rate.

Most teens neither wish nor intend to become pregnant: 86 percent of births to Michigan teens (under age 20) were unintended compared to 41 percent for women in their 20s.² A multi-faceted approach to teen pregnancy prevention that includes encouraging teens to postpone intercourse while providing information and the means to protect sexually active teens from pregnancy and sexually transmitted infection seems to be the best strategy to maintain the steady decline in teen birth rates, according to the Alan Guttmacher Institute.³

A League Table of Teenage Births in Rich Nations, p. 24.

Kids Count Data Book 2002: State Profiles in Child Well-Being. Baltimore, Maryland: Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Seventeen year-olds are included as juveniles to fit the national definition even though in Michigan they are not considered juveniles.

Michigan PRAMS 1999 Report. Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Community Health. February 2001.
 (Table 4: Prevalence of intended and unintended pregnancies by demographic characteristics)

Kids Count in Michigan • 2002 Data Book

Young Adolescents at Home

all data cited in this discussion are from disadvantages suffered by youth in low-01 school year. (Unless otherwise cited, at the University of Illinois.) Data from survey data compiled by the Center for Prevention Research and Development National Survey of American Families of Michigan's young adolescents. The Middle Start data are based on 56,000 provide valuable insight into the lives 127 Middle Start schools in the 2000these studies clearly demonstrate the learning in the state's middle grades-Michigan middle grades students in the Michigan Middle Start student initiative to improve teaching and Some recent studies, such as the and Michigan Middle Start—an income families.

One-third of Michigan young adolescents lived in a lowincome family.

the federal poverty level or \$33,790 for Survey of American Families.5 (Lowincome is defined as less than double One of every three Michigan youth, a family of four in 2000.)6 Roughly ages 10-15, lived in a low-income family, according to the National

compared to just over one of every four enrichment activities during non-school They thus are more widely affected by hours, health care, and education. The white youth (59% compared to 28%). three of every five African American particularly African American youth, compounds this economic disadvanincome, particularly in the areas of into relatively few urban areas with African American children lived in youth lived in a low-income family eight Michigan cities, according to tage. Three quarters of Michigan's the significant inequities linked to concentration of racial minorities, high unemployment and poverty 2000 Census.

experienced difficulty affording food in and poor mental health and higher rates likely to experience fatigue or irritabilfood insecurity and hunger in children much higher risk of food insecurity or low-income children lived in families percent of children in higher income Youth in low-income families are at nunger. Roughly half of Michigan's families.7 Hungry children are more documented the direct link between the previous year, compared to 14 of behavioral disorders, including ity. Recent research studies have where parents worried about or

Teen Injury Deaths

Michigan teen injury death rates for all causes declined

between 1990 and 2000.

but homicide, with a decrease of almost the death rates from all causes dropped wo-thirds, showed the biggest decline. Michigan over the 1990s. In Michigan aged 15-19 also dropped by a third in The injury death rate from accidents, homicides and suicides among teens

Suicide

Accident Homicide

-20%

-50% 8

42%

%

Percent Change

from an injury compared to 71 in the early 1990s. A total of 342 Michigan 100,000 teens in this age group died At the end of the decade 48 of every

Source: Based on data from Vital Records and

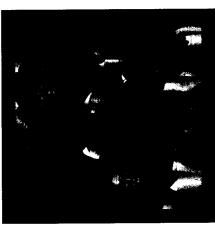
Health Data Development, Michigan Department of Community Health

youth suffered a fatal injury in 2000 compared to 508 in 1990. Several of the largest Macomb counties to 160 in Menominee County. Among the most populous councounties led the decline with rates in Ingham, Saginaw, and Wayne dropping by half. The 2000 rate ranged from a low of 25 per 100,000 youth in Ingham and ties, Genesee (58) and Wayne (57) had the highest rates.

Older teens in Michigan died at twice the rate of children in other age groups when disease deaths are included. Injury deaths represented roughly three-quarters of all Michigan teen deaths in the year 2000 compared to only half of total deaths for children ages 1-14. Two of three Michigan teen injury deaths resulted from an accident; most (80%) involved a motor vehicle.

more likely to suffer from difficulties in insufficiency also sustained double the significantly, teens experiencing food drawal.8 Hungry children were also hyperactivity, depression, and withgetting along with their peers, and, rates of school suspension.9

Management, Brandeis University. (June 2002). p 7. 3 The Consequences of Hunger and Food Insecurity Studies. Waltham, MA: Center on Hunger and Poverty, Heller School for Social Policy and



for Children: Evidence from Recent Scientific

6

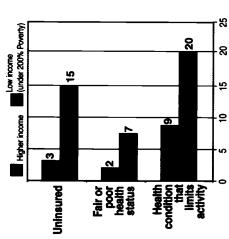
National Survey of American Families. (1997-99) Tabulations by Child Trends, Inc.

poverty level (eligibility for free and reduced lunch Families, low-income references to data from the will reflect family income at 185% of the federal Michigan Middle Start survey in this discussion While low-income is defined as under 200% of poverty by the National Survey of American participation).

Well-Being: Findings from the National Survey of Shirley Rafferty Zedlewski. "Family Economic Families II. Washington D.C.: Urban Institute. American Families." Snapshots of America's (October 2000). Table 1, p. 6.



The health status of Michigan's young adolescents differed dramatically by income level.



Source: National Survey of American Families 1997-99, Tabulations by Child Trends.

25

One of seven low-income youth did not have health insurance, and many lacked access to mental health services.

Health status and health insurance are also significantly linked to family income levels. Michigan's youth in low-income families were more than twice as likely to have a health condition that limited their activity—20 percent compared to 9 percent of youth in higher income families. ¹⁰ However, Michigan youth in low-income families were five times more likely to be uninsured compared to those in higher income families—15 percent compared

to 3 percent.¹¹ Uninsured children have much less access to care. National studies show that only two of five (42%) uninsured children, ages 6-17, were likely to receive timely care for illness or injury compared to 56 percent of publicly insured children and 65 percent of those with private insurance.¹²

income youth are unlikely to have access parents report that within the past month to mental health care, and even for youth difference in the mental health of young having been sad or depressed within the people. Almost half (48%)of Michigan Family income also made a significant amilies were described by a parent as past month, compared to 37 percent of higher income youth. 13 They were also vs. 33%) and getting along with others reatment (often limited by maximums between social and emotional developor deductibles) rather than prevention. significantly more likely to have their hey had trouble concentrating (42% young adolescents from low-income (40% vs. 25%). These findings have with health insurance, mental health services are often not included, and, when available, services emphasize sobering implications as numerous ment and academic learning. Lowstudies have documented the links

youth treatment (often lim ever, or deductibles) rathe amilies

"I bid."

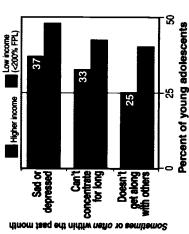
"I bid."

"I bid."

"I bid."

Statistical Brief #3. Medi

Income significantly affects mental health and relationships for Michigan's young adolescents.



Source: National Survey of American Families, 1997-99. Tabulations by Child Trends.

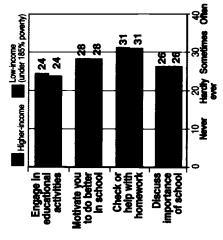
While the majority of low-income youth succeed in school, the more they are burdened with chronic economic, social, and psychological "stressors" or risks, the greater the likelihood that success in this critical area will elude them encumber them.

The level of parental involvement for Michigan middle graders did not vary with income level.

Parents of Michigan middle grades students on average, were most likely to have provided homework assistance and oversight (sometimes), and least likely (between hardly ever and sometimes) to have participated in educational activities. There was essentially no difference in the average level of parental involvement in education for

low-income and higher income middle grades students. Overall roughly half (54%) of Michigan middle grades students reported that their parents often made sure homework assignments were completed, and over a third (35%) reported often receiving parental help with homework. 14 Two of every five middle graders reported often receiving parental rewards for doing well in school. In contrast, over a quarter (27%) of Michigan parents never attended school events or meetings. While almost two-thirds of middle graders reported their parents talked to

Parental involvement averaged at similar levels for Michigan's low-income and higher income families.



Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

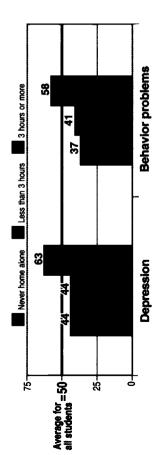
¹⁰ National Survey of American Families. (1997-99) Tabulations by Child Trends, Inc.

¹¹ Ibid.
¹² Children's Health Care Quality, Fall 2000.
Statistical Brief #3. Medical Expenditure Panel
Survey. (http://www.meps.ahrq.gov/papers/st3/stat03.htm)

¹³ National Survey of American Families. (1997-99) Tabulations by Child Trends, Inc.

¹⁴ Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Middle grades students home alone after school for long hours were more likely to suffer problems.



These scores are standardized t-scores. The average, based on a national sample of middle-grade students participating in the Self-Study over the past seven years, is set at 50. Ideally student reports of depression and behavior problems would be lower than average.

Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

them sometimes or often about the importance of school subjects in the "real" world and potential careers, roughly half said their parents never or hardly ever talked to them about getting along with teachers or getting along with other students. Other studies of Michigan youth have shown positive family communication where youth report seeking advice and accepting counsel from a parent dropped from 45 percent to 30 percent between sixth and eighth grades.¹⁵

26

¹⁵ Joanne G. Keith, Melissa Q. Huber, Amy Griffin, and Francisco Villarruel. Building Best Lives: Profiles of 24,000 Michigan Youth from 2 Asser Approaches. (February 2002). p. 35.

Young adolescents left on their own for long periods averaged higher levels of behavior problems and depression.

Strong relationships with caring adults exert a steadying influence during this formative stage, but as an increasing number of parents work outside the home, youngsters in these middle years are likely to be left on their own. Young adolescents left home alone for three hours or more were much more likely to suffer ill effects. ¹⁶ For example, these youth averaged much higher depression scores than their peers who did not stay home alone or stayed home alone less than three hours at a stretch. Similarly these youth had significantly higher averages for behavior problems,

6 Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.



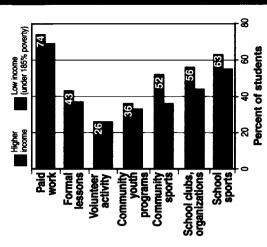
and lower scores for self-esteem and academic efficacy.¹⁷ Overall, 23 percent of Michigan middle graders reported being left on their own without adult supervision after school for three or more hours, but 29 percent of students in low-income families were in this situation compared to 20 percent of students from higher income families.

Youth in low-income families participated in extracurricular activities at lower rates.

Participation in extracurricular activities provide youth with structured opportunities to interact with adults and

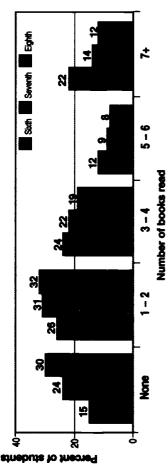
¹⁷ Academic efficacy is defined as: "Students are willing to work hard to be academically successful." A sample item from the survey is "I can do even the hardest work in my classes if I try." Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Higher income Michigan middle graders were much more likely to participate in school-based activities and community sports programs.



Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Significant declines in leisure reading occurred over middle grade years for Michigan students.



Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

develop social and team skills outside the academic arena. Such activities are related to positive adjustment, better academic performance, and successful completion of high school. Participation can be hampered for youth whose parents are at work during after-school hours or on weekends because transportation may be a problem, especially for middle grades students. Lowincome workers tend to have much less flexibility in their hours and schedules than higher income workers.

Michigan's low-income middle grades students were much less likely to report participation in community sports programs like Little League baseball or soccer than their higher income peers. ¹⁸ Just over a third (36%) of youth from low-income families reported participation in such community sports programs compared to over half (52%) of

students in higher-income families. Although middle graders from both income groups participated at higher levels in school sports programs, participation for low-income youth still lagged behind youth in higher income families (55% vs. 63%). A similar pattern persisted with participation in school clubs and organizations (44% vs. 56% higher income students).

Time spent watching television or playing computer games remained steady over the middle grades years, but leisure reading dropped steeply.

three hours a day.20 Another two of five

before or after school for more than

Two of five middle grades students reported engaging in such activities

spent one to three hours a day. Only

one of five reported such activities for

an hour or less each day. This pattern

persisted across grade levels.

Most Michigan middle grades students reported spending substantial amounts of times watching television or playing computer/video games on weekdays.¹⁹

Television watching cannot be separated from playing computer or video games. The question was: On an average school day, how many hours a day do you watch TV, or play computer or video games before or after school?



Photo by Bill Bamberger from the exhibit Boys Will Be Men: Photographs by Bill Bamberger. Courtesy of Flint Institute of Arts.

five students in higher income families.²¹ Lower participation in extra curricular activities and more time home alone may explain some of this difference. Students in low-income families would also be more likely to watch television than play computer/video games since access to computer technology is significantly affected by income level. Only two of three low-income middle graders reported having access to a computer at home, compared to nine of ten higher income middle graders.²²

A striking difference, however, did occur between low-income and higher income students in that almost one in three students in low-income families spent more than *four* hours a day watching television or playing computer/video games compared to one in

¹⁸ Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

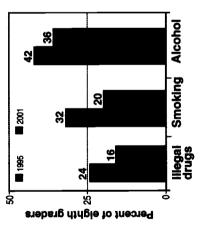
²⁰⁻²² Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

middle graders had not read any books television or playing computer games, books for schoolwork) within the past according to findings from the Michiimportance of literacy in the informamiddle grades in time spent watching graders reported having read seven or Unlike the consistent pattern over the compared to only 15 percent of sixth graders. 23 The pattern varied little by leisure reading dropped significantly between the sixth and eighth grades, almost a third (30%) eighth grade of tion age, such findings are troubling. more books (not including assigned three months compared to almost a gan Middle Start survey. Given the quarter (22%) of sixth graders, and family income—only a percentage Just over a tenth (12%) of eighth point in most categories.

Michigan middle grade students declined significantly between Substance abuse among 1995 and 2001.

off, however, as substance abuse among findings from Michigan Middle Start.24 In 1995, more than two of five Michi-Many youth begin to experiment with grades, and many studies have docudrugs and alcohol during the middle Prevention efforts seem to be paying 2001, according to the latest survey having had an alcoholic drink in the dropped steeply between 1995 and gan eighth graders (42%) reported mented initiation at ages 13 or 14. Michigan middle grade students

Michigan eighth graders dropped steeply in late 1990s. Substance abuse* among



* at least once in previous month

Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois. previous month compared to 36 percent to almost a third (32%) in 1995, and 16 in 2001. The use of tobacco and illegal drugs declined even more steeply with cigarette in the past month, compared percent had tried an illegal substance, reporting having smoked at least one only a fifth (20%) of eighth graders compared to 24 percent in 1995.25

positive relationships within the family, school, and community, are one of the availability of the substances. Current research suggests that multiple strong youth from getting involved in longperformance, antisocial behaviors, most effective ways of preventing include problems with academic Risk factors for substance abuse student perceptions of risk, and



Photo by Bill Bamberger from the exhibit Boys Will Be Men: Photographs by Bill Bamberger. Courtesy of Flint Institute of Arts.

youth experiences of "caring neighbors" erm substance abuse. Less than half of Michigan youth in middle grades, howdropped from 53 percent to 41 percent three or more non-parental adults, and ever, reported receiving support from between the sixth and eighth grade.26

23-25 Center for Prevention Research and Develop-

and Francisco Villarruel. Building Best Lives: Approaches. (February 2002). p. 35.



ment, University of Illinois.

Joanne G. Keith, Melissa Q. Huber, Amy Griffin, Profiles of 24,000 Michigan Youth from 2 Asset ຊ



Juvenile Arrests for Violent and Property Offenses

The number of juvenile arrests in a community provides a measure of the frequency at which youth come into contact with the criminal justice system and the kinds of offenses involved. In the year 2000, youth ages 10-17, accounted for 14,900 of Michigan arrests for the eight index crimes—11 percent of all arrests for violent index offenses and 34 percent of property offenses.¹

Most juvenile index crime arrests (86%) were for property offenses, especially larceny, which includes such activities as purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicles, and bicycle theft. The 8,800 arrests for larceny represented three-quarters of the juvenile arrests for index property offenses, with the other three offenses—burglary, motor vehicle theft and arson—accounting for the other quarter.

Arrests for violent index offenses (involving another person) represented roughly 14 percent of all juvenile arrests for index crime. Of these 1,900 arrests, two-thirds were for aggravated assault, which usually involves a weapon or the

Index crimes are considered more serious or more frequent. An arrest is classified under the most serious offense committed during the incident. Index offenses are used to compare the incidence of crime across communities as they have standard definitions.

potential of serious injury. Arrests for homicide, rape and robbery made up the balance.

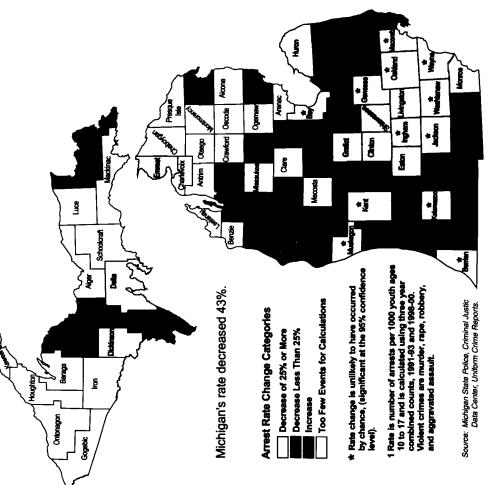
Among the 63 Michigan counties where rates could be calculated for juvenile arrests for violent crime, Eaton County had the lowest rate (0.3 among 1,000 youth), and Ingham and Wexford the highest—4 arrests per 1,000 youth ages 10-17. Of the 57 counties where the percentage change could be calculated, 12 experienced a significant decline in these arrests over the 1990s—with declines of over 25 percent; only Ottawa County sustained a significant increase.

Eaton County had the lowest juvenile arrest rate for *property* offenses, 0.3 arrests per 1,000 youth, with Grand Traverse sustaining the highest arrest rate—37. Trends in juvenile arrests were even more positive for property offenses with a substantial majority of counties experiencing declining rates. Of the 81 counties where trends could be calculated, 57 reflected significant declines, almost all of them down by at least a quarter over the decade. These trends mirror downward trends in crime in the nation and among the adult population over the same period.

Young adolescents, ages 10-14, represented about a third of all juvenile index crime arrests, and a slightly lower percentage (29%) for the violent index crime offenses. Young adolescents represented a third or more of juvenile

Juvenile Arrests: Violent Crimes

Percentage Change from 1992 to 19991



arrests for five of the eight index crimes: aggravated assault, burglary, rape, larceny and arson. The largest share for any individual offense by young adolescents was the 61 percent of the 159 arrests for arson. Not surprising,

young adolescents also constituted roughly half the arrests for the status violations, which affect only minors; vandalism; and sex offenses (other than rape and prostitution).

JUVENILE ARRESTS

Michigan's rate decreased 38%.

Juvenile Arrests: Property Crimes Percentage Change from 1992 to 1999 status offense, especially run-away; 84 juvenile arrests for this offense. they represented 61 percent of the uvenile arrests for the non-index loitering and fraud. Of the eight more likely to be arrested for a Female offenders were also close to 40 percent for curfew/ Females represented half the crime of embezzlement, and

index crimes, larceny was the most

arrests. For five of the eight index

females representing 38 percent

gender-neutral offense with

crimes, males comprised close to

90 percent or more of all arrests.

ately high, while overall their share the child population. Their shares of arrests for violent index crimes was low (55%). They represented pared to their 72 percent share in of arrests for burglary (81%) and arson (88%) were disproportionpercent of all juvenile arrests for iquor law violations, the second index crimes in Michigan, com-6,000 arrests for the non-index largest group of arrests for any almost all (93%) of the almost White youth represented 70 single offense.

ncrease

uvenile arrests for index crimes in percent share in the child populaion. They had particularly large Michigan, compared to their 17 represented 27 percent of all African American youth

(4%), driving under the influence disproportionately low shares of (5%), vandalism (10%), and sex

, i Offense: Age, Gender, and Race Michigan Juvenile Arrests by 82 8 17 23 33 9 4 89 23 × 2 5 8 72 ô 92 89 8 8 82 8 9 33 33 35 26 13 & Motor Vehicle Theft Non-Index Crimes Aggravated Assault Non-Aggravated Stolen Property Index Crimes Vandalism Total Index Homicide Robbery Burglary Property Larceny Assault Arson Violent Rape

-8 Rate is number of arrests per 1000 youth ages Rate change is unlikely to have occurred by chance, (significant at the 95% confidence 10 to 17 and is calculated using three year combined counts, 1991-82 and 1996-00. Property crimes are larceny, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Too Few Events for Calculations Arrest Rate Change Categories
Decrease of 25% or More Decrease Less Than 25%

7 56

8

8 12

Sex Offenses (Except

Rape and Prostitution)

Narcotic Laws Driving Under

72

₩

32

8 8 8

23 7 **\$**

Disorderly Conduct

89 57

8

9

Alcohol/Narcotics

Influence of

Liquor Laws

28 32

Status Offenses

Source: Michigan State Police, Criminal Justic Data Center, Uniform Crime Reports.

Among the index offenses, their share ndex offense of arson. For non-index offenses African American youth had shares of arrests for the violent index was smallest (10%) for the property offenses of homicide and robbery.

arrests for runaway (1%), liquor laws offenses (14%)

** Includes seven offenses with less than 380 arrests,

most under 50.

Includes Drunkenness and Vagrancy

Total Non-Index Other (misc)**

25

Kids Count in Michigan • 2002 Data Book



Young Adolescents at School

with their peers, and academic lives are mental needs of young adolescents and too many students in the middle grades adolescents gain a sense of themselves and math to master ever more complex helping more students become successcentered within its formal and informal plinary actions such as suspension and ful learners. The middle school setting ways in the lives of young adolescents. improve teaching and learning during structures. Survey results suggest that academically without the resources to during the middle grades, as students Their social relationships, especially this stage by addressing the developin the larger world. Pressures mount must exercise basic skills in reading peak during these years, as do disciis critical in a myriad of interrelated recognized the importance of implereceiving special education services menting more effective strategies to face mounting pressures to perform content. The numbers of children expulsion. Many educators have School is the place where young

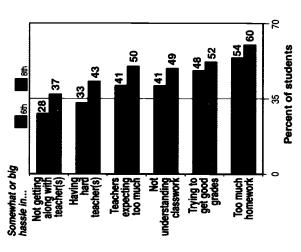
Academic rather than social stressors mounted during middle grades years.

Young adolescence is often viewed as a period when youth are most concerned about their social life and relationships, but much larger shares of middle

graders reported academic stressors. These stressors affected growing shares of students across the middle grades, according to Michigan Middle Start student survey data.²⁷

In contrast, relatively small shares of middle grades students reported social stressors, and the shares remained stable over the middle grade years.²⁸ Most middle graders reported they did not experience social stress such as peer pressure to smoke, drink alcohol or use illegal drugs or feeling friendless. At least 85 percent of Michigan middle grade students reported not

Academic stressors grew over middle grades for Michigan students.



Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.



Photo by Bill Bamberger from the exhibit Boys Will Be Men: Photographs by Bill Bamberger. Courtesy of Flint Institute of Arts.

encountering negative peer pressure, no shortage of friends, and no prejudice from other students or from teachers. In fact, among all social stresses middle graders were least likely to report the experience of negative peer pressure; only one in twenty of all Michigan middle graders reported big hassles from such pressure. Negative peer pressure, however, was the only social stressor that showed substantial change over the grades. The share affected almost doubled between the sixth and eighth grades, rising from 7 percent of sixth graders to 13 percent of eighth

graders, Social skills were a problem for one in ten of Michigan middle graders, who reported *big* hassles with getting along with other students, fighting or having problems with friends, or not being part of the "popular" group.

In contrast to the relatively small shares of middle graders reporting having experienced social stress, roughly half of Michigan middle grades students reported stress on four of the six academic measures within the previous

²⁷⁻²⁸ Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Science MEAP **Education:**

The majority of fifth and eighth graders the proficient standard—two of five test science MEAP in the eighth grade took standard for science skills in the 2000graders and four of five eighth graders aking the science test of the Michigan MEAP, a sizeable share failed to meet taking the test: Only three-quarters of the attrition in the number of students mance may be partially explained by the class of 2002 who had taken the akers. The improvement in perfor-(MEAP) did not demonstrate proficiency in science. While most high school students passed the science **Educational Assessment Program** did not meet the state proficiency 01 school year. Three of five fifth the test in high school.

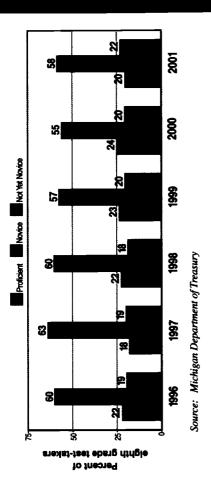
level rose from 27 to 37 percent of test share of elementary students unable to Fifth graders and high school students science test over the trend periods: the standard rose by 2 percent. Almost all school students. In contrast, the share of the improvement in the fifth grade takers. Since 1998 the share of profi-MEAP results, however, occurred in when those scoring at the proficient percent and by 18 percent for high the second year (1997) of the test, of eighth graders not meeting the both showed improvement on the cient students has not shown any meet the standard dropped by 21

At the eighth grade level, outcomes are demonstrating proficiency over the last for fifth and eighth graders; on the new material. Despite these shockingly low the lowest performance category, "not achievement rates no systemic profesmuch worse than among fifth graders yet novice," growing enough over the nade unrealistic demands on students sional development was implemented test 73 percent of fifth graders and 66 six years, and the share of students in years to exceed the share of achievers standards in the 2001-02 school year to improve skills and content knowlmiddle grades level. (A new science est was administered with adjusted in 2001. These standards may have with less than a quarter of students edge for the science teachers at the not taught the appropriate skills or sercent of eighth graders met the proficiency standard.)1

County Trends

students could not meet the standard in the Luce, Lake and Gladwin counties. Midland County's one-third of eighth Outcomes varied dramatically among third of fifth graders did not meet the counties of Leelanau and Missaukee science test in 2000-01. Less than a the counties for students taking the science proficiency standard in the science MEAP in the northwestern while three-quarters or more of

Achievement for Michigan eighth graders on the science MEAP showed little gain between 1996 and 2001.



graders meeting the proficiency standard County were unable to meet the science percent of eleventh graders in Leelanau on the science test represented the best Lake County had the worst with only 3 proficiency standard compared to over county performance at this level while percent demonstrating proficiency. On the high school science test, only 18 half (56%) in Wayne.

with increasing shares of students unable shares of students failing the high school to demonstrate proficiency, most showed could not demonstrate proficiency in the science test. The northwestern county of Missaukee led the way with a reduction reducing the share of fifth graders who graders not passing the science MEAP science test. Among the eight counties but eight counties experienced smaller between 1996 and 2001. Similarly all of more than half in the share of fifth All counties showed improvement in

only a marginal worsening with Alcona the standard. Manistee County showed the largest improvement with the share proficiency standard dropping by half percent more students unable to meet County having a large increase—57 of eleventh graders not meeting the over the trend period.

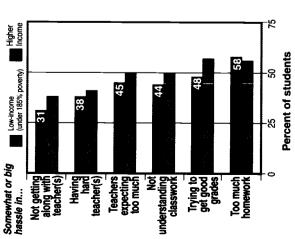
however, registered only marginal gains ment across all or most counties for the and Livingston counties the share grew In contrast to the widespread improvefifth and eleventh graders, the share of their eighth graders failing to meet the graders failing the science MEAP test Ontonagon, where the share of eighth science standard grew in most Michidropped by 15-16 percent. In Benzie or losses. The largest improvements by 19 and 16 percent, respectively. gan counties (52). Most counties, occurred in the Upper Peninsula counties of Dickinson, Iron, and

consistent improvement.

27

County MEAP data for 2001-02 were not available in time for publication.

Larger shares of low-income middle grades students reported academic/school stress on almost all measures.



Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

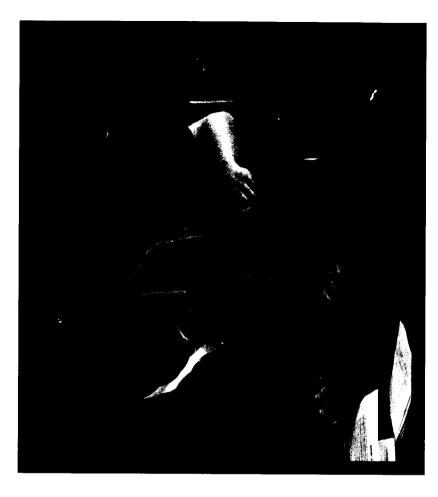
all grades spent more than an hour each get good grades, and not understanding hassles." 30 Almost a third of students in reported spending more than two hours having too much homework were "big month, according to Michigan Middle each night.31 (These patterns remained roughly half felt stressed by trying to grades students in Michigan reported he class work. One in four middle Michigan middle graders reported that trying to get good grades and somewhat or a big "hassle" from having too much homework, and Start data.29 Over half (58%) of night on homework, and a tenth

stable over the three grades.)

Academic stressors also affected everlarger shares of Michigan students over the middle grades; for example, between sixth and eighth grades the share of students reporting academic pressures rose nine percentage points in the following areas: not understanding class work, teachers expecting too much, and not getting along with teachers. ³² By the eighth grade one of two students reported having the experience of teachers expecting too much and not understanding class work; almost two of five reported trouble getting along with a teacher.

Getting good grades posed a "big hassle" for almost a third of low-income middle grades students.

The biggest difference between lowincome and higher income middle graders was the nine-percentage-point difference in the effort to get good grades: almost three of every five lowincome students reported struggling for good grades compared to roughly two of five higher income students. Furthermore, almost a third (30%) of low-income students reported stress from the effort to get good grades as a "big hassle" compared to a fifth (20%) of higher income middle graders. The second largest gap in the academic stressors between low-income and higher income middle graders was the



seven-point difference in the share of students reporting some or big hassle in not getting along with their teachers—38 percent vs. 31 percent among higher income students. Some of this difference may be explained by the fact that schools with high concentrations of low-income children tend to have more new and uncertified teachers who may be less practiced in defusing conflict with students. Also, students may focus their frustration over standards-based education on teachers.

Only two and three percentage points separated the two income groups, however, in the share of Michigan middle graders reporting too much homework or having hard teachers.

Relatively few middle grades students in Michigan reported feeling they had ready access to teachers and other school staff members, according to findings from the Middle Start survey.³³

²⁹⁻³³ Center for Preventive Research and Development, University of Illinois.

ERIC

Full Text Provided by ERIC

the same time, the upcoming generation roubling in an era when competency in meet the need for a sufficient supply of Overall these outcomes are particularly more critical in an increasingly technoogical society and economy. Occupascience and mathematics will be ever projected to grow over the decade. At increase over the decade. In order to especially computer specialists, are science achievement of underrepre-Americans, Latinos, and American necessary to improve the math and percent of the national population scientists and engineers, it will be tions in science and engineering, Indians will constitute almost 60 will be more diverse, as African sented minority students. Research has demonstrated that while race and ethnicity seem linked to school achievement, when such socio-economic differences as family income and parental education are taken into account, black and Latino teens are actually more likely to graduate from high school and attend college than their white peers.² Nevertheless, minority children continue to suffer from poverty rates two to four times those of white children in Michigan, according to the 2000 U.S. Census; individual achievement on the MEAP is not available by socio-economic status at this time.

New York, New York: Standard & Poor's School

3 Beyond the Averages: Michigan School Trends.

Evaluation Services. (School years 1997-2001).

Achievement Gap

African American students according to In Michigan's 19 most diverse counties, Latino children (hereafter referred to as was widest between African Americans he achievement gaps between minority and whites with an average 35-percentage point difference; Latinos had a 27students a 22-point difference. Overall, on a weighted average basis (based on n the eighth grade mainly because the enrollment) white students were about achievement gap narrows dramatically point difference; and American Indian share of students demonstrating profipercent in 2001.) The fifth-grade gap ciency in science dropped to only 20 wice as likely to pass the MEAP as science MEAP test is striking. (The acial/ethnic groups and white nonan analysis of a five-year period by white students) on the fifth grade Standard & Poor's.3

Among the counties, minority fifth graders in Kalamazoo and Kent counties suffered from the largest achievement gaps for all three groups—African Americans, American Indian, and Latinos. For example while 57 percent of white fifth graders in Kent County passed the science MEAP, only 13 percent of Latino youngsters did—a difference of 44 percentage points.

Achievement Gaps in Science Proficiency Between Minority and White Students in Selected Michigan Counties

	African American	nerican	American Indian/ Alaskan Kative	ledian/ Kative		=	White (a	White (nen-Latine)
	Sth	8th	5th	Sth	Sth	8th	Sth	8th
Berrien	-27	-18	-24	*	-20	*	46	21
Calhoun	-27	-17	*	*	-23	*	38	19
Genesee	-31	-19	-17	œ,	-18	9	47	21
Ingham	-38	-23	-23	*	-21	-20	52	78
Kalamazoo	-43	*	-38	*	4	-15	52	23
Kent	-43	-27	-32	-24	4	-23	57	32
Muskegon	-32	-19	-17	*	-24	*	40	21
Oakland	-35	-17	-21	-19	-29	-13	57	28
Ottawa	-37	*	*	*	-38	-24	26	29
Saginaw	4	*	4	*	-20	-16	47	70
Washtenaw	-39	-26	*	*	-26	ċ.	52	30
Wayne	-28	-16	-20	-16	-23	-13	45	20
19-County Average	35	()=	<u> </u>	-17	72-	-15	6†	54

Source: MEAP Student Level Data (Ethnicity-based MEAP analysis), Michigan Department of Treasury

Note: The percentage represents the difference between the share of minority and white students meeting or exceeding science proficiency standards in the specific county.

Caution: The share of cases missing race/ethnicity are not considered in the calculations. The majority of the counties considered here had less than 2 percent missing but Saginaw and Kent counties had 3 and 4 percent, and Muskegon and Oakland had 8 and 9 percent.

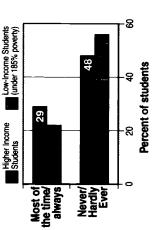
29

Zakia Redd, Jennifer Brooks, and Ayelish McGarvey. Educating America's Youth: What Makes a Difference. Washington D.C.: Child Trends. August 2002. p. 2.

Minority/ethnicity data are not reported for counties where either the total test takers or number proficient in science were less than 6.



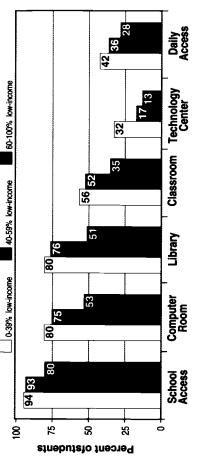
Low-income middle graders reported feeling less access to teachers and staff about academic or school problems than higher income students.



Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Less than a third of Michigan middle graders felt they could talk to a teacher or other staff member about academic problems or career and college information always or most of the time, and only 15 percent felt they had substantial access to talk about personal or family problems.³⁴ Half or more students reported feeling they could never or hardly ever do so. The biggest difference in access to school services between low-income and higher income middle

Michigan middle graders in schools with higher concentrations of low-income students have much less computer access.



Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

graders in Michigan was that 39 percent of low-income middle graders felt they could *never* talk to a teacher or staff member about academic problems or issues, compared to 31 percent of higher income students. This is particularly troubling in light of the findings about low-income students experiencing much higher academic stress.

Middle grade students in schools with the largest shares of low-income students had the least access to technology in school.

Literacy in computer technology is an essential skill in today's work world. Eight of the ten fastest growing jobs are computer-related, according to the latest projections from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 35 Having a computer in the home is a strong predictor of academic success in math and science, and higher test scores on reading, even after

controlling for other factors, such as income. ³⁶ The difference in home access to computers is closely allied to family income and has been popularly labeled "the digital divide." Almost all higher income Michigan middle graders (90%) had computers at home compared to only two-thirds of lower-income students.³⁷

On the surface, school access to computers in Michigan schools narrows the digital divide, but students in schools with the largest concentrations of lowincome students reported far less access than student from schools with largest shares of higher income students,

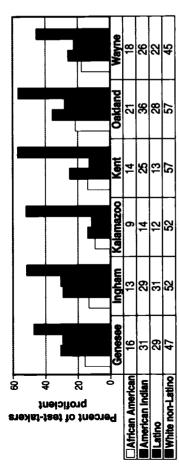
¹⁴ Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

³⁵ Tony Wilhelm, Delia Carmen, and Megan Reynolds. Connecting Kids to Technology: Challenges and Opportunities. Kids Count Snapshot (June 2002). Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. p. 1.

⁶ Ibid. p. 2

³⁷ Center for Preventive Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Proficiency on MEAP science test (2000-01) for minority fifth graders differed dramatically among Michigan countles.



Source: Michigan Department of Treasury

these counties have the potential for the Proficiency rates for white fifth graders ranged from 38 to 57 percent in the 19 Kent, Oakland, and Ottawa. Therefore, performing counties. The smallest gap (18 percentage points) between Latino Genesee County, and between African percentage points) in Calhoun County. counties with passing rates highest in Calhoun, and Wayne counties had the American and white fifth graders (27 smallest gaps (28 percentage points) their share of white children passing for African American fifth graders, and white fifth graders occurred in the science MEAP was also down about 12-19 points from the bestargest gaps. Although Berrien,

Photo by Bill Bamberger from the exhibit Boys Will Be Men: Photographs by Bill Bamberger. Courtesy of Flint Institute of Arts.

fifth graders had their best passing rates occurred in Oakland (21%), and Latino The largest shares of African American fifth graders demonstrating proficiency in Ingham (31%). For American Indian fifth graders the gap was less than 5

children passing the MEAP (43%), and Kalamazoo, 38. Saginaw County had the largest share of American Indian while the difference in Kent County Saginaw, and Schoolcraft counties Kalamazoo the smallest (14%). percentage points in Lenawee. was 32 percentage points, and

roubling issues. Minority students who funding changes in Proposal A to bring The disparities in these outcomes raise poverty also tend to be concentrated in nigh-poverty communities and school the state's schools, Michigan still has one of the largest per-student funding according to a recent report based on about more equitable funding among districts. (African American children suffer from the highest poverty rates economic distress.) Despite school have two to four times the risk of and the deepest concentrations of poverty and low-poverty districts, gaps in the nation between high-

the latest federal legislation facilitating with expansions of charter schools and ikely to lose state and federal dollars additional instructional time. Instead, these high poverty schools are more achievement on standardized tests. development, smaller classes, and "failing" schools as measured by the movement of students from

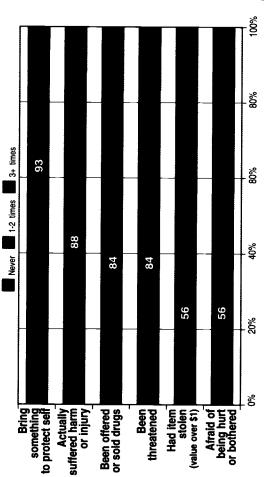
resources to high-poverty schools. The student between high- and low-poverty tools to improve teaching and learning, 1999-2000 school year data.4 The state support research-based strategies and elementary school of 400 students in dollars (\$441,200) between a typical ranked 41st of 47 states in targeting high- versus low-poverty school in difference of almost half a million Michigan.5 These resources could state's funding gap of \$1,103 per schools translates into a revenue such as high quality professional

+5 Greg E. Orlofsky. The Funding Gap: Low-Income Washington, D.C.: The Education Trust. (August and Minority Students Receive Fewer Dollars.



3

School was a safe place for most Michigan middle graders, but fear affected two of five students.



Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

those in schools where more than threelarger shares of middle grades students technology center, or the school library. most affluent schools.38 The frequency much greater for for middle graders in and type of computer access was also computers, compared to 28 percent of higher income youth reported having schools with a larger share of higher income families. Furthermore, much computer access in the classroom, a fifths of the students were from low percent of students in most affluent in schools with a preponderance of ncome students; for example, 42 schools reported daily access to

Focused professional development for teachers in high-poverty schools in the effective use of classroom technology would be an important step in addressing the digital divide. Higher income parents often have technology access and skills in their jobs so they not only provide their children with computers at home but also with the technical assistance in using them as tools for learning. Teachers have a key role to play in helping low-income students make computers a tool for learning and

Most Michigan middle grades students felt safe at school.

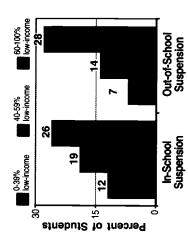
reported having been afraid at least once School represented a safe place for most beaten up or really hurt at school, and 7 safety the share of low-income students than that of their higher income peers.39 percentage point difference in the share higher income) or those reporting being middle graders have never been hurt at percent brought "something" to school time. Close to 90 percent of Michigan afraid of being hurt at school (43% vs. tion (10% vs. 5% higher income). The slightly larger (2-4 percentage points) "something" to school for self-protecoffered drugs at school (18% vs. 16% Michigan middle graders most of the smallest differences (two-percentage points) were in the share of students The biggest difference was the fiveor twice; 12 percent reported being as protection. On most measures of school although almost half (44%) reporting at least one incident was of students who reported bringing 45% higher income).

The majority of middle grades students (55%) reported feeling about as safe in school as they did the previous year, with 22 percent feeling a little more or much more safe while 23 percent felt a little or much less safe.⁴⁰ Over a quarter (26%) of low income middle graders in Michigan felt a little or much more safe than the year before compared to a fifth (20%) of higher income students.

Low-income and minority youth suffered from higher rates of discipline.

Young adolescents often test the boundaries of permissible behavior. Roughly two of five Michigan middle grades students reported having been sent to a school administrator's office at least once within the past year as a result of "getting in trouble." one of five students reported three or more such visits. More serious behavior problems often result in suspensions, which can be served within the school or out-of-school. Fifteen percent of middle grades students reported receiving at least one in-school suspension within the last year, and 12

Michigan middle graders in schools with higher concentrations of low-income* students were more likely to be suspended.



under 185% poverty

Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

National Center for Preventive Research and Development, University of Illinois.

ERIC *

High School Dropout

Over 30,600 Michigan high school students left high school during the 1999-2000 school year without having obtained their diploma. The share of high school students dropping out of high school rose 15 percent over the decade from 6 percent in the 1990-91 school year to almost 7 percent in 1999-00. For a graduating class, this rate would mean that roughly a quarter of students who began the ninth grade would not graduate. Some of these students may complete a General Equivalency Diploma or return to Adult Basic Education to complete their diploma requirements at some later date, but many will not.

Some of the lowest dropout rates (2% or less) were in the Upper Peninsula counties of Dickinson, Houghton and Ontonagon while the large urban counties of Wayne (19%) and Ingham (14%) sustained some of the highest rates. The northern counties of Clare and Mecosta experienced the biggest improvements with their dropout rates dropping by more than half while Ingham County saw its dropout rates triple.

percent at least one out-of-school suspension. Roughly 5 percent of students reported three or more in-school suspensions, and 5 percent reported three or more out-of-school suspensions. For many students these incidents represented a continuum of disciplinary action; for example, of the students sent to "the office" at least once during the year, over a third (35%) also received at least one in-school suspension, and more than a quarter (28%) at least one out-of-school suspension.

In general, older students, males, and students in schools with larger populations of low-income students received more out-of-school suspensions, according to an analysis of the Michigan Middle Start survey data. Other studies have documented the disturbing racial and ethnic disparities in expulsion and

For example, African-American students with others; nearly five times more likely compared with the general population of suspension actions in Michigan schools. in Michigan were expelled at a rate two were twelve times more likely to be sad or often depressed, or not getting along and twice as likely to have no extracurricular activities, according to findings students in the state, expelled students to have difficulties with concentration; four times more likely to have skipped from the National Survey of American iving below the federal poverty level, and half times their proportion in the school; three times more likely to be general student population.42 When Families. 43

One of eight young adolescents received special education services.

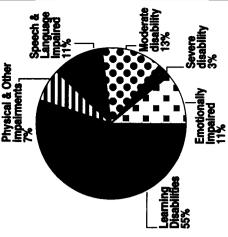
education were classified as

learning disabled.
N=33,238 students ages 10-14)

adolescents in special

Half of Michigan's young

restrictive environment. These education students in 2001. The majority (55%) of ally Impaired (11%) comprising roughly number enrolled in special education by 40 percent of the total special education Language Impaired (11%) and Emotionservices tailored to individual student's school year. A total of 93,300 Michigan special education services, representing another quarter. Students with "severe" young adolescents aged 10-14 received have been required to provide students disabilities represented 3 percent of all Since 1975 public schools in the U.S. young adolescents receiving services single diagnosis groups—Speech and disabilities with the other two largest "special education." In Michigan the with a broad range of disabilities an age peaked at age 11 in the 2001-02 needs are now popularly known as were identified as having learning young adolescents in the program. appropriate education in the least



Source: Michigan Department of Education for school year 2000-01

Moderate deability includes four categories: Visually Impaired, Hearing Impaired, Trainable Mentally, Impaired and Educable Mentally Impaired. Severe disability includes three categories: Autistic Impaired, Severely Mentally Impaired and Severely Multiply Impaired.



⁴² Hahn, Walker, Villarruel, Dunbar, & Borden (2002) based on data from the 1999-2000 academic year.

⁴³ Zero Tolerance report, p.11.



Summary and Conclusions

following key issues and recommendations cents have a positive experience during the middle grades years. Young adolescence is injury deaths, the state lost ground on high school dropout rates. An effective strategy for helping more youth make a successful will be to ensure that more young adolesment on several dimensions of adolescent well-being over the 1990s, particularly in enormous risks," a time of rapid physical, While Michigan made dramatic improve-"a period of enormous opportunities and to address the growing dropout problem cognitive and social change.44 Findings transition through these critical years. measures such as teen births and teen from recent survey data highlight the

Strengthen family supports.

A third of Michigan young adolescents live in economically vulnerable families where basic needs such as food, health care, and housing are jeopardized. Youth growing up in such circumstances are at higher risk of mental and physical health problems. Strengthening family support through outreach to enroll eligible families in available health and social welfare programs would mitigate some of the devastating effects of financial insecurity experienced by this large number of youth. An additional strategy

would be to target tax relief to Michigan low-income families to offset the state's increasingly regressive tax structure.

Improve access to after school programs.

structured to promote positive interaction depression and behavior problems. Youth in low-income families are at even higher trusting relationships. More flexibility in shorten the time their young adolescents As more parents work outside the home, community programs for this age group, particularly in low-income areas, would with adults with whom they could build almost one of four young adolescents in are left home alone would also ease the periods, thereby increasing their risk of scheduling to allow working parents to likelihood of substance abuse and early risk, with less access to extracurricular problem. These strategies to strengthen family and community ties for young Michigan is home alone for extended be particularly helpful, especially if activities. Expanding after school adolescents would also lessen the pregnancies.

Target resources to low-income schools

While low-income students face the same pressures to perform on standards-based tests, survey findings document they have less access to resources at school than their higher income counterparts. Middle grades students from low-income families reported problems in accessing teaching

income and minority students has promise students. Targeting technology resources and focused professional development to schools with high concentrations of lowfederal and state government also clearly students from schools with more affluent students in schools with high concentraions of low-income students were more han twice as likely to get suspended as has a disproportionate impact on young The under funding of special education more equity in educational opportunity. adolescents as middle graders have the as an important strategy for providing services in the state's schools by the highest enrollment in this program. computer technology. Furthermore, staff, as well as a lack of available

Invest in improving middle grades education.

academic standards, the state and schools must also provide support to students and enhance curriculum and extra-curriculum students reported experiencing academic reform models such as Michigan Middle programs to engage early adolescents in Relatively large shares of middle grade particularly in their efforts to get good stressors, and these increased over the ongoing improvement in teaching and grades. While implementing rigorous varied learning approaches. School Start that group students into small learning communities and promote middle grades years. Low-income students were also more affected,

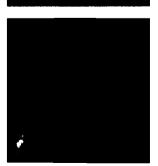
learning so that every child has access to effective instruction and an appropriate level of support have demonstrated their potential to make a difference, particularly for disadvantaged students. 45 Such schools provide comprehensive services for physical and emotional development; involve parents as partners; and use the community as a classroom to promote active citizenship.

grades schools pose a challenge to the state succeed. Strategic interventions during this adolescents and providing an environment in which they can develop the skills to be numbers of Michigan youth dropping out many more young people and reduce the second millennium, a high school educa-Recent scientific information and survey and its communities. Too many students stage could improve the life chances for data provide compelling evidence about about the inequities in Michigan middle communities the supports they need to ion has become essential in assuring a of high school. At the beginning of the caring and productive adults. Findings he importance of supporting young fail to find within their schools and successful transition to adulthood.

⁴⁴ Anthony W. Jackson and Gayle A. Davis with Maud Abeel and Anne Bordonaro. *Turning Points* 2000: Educating Adolescents in the 21st Century. New York: Teachers College Press, Columbia University. pp. 6 and 8.

⁴⁵ Middle Start, a comprehensive reform program for schools with middle grades, was introduced in Michigan schools in 1994. Evaluation results have demonstrated much larger gains on state standardized tests for schools implementing the program compared to similar schools without the program.

If Michigan Were a Village of 100 Children













Their safety and security arrangements Their living

married couple family **66** would live in a

7 would live in a family investigated for child

> 5 would live in a single mother family

20 would live in a single

- father family
- household headed by 7 would live in a a relative
- household headed by 2 would live in a a non-relative

background Their racial and ethnic

- 73 would be non-Latino
- 17 would be African American

would be a confirmed

victim of abuse

abuse or neglect

- 5 would be Latino
- 3 would be of more than one race
- 2 would be Asian Pacific
- would be American

Their economic well-being

Their geographic

distribution

26 would live in families full-time, year-round where no parent has employment

ten southeast counties

Detroit metro area,

42 would live in the

encompassing Flint

and Ann Arbor

28 would be owed courtordered child support 11 would live in a low-

metro areas, such as

41 would live in other

Lansing and Grand

- income working
- 13 would be in poverty

Upper Peninsula and

17 would live in the

rural northern lower

peninsula

- 12 would receive food
- 5 would receive cash assistance (FIP)1

health insurance Their health and

- 76 would be immunized before the age of
 - 24 would be insured by Medicaid
- I would be insured by **MIChild**
- 9 would not have health
- insurance
 - 1 would be disabled and receiving SSI²

40

Sources: Kids Count in Michigan Data Book 2002: County Profiles of Child Well-Being; Kids Count Data Book 2002: State Profiles of Child Well-Being: US Census Bureau; MSU Education Policy Center, Policy Report 8 (May 2002)

Family Independence Program

² Supplemental Security Insurance



ĕ	

- Total population 9,938,444
- 2,884,065 Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 136,048 15.0% 27.7% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births
- \$36,278 ■ Avg wage per job
- Unemployment (2001) 5.3%

BACKGROUND



ADO	LESCENCE	3	FAMILY SUPPORT	RT	
Population — 2000	00		Child Care & Early Education		
■ Adolescents Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19	es 10-14 15-19	747,012 719,867	 Children under age 6, all parents working Child care costs (full-time/one young child) % average wage per job 	472,740 60.9% \$476 (per month) 15.7%	
			 Regulated capacity (2002) Family homes 	Facilities	Capac
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	Rates (aç	ges 10-17)	Group family homes	3,294	39,41
				4,869	247,79
1991-93		1998-00	% full-day: 49	49.0%	
			On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.	y half (3 slots) their license	ed capacity.
, 8		180	Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
0,r₁00 } ₹5 €		11.1	■ Children in subsidized child care % in regulated slots¹	125,305 32.7%	6.7%
5 - 3.5	2.0		■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	148,247	5.4%
0			 Children receiving food stamps 	336,448	12.3%
Violent	ţ	Property	■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	43,650	39.4%
			 Children with a court order for child support 	768,065	28.0%
1991-93 3,785 1998-00 2,267	5; 2.	19,666 12,671	% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 48	48.8%	

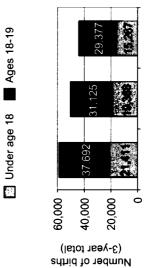
Capacity 869,89 39,415 247,796

5.4% 12.3%

Rate

39.4% 28.0%

Teen births (ages 15-19)



	Special Needs — 2001		
1998-00	■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	8,178	6.1%
	Students receiving special education services	232,604	14.4%
43.4	■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	31,931	12.3

23.6% 1.0%

647,644 26,065

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

Medicaid **MIChild**

Health Care — 2001

16.8%

44,961

tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2

■ Children...

% lead poisoned3

hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14

avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)4

5.4%

25.0

4,952

50.7

59.5

rate per 1,000

Ages 15-19

1994-96

1990-92

Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Michigan

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number Rat	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year	ır Rank≐	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					! !	0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4		440,082	18.2% 22.1%	340,254	13.4%	* of 83 * of 83	Michigan 26
ages 5-1/		287,678	16.7%	237,590	12.7%	* of 83	74
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	343,582	23.1%	551,330	32.1%	* of 82	39
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		38,290	25.7%	33,367	24.8%	* of 83	4
Low birth-weight babies		11,381	2.6%	10,626	7.9%	* of 82	3
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		1,551	10.4	1,091	8.1	* of 56	22
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		601	31.0	471	22.9	* of 42	26
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
 Children in investigated families 		115,769	46.7	172,984	9.99	* of 82	43
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		25,774	10.4	28,646	11.0	* of 80	9
■ Children in out-of-home care		17,462	7.0	20,924	8.1	* of 79	14
for abuse or neglect		14,340	5.8	17,494	6.7	* of 77	
for delinquency		3,122	1.3	3,430	1.3	* of 58	0
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) ■ Deaths by accident homicide suicide		6,733	35.1	4,841	23.7	* of 81	32
		482	71.4	336	47.9	* of 43	33
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	23,998	90.9	30,621	6.9%	* of 80	
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
Fifth graders		85,799	73.1%	966'19	57.7%	* of 82	
Eighth graders		88,025	78.5%	88,807	80.0%	* of 82	7
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	33,004	48.0%	34,043	39.2%	* of 82	10
4							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

STATE PROFILE

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Alcona County



11,719 ■ Total population

2,432 Total child population (ages 0-19)

11.4% 54.4% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births

■ Unemployment (2001) 10.2%

BACKGROUND

Avg wage per job

\$20,940

Centers 648 654 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) 3.9 Property 1998-00 12.9 ADOLESCENCE Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 Population - 2000 1991-93 Violent Adolescents रु 9 2 Rate per 1,000

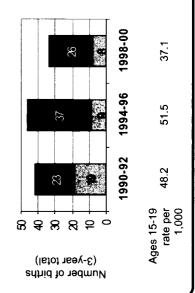
Teen births (ages 15-19)

5 4

1991-93 1998-00

Average number

Under age 18 Ages 18-19



Family Support	FAMILY SUPPORT	FAMILY SUPPORT	FAMILY SUPPORT	
Family Suppor	FAMILY SUPPOR	FAMILY SUPPOR	FAMILY SUPPOR	-
FAMILY SUPPOR	FAMILY SUPPOR	FAMILY SUPPOR	FAMILY SUPPOR	~
Family Suppo	FAMILY SUPPO	FAMILY SUPPO	FAMILY SUPPO	
Family Suppc	FAMILY SUPPO	FAMILY SUPPO	FAMILY SUPPO	
Family Supp	FAMILY SUPP	FAMILY SUPP	FAMILY SUPP	
Family Supp	FAMILY SUPP	FAMILY SUPP	FAMILY SUPP	\sim
FAMILY SUP	FAMILY SUP	FAMILY SUP	FAMILY SUP	
FAMILY SUF	FAMILY SUR	FAMILY SUF	FAMILY SUR	A .
FAMILY SU	FAMILY SU	FAMILY SU	FAMILY SU	
FAMILY SU	FAMILY SU	FAMILY SU	FAMILY SU	
Family S	FAMILY S	FAMILY S	FAMILY S	
Family S	FAMILY S	FAMILY S	FAMILY S	
FAMILY	FAMILY	FAMILY	FAMILY	
Family	FAMILY	Family	FAMILY	
FAMILY	FAMILY	FAMILY	FAMILY	
Famil	FAMIL	FAMIL	Familio	
Famili	Famili	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{AMIII}}$	Famili	٠,
Famil	Famil	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{AMI}}$	FAMI	
$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{AM}}$	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{AM}}$	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{AM}}$	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{AM}}$	
$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{A}N}$	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{A}}$	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{N}}$	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{A}}$	_
$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{A} \mathbb{N}}$	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{b}}$	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{A} \mathbf{N}}$	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{b}}$	
${f F}_{f A}$	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{A}}$	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{A}}$	$\mathbf{F}\mathbf{A}$	
\mathbf{F}_{A}	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbb{A}}$	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbb{A}}$	\mathbf{F}_{ℓ}	
П	Ξ	F	\mathbf{F}	- 49
_			=	r – '
				_

Child Care & Early Education

 Children under age 6, all parents working 	389	62.1%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$404	\$404 (per month)	
% average wage per job	23.2%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		18	108
Group family homes		∞	96
Centers		т	9/

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care	114	7.6%
% in regulated slots ¹ 39.5%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	105	4.5%
 Children receiving food stamps 	313	13.3%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	30	46.9%
 Children with a court order for child support 	421	17.9%
payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 30.6%		

Health Care — 2001

	803 34.2%	67 2.9%		35 15.6%			*
					0.0%		
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by	Medicaid	MIChild	■ Children	tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	% lead poisoned ³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14	avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴

Special Needs - 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	∞	8.7%
 Students receiving special education services 	125	11.9%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	24	10.8

Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Kids Count in Michigan • 2002 Data Book

Alcona County

	base year vs current year	Number	Rate	Number	er Rate	Rank	Higher Lower
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20 0 20 4
Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		564 173 391	26.7% 33.7% 24.4%	389 127 262	17.8% 25.0% 15.6%	66 of 83 78 of 83 65 of 83	■ Alcona ■ Michigan
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	375	33.6%	397	39.2%	51 of 82	17
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		18	17.4%	7	8.4%	2 of 83	
Low birth-weight babies		5	5.3%	7	8.4%	78 of 82	59
Infant mortality (per 1,000)		0	*	0	*	* of 56	
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						93
Children in investigated families		93	4.4	191	85.8	61 of 82	
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		21	10.0	34	15.3	64 of 80	52
Children in out-of-home care		33	*	4	*	* of 79	
for abuse or neglect		3	*	3	*	* of 77	
for delinquency		0	*	-	*	* of 58	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide		9	29.7	e	12.3	10 of 81	
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* of 43	
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	16	4.6%	13	4.3%	47 of 80	2
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	in science						
Fifth graders		99	73.3%	40	56.3%	36 of 82	23
Eighth graders		99	75.0%	58	82.9%	55 of 82	11
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	20	28.6%	30	44.8%	73 of 82	57
1							and the bearing the section for all according to the second



A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Alger County



)
⊆	>
Ç	?

- Total population 9,862
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 2,265
- Total births 76 % No paternity 6.6% % Medicaid 40.8%
- Avg wage per job \$25,563
- Unemployment (2001) 6.0%

ВАСКЕВОИИ

Property

Violent

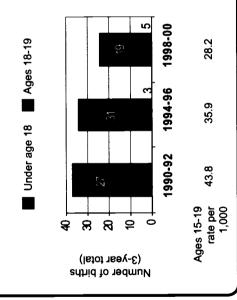
Average number

4 6

1991-93 1 1998-00 1

Teen births (ages 15-19)

45



FAMILY SUPPORT

cation	s working 342 63.5%	young child) \$432 (per month)	20.3%	Facilities Capacity	11	_	∞	25.0%
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	 Regulated capacity (2002) 	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day.

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care	95	7.1%
% in regulated slots ¹ 45.3%		
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	46	2.1%
 Children receiving food stamps 	211	9.8%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	19	26.0%
 Children with a court order for child support 	394	18.2%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous eigenorphe (Tuly, O2) 31 9%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by		541	25.00%
icaid		1+1	0/.O.C7
MIChild		32	1.5%
Children			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		71	42.8%
% lead poisoned ³	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			
avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴		1	*

Special Needs — 2001

•		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	7	7.3%
 Students receiving special education services 	191	12.4%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	20	6.6

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate of counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Kids Count in Michigan • 2002 Data Book

Alger County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number Rat	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year er Rate	a r Rank	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20 0 20 40 60
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4		411 142	18.8% 26.3% 16.3%	249	12.7% 14.1%	38 of 83 32 of 83 41 of 83	■ Alger ■ Michigan
Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	490	28.4%	491	32.3%	30 of 82	14
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00				,		
 Less than adequate prenatal care 		35	36.0%	21	24.8%	55 of 83	31
Low birth-weight babies		4	4.5%	9	7.1%	49 of 82	59
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		0	*	1	*	* of 56	
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	_	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						386
Children in investigated families		18	8.1	08	39.5	12 of 82	
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		10	4.5	3	*	* of 80	
■ Children in out-of-home care		7	3.2	4	*	* of 79	3
for abuse or neglect		4	*	_	*	* of 77	
for delinquency		3	*	3	*	* of 58	•
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00				:		
 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 		3	17.1	*	*	* of 81	
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* of 43	
 High school dropouts 	1990-91 vs 1999-00	16	3.2%	19	3.6%	32 of 80	12
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01		F				
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
Fifth graders		8	70.8%	40	43.5%	7 of 82	39
Eighth graders		103	72.0%	11	72.7%	12 of 82	1
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	71	54.6%	55	42.0%	61 of 82	23
4							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Allegan County



$\overline{}$	
\approx	
\simeq	
بي	

- 105,665 Total population
- 33,266 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 7.9% 1,527 24.4% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births
- Avg wage per job \$30,192
- Unemployment (2001) 4.6%

BACKGROUND

Child Care & Early Education 5 9,078 8,047 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) 9.9 Property 1998-00 16.5 Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 1.5 1.5 Population — 2000 Violent 1991-93 Average number Adolescents S ନ रु 9 Rate per 1,000

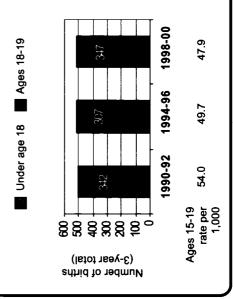
Teen births (ages 15-19)

47

90

2 2 3

1998-00 1991-93



AMILY SUPPORT
AIIIN S
MILY
_
1
ß

ADOLESCENCE

			Capacity	1,443	419	1,569	
61.6%	\$451 (per month)		Facilities	241	35	48	
5,415	\$451 (17.9%					28.9%
 Children under age 6, all parents working 	 Child care costs (full-time/one young child) 	% average wage per job	 Regulated capacity (2002) 	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

capacity.
licensed ca
slots) their
ılf (3 sl
roughly ha
/ailable
y make av
actually
providers
/ home
family
ı average

iconomic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	554	2.6%
% in regulated slots ¹ 46.4%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	578	1.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1,961	6.1%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	529	40.4%
Children with a court order for child support	4,791	15.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 22.5%		
,		

Health Care - 2001

16.2% 0.7%	%9:9	11.3
5,190	198	26
	1.0%	
Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	 Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 lead poisoned³ 	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	57	4.0%
 Students receiving special education services 	2,376	13.0%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	174	5.7

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Framily Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Allegan County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year	ar Rank	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		3,064 1,002 2,062	11.6% 13.7% 10.8%	2,216 675 1,541	7.5% 9.2% 7.0%	14 of 83 12 of 83 13 of 83	Michigan 33
Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,521	17.3%	3,989	21.5%	11 of 82	24
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					:	
Less than adequate prenatal care		310	21.5%	392	26.9%	60 of 83	25
Low birth-weight babies		75	5.2%	96	6.2%	30 of 82	19
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		6	0.9	11	7.5	31 of 56	25
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4	8.61	5	22.2	14 of 42	12
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
 Children in investigated families 		1,288	48.2	1,012	33.2	6 of 82	31
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		413	15.4	249	8.2	27 of 80	47
■ Children in out-of-home care		204	9.7	157	5.1	37 of 79	32
for abuse or neglect		203	7.6	141	4.6	43 of 77	39
for delinquency		-	*	16	0.5	6 of 58	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		53	26.3	99	23.3	53 of 81	
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		4	63.2	9	80.1	33 of 43	27
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	181	4.1%	300	2.6%	65 of 80	36
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	in science						
Fifth graders		286	72.6%	723	55.6%	33 of 82	23
Eighth graders		974	26.6%	1,024	77.2%	29 of 82	
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	407	44.9%	378	36.0%	40 of 82	20
							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

D
A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



Alpena County



_	
⊆	2
9	2
C	2

■ Total population

■ Total child population (ages 0-19)

1998-00

34 10.8% 34.0% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

\$26,475 Avg wage per job ■ Unemployment (2001) 8.7%

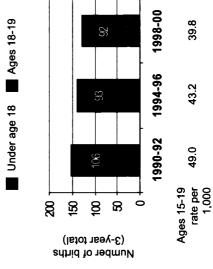
BACKGROUND

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 Population - 2000 1991-93 Adolescents 8 솸 31,314 8,334

Property 163 41 44.3 0.8 1.1 Violent 1991-93 1998-00 Average number ଯ Rate per 1,000

Teen births (ages 15-19)

49



		•
	_	-
	•	н
		1
	13	_
	_	
		٦
	y	7
	D	
	_	1
		٠
	Н	7
	-	٠
K	7 4	٠
ı	•	И
۰	•	
	и	
		r
	_	н
		٠
	,	
		2
	•	
	•	9
_		
7	ı	
٠		

ADOLESCENCE

				Capacity	552	192	461	
	1,407 66.0%	\$425 (per month)	19.3%	Facilities	92	16	17	17.6%
Child Care & Early Education	 Children under age 6, all parents working 	 Child care costs (full-time/one young child) 	% average wage per job	 Regulated capacity (2002) 	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

2,300 2,374 On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care	461	9.2%
% in regulated slots ¹ 51.4%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	288	3.6%
■ Children receiving food stamps	1,021	12.9%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	228	56.2%
 Children with a court order for child support 	1,902	24.1%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 37.5%		

Health Care - 2001

■ Children. ages 0-18. insured by		
Medicaid	2,308	29.2%
MIChild	26	1.2%
■ Children		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	112	16.3%
% lead poisoned ³ 2.7	2.7%	
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14		
avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴	16	26.5
Special Needs — 2001		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	21	6.2%
 Students receiving special education services 	653	12.0%

Ī

12.1

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Alpena County

	Trend period years base year verrent year	Base Number	year Rate	Re _e	Recent year	a r Rank	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		1,327 397 930	16.7% 19.9% 15.6%	944 292 652	13.1% 17.2% 11.8%	40 of 83 49 of 83 39 of 83	Alpena T4 Michigan 24
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,587	27.4%	1,959	36.9%	41 of 82	35
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00		i				
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		47	12.8%	43	12.7%	6 of 83	0
Low birth-weight babies		25	6.7%	20	6.1%	24 of 82	6
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		1	*	4	12.9	55 of 56	
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3	42.1	2	34.2	30 of 42	61
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						8
 Children in investigated families 		436	54.4	751	101.2	75 of 82	
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		151	18.9	91	12.3	51 of 80	35
■ Children in out-of-home care		46	5.7	19	2.6	7 of 79	55
for abuse or neglect		33	4.1	14	1.9	11 of 77	54
for delinquency		13	1.6	\$	*	* of 58	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident homicide suicide 		15	23.0	11	16.4	25 of 81	
		*	*	2	89.5	36 of 43	
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	124	7.1%	109	6.2%	70 of 80	12
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	in science						:
Fifth graders		328	<i>1</i> 6.6%	209	29.9%	54 of 82	22
Eighth graders		388	81.0%	331	76.8%	25 of 82	\$
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	180	47.5%	100	27.8%	11 of 82	42
5 0							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.
							MISSING DATS HIGHCARC NO CHANGE OF A FARE COUNTY HOLDE CARCULARIES.

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



Antrim County



0	
0	
0	
A 1	

- 23,110 Total population
- 6,126 Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 255 9.0% 40.4% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births
- \$23,199 Avg wage per job
- Unemployment (2001) 7.5%

BACKGROUND

1,746 1,497 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) 3.5 Property 1998-00 6.2 Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 Population — 2000 Violent 1991-93 Average number Adolescents ω ဖ Rate per 1,000

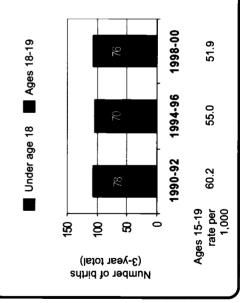
Teen births (ages 15-19)

51

<u>ლ</u> ი

0 0

1991-93 1998-00



Family Support	MILY SU			
MILY SU	MILY SU		_	
MILY SU	MILY SU		- 1	
MILY SU	MILY SU		~	
MILY SU	MILY SU			
MILY SU	MILY SU			
MILY SU	MILY SU)	
MILY SU	MILY SU		(
MILY SU	MILY SU		į	
MILY SU	MILY SU		•	
MILY	MILY			
MILY	MILY		٠.	
MILY	MILY			
MILY	MILY	z	7	
MILY	MILY	Ċ	_	
_	_		•	
			ij	
$F_{\Lambda \lambda}$	FV			
${ m F}_{\Lambda}$	F_{Λ}		1	
\pm	\pm			
	Η			
Π		и		
			-	
			_	

ADOLESCENCE

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	766	63.9%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$431	\$431 (per month)	
% average wage per job	22.3%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capaci
Family homes		37	219
Group family homes		10	120
Centers		13	403
% full-day:	38.5%		

<u>≥</u>

slots) their licensed capacity.	Number Rate
On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) th	Economic — 2001

conomic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	220	2.6%
% in regulated slots ¹ 61.4%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	114	1.9%
Children receiving food stamps	379	6.4%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	130	38.0%
Children with a court order for child support	1,063	17.9%
payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 33.6%		

Health Care — 2001

1,450 24.5% 97 1.6%	22 4.1%	* 9
 Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild 	 Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 Read poisoned³ 	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	9	2.6%
 Students receiving special education services 	206	12.3%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	46	8.2

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Antrim County

	Trend period years base year verient year	Base	year _{Rate}	Re Number	Recent year er Rate	ar Rank	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000		:				0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		818 271 547	17.9% 22.0% 16.4%	624 191 433	11.4% 15.1% 10.3%	30 of 83 36 of 83 30 of 83	■ Antrim 36 32 37
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	832	24.3%	1,461	33.9%	33 of 82	40
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
 Less than adequate prenatal care 		84	33.6%	61	24.6%	54 of 83	27
Low birth-weight babies		13	5.2%	14	5.8%	18 of 82	11
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	8.0	1	*	* of 56	
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						738
 Children in investigated families 		321	69.5	891	158.2	81 of 82	
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		63	13.6	158	28.1	80 of 80	<i>y</i> 0
■ Children in out-of-home care		34	7.4	57	10.1	72 of 79	100 37
for abuse or neglect		24	5.2	43	9.7	69 of 77	47
for delinquency		10	2.2	14	2.5	47 of 58	15
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		6	23.2	10	21.7	50 of 81	9
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		7	167.1	0	*	* of 43	
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	58	5.3%	49	3.7%	38 of 80	
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	ls in science						
Fifth graders		213	%8.99	140	47.4%	13 of 82	
Eighth graders		228	78.9%	254	80.9%	44 of 82	3
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	96	38.8%	74	32.6%	26 of 82	
!							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.
5							MISSING DAIS INDICATE NO CHANGE OF A FACE COULD NOT OF CANCELLAGO.

⁽S)

1A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.

*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



Arenac County



Population - 2000

ı	
ı	
ı	
ı	
ı	Q
ı	2
ı	\mathbf{c}

■ Total population 17,269

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 4,462

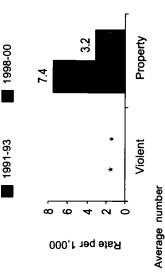
■ Total births 165 % No paternity 9.7% % Medicaid 36.4%

■ Avg wage per job \$20,787

■ Unemployment (2001) 9.1%

BACKGROUND

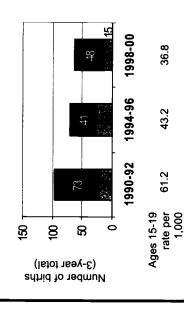
53



Teen births (ages 15-19)

4 0

1991-93 1998-00 Under age 18 Ages 18-19



FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOLESCENCE

<u>o</u>
cati
ŋp
y E
Earl
8
Sare
) piid
5

■ Children under age 6, all parents working 633 62.1%
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child) \$397 (per month)

1,209

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

Adolescents

% average wage per job

Regulated capacity (2002)

Regulated capacity (2002)

Capacity

tegulated capacity (2002)
Family homes
Group family homes
Centers

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	134	4.9%
% in regulated slots ¹ 43.3%		
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	208	4.9%
 Children receiving food stamps 	628	14.8%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	107	50.2%
 Children with a court order for child support 	692	18.1%
payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 38.6%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

Medicaid 1,429 MIChild 75

33.6%

17.5%

■ Children...

tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2

% lead poisoned³

hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14

avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴

4

Special Needs - 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999

6.4% 12.0%

354

49

Students receiving special education services
 Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)⁵

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Arenac County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base Number	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year	ar Ranki	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000	:					60 40 20 0 20 40 60
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,117	28.5%	908	20.7%		Arenac Z
ages 0-4 ages 5-17		346 771	35.2% 26.2%	233 573	26.5%	80 of 83 78 of 83	u
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	930	31.0%	1,317	43.1%	68 of 82	39
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		47	22.8%	46	25.8%	57 of 83	13
Low birth-weight babies		14	6.7%	13	7.1%		9
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		_	*	—	*	* of 56	90 St. C.
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
 Children in investigated families 		244	62.1	287	71.3	44 of 82	15
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		4	10.4	33	8.2	28 of 80	
■ Children in out-of-home care		19	4.8	20	5.0	34 of 79	3
for abuse or neglect		7	1.8	10	2.5	14 of 77	40
for delinquency		12	3.1	10	2.5	46 of 58	19
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		7	22.4	5	13.4	12 of 81	40
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100 000)		*	*	c	*	* 06.42	
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	54	6.2%	62	6.4%	of 1 5	S CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	ls in science						
Fifth graders		191	76.7%	128	63.7%	64 of 82	17
Eighth graders		208	%6.08	200	84.7%	67 of 82	5
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	69	44.5%	79	38.3%	51 of 82	14
							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.



JA ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Baraga County



I	
I	
Ì	ĕ
	ನ

■ Total population 8,746

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 2,192

■ Total births 90 % No paternity 8.9% % Medicaid 43.3%

■ Avg wage per job \$23,284

■ Unemployment (2001) 9.5%

BACKGROUND

603 543 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) Property 1998-00 21.3 ADOLESCENCE Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 Population — 2000 Violent 1991-93 Adolescents 8 ଯ 9 Rate per 1,000

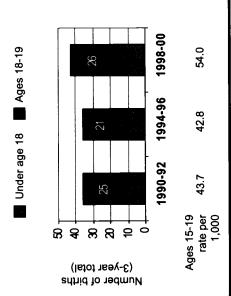
Teen births (ages 15-19)

55

21

1991-93 1998-00

Average number



FAMILY SUPPORT

	79.5%	month)		Facilities Capacity	96 36	2 24	5 147	
	453	\$490 (per month)	25.3%	ŭ.				33.3%
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	72	5.2%
% in regulated slots ¹ 50.0%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	<i>L</i> 9	3.2%
 Children receiving food stamps 	211	10.0%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	31	31.0%
 Children with a court order for child support 	431	20.3%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 35.9%		

Health Care — 2001

29.5% 1.1%	18.6%	*
626 24	39	æ
	0.0%	
 Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild 	 Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 Read poisoned³ 	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	5	5.3%
 Students receiving special education services 	169	12.0%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	11	5.5

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Baraga County

 Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches Less than adequate prenatal care Low birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 	1990 vs 2000 1989-90 vs 2001-02 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 FY 1990 vs 2001	463 161 302 583 583 41 41 41	22.2% 30.4% 19.4%	266 74 192	13.5%	46 of 83	in the same of the
ges 0-17 ing free/reduced ool lunches ate prenatal care int babies (per 1,000) ges 1-14 (per 100,000)	vs 2001-02 2 vs 1998-00 vs 2001	463 161 302 583 583 41 41 1	22.2% 30.4% 19.4%	266 74 192	13.5%	46 of 83	60 40 20 0 20 40 60
ing free/reduced ool lunches ate prenatal care ht babies (per 1,000) ges 1-14 (per 100,000)	vs 2001-02 2 vs 1998-00 vs 2001	302 583 583 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	19.4%	192	15.7%	42 of 83	Baraga
ool lunches ool lunches ate prenatal care ht babies (per 1,000) ges 1-14 (per 100,000)	vs 2001-02 2 vs 1998-00 vs 2001	583 41 9 9	27 10.		12.9%	45 of 83	
nate prenatal care ht babies (per 1,000) ges 1-14 (per 100,000)	2 vs 1998-00 vs 2001	6 1 *	37.1.70	520	37.2%	46 of 82	0
 Less than adequate prenatal care Low birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 	vs 2001	7 1 8 1 7 8					
 Low birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 	vs 2001	6 1 *	35.5%	23	24.5%	52 of 83	31
Infant mortality (per 1,000)Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	vs 2001	*	8.1%	4	4.2%	7 of 82	48
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	vs 2001	*	*	1	*	* of 56	
	vs 2001		*	0	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001							
 Children in investigated families 		136	65.0	166	82.8	58 of 82	27
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		18	9.8	26	13.0	55 of 80	51
■ Children in out-of-home care		24	11.5	10	5.0	35 of 79	57
for abuse or neglect		22	10.5	∞	4.0	34 of 77	
for delinquency		2	*	2	*	* of 58	62
Adolescence Avg 1990-92	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						1
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		3	20.7	9	34.6	18 of 81	_
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (ner 100.000)		*	*	C	*	* of 43	
	1990-91 vs 1999-00	15	3.4%	22	4.9%	58 of 80	42
Education 1995-96 vs 2000-01	s 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science							Ş
■ Fifth graders		98	80.4%	72	72.0%	78 of 82	
Eighth graders		95	83.3%	8	84.9%	68 of 82	
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	45	51.7%	53	54.6%	81 of 82	9

A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.) 56



Barry County



56,755 Total population

16,886 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)

6.4% 23.9% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

■ Avg wage per job \$26,160

■ Unemployment (2001) 4.3%

BACKGROUND

57



ADOLESCENCE		FAMILY SUPPORT	PPORT
Population — 2000		Child Care & Early Education	
■ Adolescents		■ Children under age 6, all parents working	3,047 66.0%
Younger teens, ages 10-14	4,602	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$431 (per month)
Older teens, ages 15-19	4,193	% average wage per job	19.8%
		■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities
		Family homes	101
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	ss 10-17)	Group family homes	31
		Centers	22
1991-93	1998-00	% full-day:	22.7%
		On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed co	roughly half (3 slots) their licensed
20]	18.7	Economic — 2001	Number
- 55	7 0	■ Children in subsidized child care	363
pet 10 -	2.0	% in regulated slots ¹	49.6%
ate 57		■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	342
0		■ Children receiving food stamps	1,126
Violent	Property	■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	289
Average number		■ Children with a court order for child support	3,053
1991-93 7 1998-00 7	119 68	% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	nts 35.0%

15-19)
(ages
births
Teen

Ages 18-19	143		1998-00	35.1
	155		1994-96	45.0
💹 Under age 18	182		1990-92	47.6
	oer of 1 ear to 3 23 8	(-6)		Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000

	Child Care & Early Education			
	■ Children under age 6, all parents working	3,047	%0.99	
	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$431 (\$431 (per month)	
		19.8%		
	■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
	Family homes		101	599
	Group family homes		31	372
	Centers		22	969
	l-day:	22.7%		
	On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.	ıghly half (3 slots) their license	d capacity.
_	Economic — 2001		Number	Rate
	■ Children in subsidized child care		363	3.4%
		49.6%		
_	■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²		342	2.1%
_	■ Children receiving food stamps		1,126	6.9%
_	■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		289	45.2%
_	■ Children with a court order for child support		3,053	18.8%
	% noncustodial parents making no payments			
	in previous six months (July 02)	35.0%		
	Health Care — 2001			
	■ Children ages 0-18 incured by			
	Medicaid		2.566	15.8%
	MIChild		143	0.9%
	■ Children			
	tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		184	12.5%
	% lead poisoned ³	1.1%		
	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			
	avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴		10	8.5
	Special Needs — 2001			
	■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		32	4.5%
	■ Students receiving special education services		948	11.6%
			,	

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate on calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

4.9

9/

■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)⁵

Barry County

	rend period years base year vs current year	Number	Rate	Number	er Rate	Rank¹	Higher Lower
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000	:					60 40 20 0 20 40 60
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		1,540 462	11.2% 12.7% 10.7%	885 245 640	5.9% 6.5% 5.7%	6 of 83 3 of 83 7 of 83	■ Barry 49 番 Michigan
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,008	14.1%	1,671	20.5%	8 of 82	45
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		158	21.9%	4	20.2%	32 of 83	77
Low birth-weight babies		34	4.8%	58	8.2%	75 of 82	
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		9	7.8	9	8.4	39 of 56	
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3	29.8	4	30.4	28 of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
Children in investigated families		556	40.0	006	58.3	31 of 82	46
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		124	8.9	158	10.2	43 of 80	
■ Children in out-of-home care		36	2.6	42	2.7	9 of 79	
for abuse or neglect		32	2.3	40	2.6	16 of 77	13
for delinquency		4	*	2	*	* of 58	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide		22	19.6	19	15.0	18 of 81	23
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		4	113.1	S.	84.0	34 of 43	26
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	80	4.0%	110	4.6%	52 of 80	
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01		i.				
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	in science						
■ Fifth graders		44	73.1%	321	50.3%	18 of 82	31
Eighth graders		453	76.8%	495	78.6%	35 of 82	2
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	153	43.7%	172	33.2%	29 of 82	24

 ¹⁴ ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

ERIC

Kids Count in Michigan · 2002 Data Book



- Total population 110,157
- 29,868 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 12.4% 1,287 31.8% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births
- Avg wage per job \$30,280
- Unemployment (2001) 5.6%

ВАСКЕВОИИ

59

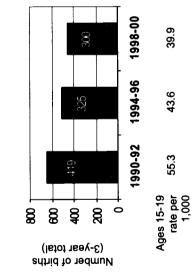


ADOLESCENCE	NCE	
Population — 2000		<u> </u>
 Adolescents Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 	7,886	
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	(ages 10-17)	
1991-93	1998-00	
000,1 भ स्र ४	22.7	´ ŭ •
Rate per 3.6 1.9 Violent	Property	
Average number 1991-93 48 1998-00 25	299 184	•

% full-day:

15-19)
(ages
births
Teen

Under age 18 Ages 18-19



|--|

	67.1%
	5,353
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working

	Capacity	885	969	2,892
\$484 (per month) 19.2%	Facilities	148	28	2
 Child care costs (full-time/one young child) % average wage per iob 	■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

conomic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	1,725	%0.6
% in regulated slots ¹ 41.5%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	1,454	5.1%
Children receiving food stamps	3,813	13.4%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	518	40.0%
Children with a court order for child support	7,217	25.3%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 31.5%		

Health Care — 2001

24.9%	12.9%	24.2
7,089	346	51
	1.7%	
Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	 Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 lead poisoned³ 	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	102	7.7%
 Students receiving special education services 	2,174	13.1%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	288	10.7

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. *Rates only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. *Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Bay County

Child poverty, ages 0-17 1990 vs 2000 Child poverty, ages 0-17 1990 vs 2001-02 1641 21.0% 3.206 12.2% 34 of 83 ages 0.4 ages 0-17 1641 21.0% 9.51 14.5% 33.0 f 83 ages 0.4 ages 0.4 ages 0.1 1641 21.0% 9.51 14.5% 33.0 f 83 ages 0.4 ages 0.4 ages 0.1 1641 21.0% 9.51 14.5% 33.0 f 83 ages 0.4 ages 0.4 ages 0.1 16.0%		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number Rat	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year	ar Rank	Percent change in rate	rate
Child poverty, ages 0-17 4,961 17.2% 3.206 12.5% ages 0-4 ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 0-17 1,641 21.0% 951 14.5% ages 0-4 ages 0-4 ages 0-4 ages 0-17 1,641 21.0% 951 14.5% sques 5-14 1,641 21.0% 951 14.5% sques 5-14 1,641 21.0% 951 14.6% hild Health Avg 1900-92 vs 1998-00 271 15.7% 5.058 31.4% hild Health Avg 1900-92 vs 1998-00 1 1 2.5 1.6 1	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000			:			0 0 50	40 60
Students receiving free/reduced 1989-90 vs 2001-02 3,595 19.7% 5,058 31.4% Prild Health Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 271 16.7% 5,058 31.4% Less than adequate prenatal care Less than adequate prenatal care 105 6.5% 99 7.6% Low birth-weight babies 100 10 42.3 5 2.16 Low birth-weight babies 1.4 (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 10 42.3 5 2.16 Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 1,487 50.9 1,413 52.4 Children in investigated families FY 1990 vs 2001 1,487 50.9 1,413 52.4 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 71 29.9 48 20.2 doles scence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 71 25.9 48 20.2 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 324 5.8% 37 7.0% duceation 1990-91 vs 1999-00	■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		4,961 1,641 3,320	17.2% 21.0% 15.8%	3,206 951 2,255	12.2% 14.5% 11.5%	34 of 83 33 of 83 36 of 83	■ Bay 31 31 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	29 31 27
thild Health Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 271 16.7% 257 19.7% Less than adequate prenatal care Low birth-weight babies 105 6.5% 99 7.6% Low birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 10.1 6 4.6 Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 1,487 50.9 1,413 52.4 Children in investigated families 89 3.0 11.6 183 6.8 Children in out-of-home care 67 2.3 10.8 4.0 for abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 71 29.9 48 20.2 for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 71 29.9 48 20.2 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 1995-96 vs 2000-01 324 5.8% 377 7.0% ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 324 5.8% 377 7.0% Eighth graders 1,071 83.7% 11,033 85.7% Eighth graders 1,071 43.9% <td> Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches </td> <td>1989-90 vs 2001-02</td> <td>3,595</td> <td>19.7%</td> <td>5,058</td> <td>31.4%</td> <td>ž 26 of 82</td> <td>29</td> <td></td>	 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	3,595	19.7%	5,058	31.4%	ž 26 of 82	29	
Less than adequate prenatal care Low birth-weight babies Low birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) Fry 1990 vs 2001 Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 1,000) Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 1,000) Fry 1990 vs 2001 Child ceaths (per 1,000) Fry 1990 vs 2001 Children in investigated families Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Fry 1990 vs 2001 Children in investigated families Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Fry 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts Sundents not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Sundents not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 1,071 Sundents ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Eighth graders 1,071 Sundents ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Fry 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Sundents ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Fry 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Sundents ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Fry 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Fry	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							
Low birth-weight babies 105 6.5% 99 7.6% Infant mortality (per 1,000) 10 42.3 5 1.6 Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 1 42.3 5 21.6 hild Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 1,487 50.9 1,413 52.4 Children in investigated families 340 11.6 183 6.8 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 89 3.0 11,3 4.2 for abuse or neglect 67 2.3 108 4.0 for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 71 2.9 48 5.2 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 71 2.9 48 20.2 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 324 5.8% 37 7.0% Auderation Students such meeting proficiency standards in science 935 79.8% 670 53.3% Fighth graders 1,071 83.7% 1,033 85.7% Eighthit graders 1,	Less than adequate prenatal care		271	16.7%	257	19.7%	30 of 83	18	
Infant mortality (per 1,000) Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 Child Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 Children in investigated families Children in investigated families Children in investigated families Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Bighth graders 1,071 83.78 1,033 85.78 Eighth graders 1,971-88 vs 2000-01 Students graders 1,071 Students graders 1,072 Students g	Low birth-weight babies		105	6.5%	66	7.6%	66 of 82	17	
Child Geaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 1 42.3 5 21.6 hild Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 1,487 50.9 1,413 52.4 Children in investigated families 340 11.6 183 6.8 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 89 3.0 113 4.2 Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 2.3 108 4.0 Adolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 71 29.9 48 20.2 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Pughts to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 324 5.8% 377 7.0% ducation 1990-91 vs 1999-00 324 5.8% 377 7.0% ducation 1990-91 vs 1999-00 324 5.8% 5.3% 85.7% Eighth graders 1,071 83.7% 1,033 85.7% Eighth graders 1,971 435 43.9% 374 36.2%	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		16	10.1	9	4.6	3 of 56		54
child Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 1,487 50.9 1,413 52.4 Children in investigated families 1,487 50.9 1,413 52.4 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 89 3.0 113 4.2 for abuse or neglect 67 2.3 108 4.0 for abuse or neglect 67 2.3 108 4.0 for abuse or neglect 67 2.3 108 4.0 for delinquency 22 0.8 3 * dolescence Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 71 29.9 48 20.2 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 324 5.8% 37 7.0% ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 324 5.8% 37 7.0% Eighth graders Eighth graders 1,071 83.7% 1,033 85.7% Eighth graders 1,978 374 3.5% 37 36.2%			10	42.3	\$	21.6	13 of 42		49
Children in investigated families 1,487 50.9 1,413 52.4 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 340 11.6 183 6.8 Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect 67 2.3 113 4.2 for abuse or neglect 67 2.3 108 4.0 for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 71 29.9 48 20.2 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 4 55.8 38 38.9 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 324 5.8% 377 7.0% ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 324 5.8% 670 59.3% Fifth graders 1,071 83.7% 1,033 85.7% Eighth graders 1,071 83.7% 1,033 85.7%	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001							
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 340 11.6 183 6.8 Children in out-of-home care 89 3.0 113 4.2 for abuse or neglect 67 2.3 108 4.0 for delinquency 40 2.3 10.8 4.0 for delinquency 40 2.3 0.8 5 * dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 71 29.9 48 20.2 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 71 29.9 48 20.2 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 1990-91 vs 1999-00 324 5.8% 37 7.0% High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 324 5.8% 670 59.3% Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 935 79.8% 670 59.3% Fifth graders 1,071 83.7% 1,033 85.7% Eighth graders 1,071 83.7% 1,033 85.7%	 Children in investigated families 		1,487	50.9	1,413	52.4	21 of 82	3	
Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect 67 2.3 113 4.2 for abuse or neglect 67 2.3 108 4.0 for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 71 29.9 48 4.0 Adolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 71 29.9 48 20.2 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 4 55.8 3 38.9 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 324 5.8% 377 7.0% ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 324 5.8% 670 59.3% Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 1,071 83.7% 1,033 85.7% Eighth graders 1,071 43.5 43.9% 37.4 36.2%	 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		340	11.6	183	8.9	21 of 80		4 2
for delinquency sages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 1990-91 vs 1990-00 324 528 38.9 40.00	■ Children in out-of-home care		88	3.0	113	4.2	24 of 79	75 38	
for delinquency dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts L990-91 vs 1990-00 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Eighth graders Eighth graders Eighth graders L997-98 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Eighth graders L997-98 vs 2000-01 Students graders L997-98 vs 2000-01 Students graders Eighth graders L997-98 vs 2000-01 Students graders	for abuse or neglect		<i>L</i> 9	2.3	108	4.0	36 of 77		
dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 71 29.9 48 20.2 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 4 55.8 3 38.9 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 4 55.8 3 38.9 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 324 5.8% 377 7.0% ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 324 5.8% 377 7.0% Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 935 79.8% 670 59.3% Fifth graders 1,071 83.7% 1,033 85.7% Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 435 43.9% 374 36.2%	for delinquency		22	8.0	S	*	* of 58		
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 71 29.9 48 20.2 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 4 55.8 3 38.9 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 324 5.8% 377 7.0% Aucation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 3 79.8% 670 59.3% Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 935 79.8% 670 59.3% Fifth graders 1,071 83.7% 1,033 85.7% Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 435 43.9% 374 36.2%	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							٠.
Counts of account, notice of this school dropouts 4 55.8 3 38.9 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 324 5.8% 377 7.0% ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Aucation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 374 5.8% 377 7.0% Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 935 79.8% 670 59.3% Fifth graders 1,071 83.7% 1,033 85.7% Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 435 43.9% 374 36.2%	 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident homicide suicide 		71	29.9	48	20.2	37 of 81		33
High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 324 5.8% 377 7.0% ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 324 5.8% 377 7.0% Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 935 79.8% 670 59.3% Eighth graders 1,071 83.7% 1,033 85.7% Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 435 43.9% 374 36.2%	for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		4	55.8	3	38.9	8 of 43		30
ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 935 79.8% 670 59.3% Fifth graders 1,071 83.7% 1,033 85.7% Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 435 43.9% 374 36.2%	High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	324	5.8%	377	7.0%	73 of 80	20	
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 935 79.8% 670 59.3% Fifth graders 1,071 83.7% 1,033 85.7% Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 435 43.9% 374 36.2%	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01	1						
Fifth graders 935 79.8% 670 59.3% Eighth graders 1,071 83.7% 1,033 85.7% Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 435 43.9% 374 36.2%	Students not meeting proficiency standards	s in science							
Eighth graders 1,071 83.7% 1,033 85.7% Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 435 43.9% 374 36.2%			935	79.8%	0.09	59.3%	48 of 82	26	
Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 435 43.9% 374 36.2%	Eighth graders		1,071	83.7%	1,033	85.7%	70 of 82	2	
		1997-98 vs 2000-01	435	43.9%	374	36.2%	41 of 82	18	
								Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.	ted rates.

 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Senzie County



2000

15,998 ■ Total population

 Total child population (ages 0-19)

11.9% 201 35.8% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

■ Avg wage per job \$22,011

■ Unemployment (2001) 6.7%

BACKGROUND

61



ADOLESCENCE		FAMILY SUPPORT	PPORT	
Population — 2000		Child Care & Early Education		
 Adolescents Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 	1,100	 Children under age 6, all parents working Child care costs (full-time/one young child) % average wage per job 	738 70.3% \$436 (per month) 23.8%	% (h)
	ļ	 Regulated capacity (2002) Family homes 	Facilities 45	ties
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	0-17)	Group family homes Centers	11 6	
1991-93	00-	% full-day:	50.0%	
		On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licens	roughly half (3 slots) the	eir licens
20 20]		Economic — 2001	Number	er
. 5		■ Children in subsidized child care	176	9
ate pe *	4.4	% in regulated slots¹ ■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	/4.4%	4
в 0 1		 Children receiving food stamps 	260	0
Violent Pro	Property	■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	61	1
Average number		 Children with a court order for child support 	617	7

Capacity

269 132

I	
	15-19)
	(ages
	births
	Teen

4 7

7 7

1991-93 1998-00

75	1998-00	51.3
47	1994-96	58.6
57	1990-92	9.69
Number of births (3-year total)	5	Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000

 Children in subsidized child care \$\%\pi\$ in regulated slots¹ \$\%\text{children receiving FIP cash assistance}^2\$ Children receiving FIP cash assistance² Children receiving food stamps Children receiving food stamps Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002) Children with a court order for child support % noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	ild care 74.4% 64 sh assistance² 64 tamps 260 (% class 2002) 61 er for child support 617 s making no payments 11,032 ths (July 02) 38.0% 81 ed by 1,032 a, ages 1-2 10.0% 5 0,000)⁴ 5	Economic — 2001 Number Rai	Number	Rate
sh assistance ² 64 tamps 260 (% class 2002) 61 er for child support 617 s making no payments ths (July 02) 38.0% red by 1,032 ng, ages 1-2 10.0% 3, ages 1-14 5,0,000) s as assistance 64 10.0% 10.0% 10.0% 10.0% 10.0%	ssistance ² 64 ps 260 class 2002) 61 or child support 617 aking no payments July 02) 38.0% 38.0% 1,032 81 ages 1-2 10.0% 5 500	■ Children in subsidized child care	176	6.7%
sh assistance ² 64 tamps 260 (% class 2002) 61 er for child support 617 s making no payments ths (July 02) 38.0% ted by 1,032 ng, ages 1-2 10.0% a, ages 1-14 5,0000) ⁴	ssistance ² 64 ps 260 class 2002) 61 crass 2002) 61 aking no payments July 02) 38.0% 38.0% 1,032 81 ages 1-2 10 10.0% ses 1-14 5			
tamps 260 (% class 2002) 61 er for child support 617 s making no payments ths (July 02) 38.0% ed by 1,032 g, ages 1-2 10.0% a, ages 1-14 5	ps 260 class 2002) 61 or child support 617 aking no payments 38.0% July 02) 38.0% y 1,032 81 ages 1-2 10.0% ges 1-14 5	■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	\$	1.6%
(% class 2002) 61 er for child support 617 s making no payments ths (July 02) 38.0% ed by 1,032 ed by 1,032 a, ages 1-2 10.0% 5,0000) 5	class 2002) 61 r child support 617 sking no payments 38.0% July 02) 38.0% y 1,032 sges 1-2 10.0% ges 1-14 5	 Children receiving food stamps 	260	6.7%
s making no payments ths (July 02) 38.0% ths (July 02) 38.0% red by 1,032 81 ng, ages 1-2 10.0% 9,000) 5	aking no payments 38.0% July 02) 38.0% 39 1,032 81 ages 1-2 10.0% 5 617 1,032 81 75 100%	■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	61	35.1%
s making no payments ths (July 02) 38.0% ed by 1,032 81 83 84, ages 1-2 10.0% 9,000) 5	aking no payments July 02) 38.0% 39.0% 39.0% 10.0% 10.0% 10.0% 5 5	 Children with a court order for child support 	617	15.8%
ed by 1,032 81 82 83 84 84, ages 1-2 10.0% 9,000) 5	y 1,032 81 81 81 81 100% ses 1-14 5			
1,032 81 1-2 10.0% 1-14 5	29 1,032 81 81 10.0% 10.0% 10.0% 5 81 10 10.0%	Health Care — 2001		
id 1,032 d 81 or lead poisoning, ages 1-2 10.0% lized for asthma, ages 1-14 5 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴ 5	1,032 81 81 10.0% 10.0% 10.0% 5 10)*	■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by		
d 81 or lead poisoning, ages 1-2 10.0% ad poisoned³ 10.0% lized for asthma, ages 1-14 5 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴ 5	81 ages 1-2 10.0% ges 1-14 5	Medicaid	1,032	26.4%
or lead poisoning, ages 1-2 ad poisoned ³ lized for asthma, ages 1-14 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴ 5	ages 1-2 10.0% 10.0% ses 1-14 5	MIChild	81	2.1%
10.0% 5	ages 1-2 10.0% ges 1-14 5	■ Children		
10.0%	10.0% ges 1-14 5)	tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	10	2.5%
S	ges 1-14 0) ⁴ 5			
\$	5)4	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14		
	Special Needs — 2001	avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴	5	*

4.5% 10.1%

∞

9.6

258 36

 Students receiving special education services ■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999

Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)⁵

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Framily Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rates only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. *Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Benzie County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year	year Rate	Re	Recent year	a r Rank	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20 0 20 40 60
Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		537 215 322	18.4% 25.6% 15.5%	294 86 208	8.2% 9.3% 7.8%	16 of 83 13 of 83 16 of 83	■ Benzie 56 Michigan 64
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	654	30.5%	1,041	39.9%	57 of 82	31
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		99	38.2%	4	21.3%	38 of 83	44
Low birth-weight babies		=	6.2%	13	6.7%	42 of 82	6
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3	15.5	-	*	* of 56	
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
Children in investigated families		105	35.8	86	26.2	3 of 82	27 66
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		35	11.9	15	4.0	5 of 80	
■ Children in out-of-home care		20	8.9	9	1.6	2 of 79	
for abuse or neglect		=	3.8	5	*	* of 77	CAMB STO
for delinquency		6	3.1	1	*	* of 58	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		9	30.5	7	25.3	56 of 81	TI STATE OF THE ST
 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 		*	*	-	*	* of 43	
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs	14	2.5%	34	5.1%	59 of 80	105 基
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
Fifth graders		127	72.2%	94	55.3%	31 of 82	23
Eighth graders		86	64.9%	140	77.0%	26 of 82	19
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	55	43.7%	42	34.4%	35 of 82	21
							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

^{(5) 1}A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.

*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Kids Count in Michigan • 2002 Data Book



Berrien County



0	
0	
0	

- 162,453 Total population
- Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 2,256 20.6% 46.5% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

\$30,467

Avg wage per job

■ Unemployment (2001) 5.7%

ВАСКЕВОИИ

Child Care & Early Education 5 E 11,726 12,401 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) 18.2 Property 1998-00 4.0 Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 4.1 2.3 Violent Population — 2000 1991-93 Average number Adolescents 8 8 ଷ Rate per 1,000

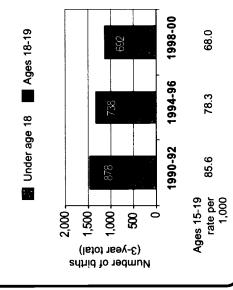
Teen births (ages 15-19)

63

851 349

80

1991-93 1998-00



FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOLESCENCE

•				
_	Children under age 6, all parents working	7,547	63.4%	
_	Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$413 (pe	\$413 (per month)	
	% average wage per job	16.3%		
-	Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
	Family homes		203	1,215
	Group family homes		88	1,056
	Centers		63	3,054
	% full-day:	43.5%		

capacity	
licensed ca	
their	
slots)	
half (3 sl	
e roughly	
ke available n	
ctually ma	
roviders ad	
y home p	
e family	
ı average	

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
shild care	2,994	10.0%
% in regulated slots¹ ■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	3,405	7.6%
 Children receiving food stamps 	7,875	17.7%
 Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002) 	715	38.8%
 Children with a court order for child support 	17,283	38.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 47.5%		
Health Care — 2001		
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by		
Medicaid	13,690	30.7%
MIChild	460	1.0%
■ Children		

1

24.1%

1,003

tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2

% lead poisoned³

hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14

avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)4

Special Needs — 2001

6.1%

19.3

63

3.5% 15.9% 20.5

78 4,306 867

Students receiving special education services ■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999

Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)⁵

es. 4Rates are reported	navailable data.
s in the child's home. ² Family Independence Program. ³ Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴ Rates are reported	Sunnlemental Security Income N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.
1 Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. 2 Family Independence Program.	only for counties where events exceeded 10 in the three-year neriod Sunniemental Security Income N/A (not available

Berrien County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base	year Rate	χe Number	Kecent year	ar Rank	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		9,666 3,267 6,399	22.7% 27.7% 20.7%	7,249 2,394 4,855	17.8% 23.4% 15.9%	67 of 83 72 of 83 66 of 83	Berrien 16 Michigan 23
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	9,733	36.2%	11,754	42.3%	63 of 82	17
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		887	35.7%	<i>LL</i> 9	30.4%	73 of 83	15
Low birth-weight babies		204	8.2%	183	8.2%	76 of 82	0
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		33	13.4	20	9.1	43 of 56	32
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		Ξ	31.5	∞	24.8	20 of 42	21
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
 Children in investigated families 		3,777	8.98	4,165	98.5	72 of 82	13
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		856	19.7	865	20.4	76 of 80	76 4
■ Children in out-of-home care		229	5.3	391	9.2	70 of 79	
for abuse or neglect		172	4.0	288	8.9	64 of 77	72
for delinquency		57	1.3	103	2.4	45 of 58	9 8
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 		188	53.4	137	39.2	19 of 81	27
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		∞	65.7	∞	6.79	30 of 43	3
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	576	7.5%	419	5.5%	63 of 80	26
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
Fifth graders		1,482	74.1%	1,087	58.3%	46 of 82	21
Eighth graders		1,592	80.9%	1,436	80.9%	45 of 82	0
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	634	47.3%	009	40.3%	58 of 82	15
6							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.



A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Branch County



Population - 2000

45,787 ■ Total population

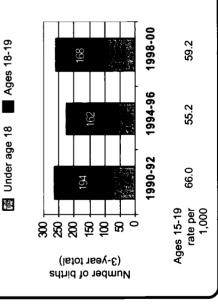
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

- Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 12.0% 33.5% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births
- Avg wage per job \$27,187
- Unemployment (2001) 5.7%

Property 68 1.8 Violent 9 6. 1991-93 1998-00 Average number रु 9 Rate per 1,000

Teen births (ages 15-19)

65



|--|

ADOLESCENCE

Children under age 6, all parents working	2,278	68.1%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$373 (\$373 (per month)	
% average wage per job	16.5%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		96	570
Group family homes		19	228
Centers		21	631
% full-day:	19.0%		

3,343 3,487

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

■ Adolescents

ir licensed capacity.
slots) their
half (3 s
roughly
available
ly make
rs actuall
home provide
On average family

13.9 13.9

1998-00

1991-93

I

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
thild care	415	5.1%
% in regulated stots: Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	335	2.7%
■ Children receiving food stamps	1,185	6.6%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	163	34.9%
■ Children with a court order for child support	2,825	22.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 36.5%	%	

Health Care - 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid	3,009	24.3%
MIChild	176	1.4%
■ Children		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	<i>L</i> 9	5.8%
% lead poisoned ³ 1.5%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14		
avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴	15	17.0
Special Needs — 2001		
■ Robiac with hirth dafacts own 1007-1000	38	5 30%

18

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	28	5.3%
 Students receiving special education services 	1,018	15.9%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	108	9.2

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Branch County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number Rat	year Rate	Re	Recent year	ar Rank	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20 0 20 40 60
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		2,261 935 1,326	20.2% 29.6% 16.5%	1,430 487 943	12.7% 17.5% 11.1%	37 of 83 51 of 83 32 of 83	■ Branch
Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,314	21.3%	2,115	32.3%	29 of 82	52
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		208	36.1%	171	30.0%	72 of 83	71
Low birth-weight babies		39	6.7%	36	6.3%	31 of 82	2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		7	12.1	4	6.4	20 of 56	47
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4	43.1	2	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
Children in investigated families		727	63.3	1,022	87.4	62 of 82	38
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		204	17.7	200	17.9	70 of 80	65
■ Children in out-of-home care		20	4.4	\$	7.2	55 of 79	
for abuse or neglect		47	4.1	82	7.0	65 of 77	
for delinquency		33	*	2	*	* of 58	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00		i				
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		23	27.4	28	30.2	66 of 81	# 01
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide		(1	•	9	20 643	59
High school dropouts	00-661 sa 16-0661	7 99	4.0%	112	5.7%	58 of 45 67 of 80	42
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01				:		
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
Fifth graders		422	85.4%	291	65.1%	68 of 82	24
Eighth graders		435	84.3%	386	84.6%	66 of 82	0
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	181	51.0%	177	44.6%	72 of 82	
							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates. Missing box indicate no change or sets could not be calculated



^{91.} A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.

• *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Calhoun County



000

■ Total population 137,985

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 39,741

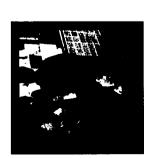
■ Total births 1,875 % No paternity 18.4% % Medicaid 37.4%

■ Avg wage per job \$31,961

■ Unemployment (2001) 5.4%

BACKGROUND

67



	Ö				~ ———		-
CE		10,369 10,154	ages 10-17)	1998-00	12.8	4.5	Property
ADOLESCENCE	oulation — 2000	dolescents Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19	Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	1991-93		-	Violent
	Population -	AdolescentsYounger 1Older teel	Juvenile /			Rate per 1	-

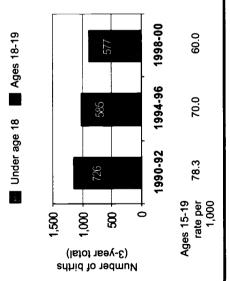
Teen births (ages 15-19)

212 75

8 8

1991-93 1998-00

Average number



FAMILY SUPPORT

				Capacity	1,584	934	3,911	
	6,869 66.3%	\$420 (per month)	15.8%	Facilities	265	78	9/	45.5%
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

conomic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	2,008	7.9%
% in regulated slots ¹ 42.4%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	2,268	%0.9
Children receiving food stamps	5,401	14.3%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	557	36.0%
Children with a court order for child support	13,998	37.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 42.3%		

Health Care — 2001

28.7%	15.3%	11.3
10,857	541	32
	3.5%	
Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	 Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 Read poisoned³ 	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001

Special Reeds — 2001		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	<i>L</i> 9	3.6%
 Students receiving special education services 	3,578	15.0%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	591	16.5

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. *Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Calhoun County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base	year Rate	χe Number	Recent year	al Rank	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20 0 20 40
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		7,387 2,280 5,107	20.9% 23.3% 20.0%	4,875 1,499 3,376	14.2% 17.2% 13.2%	50 of 83 50 of 83 47 of 83	■ Calhoun 26 26 Michigan 34
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	6,120	24.3%	9,241	37.1%	45 of 82	53
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00		į				
Less than adequate prenatal care		902	32.8%	382	20.5%	34 of 83	37
Low birth-weight babies		171	7.9%	143	7.7%	69 of 82	3
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		21	6.6	14	7.5	32 of 56	24
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		∞	29.2	∞	26.8	24 of 42	8
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
■ Children in investigated families		2,806	77.0	3,574	7.66	73 of 82	29
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		780	21.4	506	14.1	63 of 80	34
■ Children in out-of-home care		231	6.3	261	7.3	57 of 79	15
for abuse or neglect		202	5.5	227	6.3	60 of 77	14
for delinquency		29	0.8	34	6.0	22 of 58	19
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		130	46.2	86	33.4	76 of 81	28
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide		i,	,	i,		5	_
101 teens ages 13-19 (per 100,000) ■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	280	40.3	345	5.5%	19 of 43 62 of 80	22
	20 0000					,	
Education	10-0007 sa 96-5661						
Students not meeting proticiency standards in science	Is in science						
Fifth graders		1,503	82.4%	1,169	65.4%	69 of 82	21
■ Eighth graders		1,374	79.5%	1,249	82.0%	51 of 82	<i>w</i>
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	466	47.0%	4	40.6%	59 of 82	

⁺ A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.

*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



Cass County



2000

- 51,104 Total population
- 14,369 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 10.2% 37.3% 561 % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births
- Avg wage per job \$26,858

■ Unemployment (2001) 5.2

BACKGROUND

Violent တေ 1998-00 1991-93 Average number à

Property

4 %

69



ADOLESCENCE	3	
Population — 2000		Child
 Adolescents Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 	3,966 3,689	■ Chil
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	es 10-17)	■ Regi F
1991-93	1998-00	0
8	7.2	On ave
2 1.4 1.2	4.5	Chil
	では、	- F

een births (ages 15-19)	
births (ages 1	5-19)
ā	_
	n births

18-19		<u>'</u>	1998-00	47.5
18 Ages 18-19	193		1994-96 1	64.9
Under age 18		195	1990-92	58.3
	(Istot	Number o	+	Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000

	ı	-
	9	K
	E	3
	ă	ī
	F	₹
e	7	2
	٨,	
	2	₹
	d	á
	S	Ė
ľ	v	
ı		١

ပ	Child Care & Early Education		
	■ Children under age 6, all parents working	2,180 62.1%	
	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$400 (per month)	
	% average wage per job	17.9%	
	■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	S
	Family homes	54	
	Group family homes	27	

Capacity

323 324 498

27 14

erage family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

% full-day:

conomic — 2001	Number	Rate
hild care	578	6.4%
70 III regulated stots: Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	498	3.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1,899	13.8%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	189	38.5%
Children with a court order for child support	4,211	30.6%
payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 36.7%		

$\overline{}$
\sim
≍
ب
\sim
١
4
Z
ā
Œ
ťŠ.
_
_
•
-
_
Œ
۵
š
I

25 10.	1.0%		10.1%			14.8
3 500	3,300 139		122			15
				1.7%		
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by	MChild	■ Children	tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	% lead poisoned ³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14	avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999 Students receiving special education services	22 950	4.0%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	137	10.5

Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. 3Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Cass County

2,184 17.1% 1,712 13.6% 47 of 83 1,409 14.9% 1,298 13.5% 52 of 83 1,409 14.9% 1,298 13.5% 52 of 83 1,409 14.9% 1,298 13.5% 52 of 83 1,911 30.3% 2,887 39.6% 53 of 82 5 9.9 3 5.4 8 of 56 5 47.9 4 35.5 33 of 42 5 47.9 4 35.5 33 of 42 5 47.9 4 35.5 33 of 42 5 47.9 104 8.0 71 of 77 1 * 1. * 16 1.2 33 of 88 134 31.2 26 24.0 55 of 81 134 7.6% 67 3.6% 35 of 82 143 83.3% 433 86.9% 76 of 82 143 43.3% 145 39.5% 53 of 82		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base Number	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year	ar Rank	change
ad 1989-90 vs 2001-02 1,911 30.3% 1,298 13.5% 29 g/83 1,409 14.9% 11.298 13.5% 29 g/83 1,409 14.9% 11.298 13.5% 29 g/83 1,409 14.9% 11.298 13.5% 29 g/83 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 205 38.0% 152 27.1% 61 g/83 8 9.9 3 5.4 8 g/56 8 00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 134 7.6% 67 36.% 35 g/83 1156 1.2 33 g/83 1156 1.2 33 g/83 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 134 7.6% 67 36.% 35 g/83 1995-96 vs 2000-01 134 7.6% 67 36.% 35 g/83 1995-96 vs 2000-01 143 73.% 433 86.9% 75 g/82 1997-98 vs 2000-01 143 73.% 433 86.9% 75 g/82	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						9
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1.911 30.3% 2,887 39.6% 53 g/83 1,409 14.9% 1,298 13.5% 52 g/83 1,409 14.9% 1,298 13.5% 52 g/83 1,409 14.9% 1,298 13.5% 52 g/83 33 6.0% 41 74% 60 g/82 5 9.9 3 5.4 8 g/56 00,000) FY 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 134 48.6 1,032 79.1 52 g/82 5 47.9 4 35.5 33 g/42 1 ** 16 1.2 33 g/58 1156 1.2 33 g/58 1156 1.2 33 g/58 11595-96 vs 2000-01 134 7.6% 67 36% 35 g/83 1995-96 vs 2000-01 134 7.6% 67 36% 35 g/83 1995-96 vs 2000-01 143 79.6% 291 57.7% 42 g/82 434 83.3% 433 86.9% 76 g/82 1997-98 vs 2000-01 143 43.3% 433 86.9% 76 g/82	- Child powerty over 0 17		7 104	17 10.	1 713	13 60%	CO 3° LV	20
1,400 1995-90 vs 2000-01 1,496 14,9% 1,298 13.5% 52 of 83	ages 0-4		775	27 9% 27 9%	1,/12 414	13.0%	4/ 0/05 29 of 83	Cass 39
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Tr 1,000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 S	ages 5-17		1,409	14.9%	1,298	13.5%	52 of 83	Michigan 9
Here to the control of the control o	Students receiving free/reduced	1989-90 vs 2001-02						CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF
re Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 205 38.0% 152 27.1% 61 of 83 5 9.9 3 5.4 8 of 56 6.00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2000-01 FY	priced school lunches		1,911	30.3%	2,887	39.6%	53 of 82	30
reference 205 38.0% 152 27.1% 61 of 83 and 60,000) 5 9.9 3 5.4 8 of 56 of 92 and 648 48.6 1,032 79.1 52 of 82 and 648 48.6 1,032 79.1 53 of 89 and 648 48.6 1,032 79.1 53 of 89 and 648 and 648 80 71 of 77 and 648 80 and 648 80 71 of 77 and 648 and 648 80 and 648 80 and 648 80 and 648 80 and 648 an	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
33 6.0% 41 7.4% 60 g/82 5 9.9 3 5.4 8 g/56 8 9.9 3 6.0% 8 9.9 9 3 6.4 8 g/56 8 9.9 9 3 6.4 8 g/68 8 9.9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Less than adequate prenatal care		205	38.0%	152	27.1%	61 of 83	29
60,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2000-01 FY 2990	Low birth-weight babies		33	%0.9	41	7.4%	60 of 82	22
00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2000-01 FY 2000 vs 2000-01 FY 2000 vs 2000 vs 2000-01 FY 2000 vs 2000 vs 2000-01 FY 2000 vs 2000 vs 2000 vs 2000-01 FY 2000 vs	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		5	6.6	3	5.4	8 of 56	46
FY 1990 vs 2001 648 48.6 1,032 79.1 52 of 82 157 11.8 232 17.8 68 of 80 57 4.3 120 9.2 69 of 79 11 * 16 1.2 33 of 58 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-91 vs 1999-00 134 7.6% 67 3.6% 35 of 81 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 143 43.3% 433 86.9% 76 of 82 144 83.3% 433 86.9% 76 of 82 158 of 42 158 of 82 159 of 82 150 of 83	■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		5	47.9	4	35.5	33 of 42	26
Children in investigated families 648 48.6 1,032 79.1 52 of 82 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 157 11.8 232 17.8 68 of 70 55 of 80 56 of 70 115 52 of 80 55 of 80 56 of 70 115 55 of 80 115 50	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						2
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 157 11.8 232 17.8 68 of 80 5 Children in out-of-home care from eace for abuse or neglect 57 4.3 120 9.2 69 of 79 115 for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1 * 16 1.2 33 of 78 115 Sinch scheene. Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 34 31.2 26 24.0 55 of 81 25 18 Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 13 * 2 65.5 28 of 43 2 43 35 of 80	 Children in investigated families 		648	48.6	1,032	79.1	52 of 82	CO
Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect 57 4.3 120 9.2 69 67.79 115 for abuse or neglect 56 4.2 104 8.0 71 67.7 11 4.2 104 8.0 71 67.7 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 34 31.2 2 65.3 28 67.81 78 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 34 31.2 26 24.0 55 67.81 67.81 Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,00,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 134 7.6% 67 3.6% 36.43 36.80 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 134 7.6% 67 3.6% 36.9% 76.98 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 418 79.6% 291 57.7% 42.0f 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 143 43.3% 145 39.5% 53.0f 82	 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		157	11.8	232	17.8	68 of 80	51
for abuse or neglect for delinquency for denix, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	Children in out-of-home care		57	4.3	120	9.2	62 fo 69	115
for delinquency 1 * 16 1.2 33 of 58 storedescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 34 31.2 26 24.0 55 of 81 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1 * 2 65.5 28 of 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 134 7.6% 67 3.6% 35 of 80 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 3 4 3.6% 35 of 80 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 418 79.6% 291 57.7% 42 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 143 43.3% 43.9 86.9% 76 of 82	for abuse or neglect		26	4.2	104	8.0	71 of 77	
Iolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 34 31.2 26 24.0 55 of 81 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 1 * 2 65.5 28 of 43 for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1990-00 134 7.6% 67 3.6% 35 of 80 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1 * 2 65.5 28 of 43 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 418 79.6% 291 57.7% 42 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 143 83.3% 433 86.9% 76 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 143 43.3% 145 39.5% 53 of 82	for delinquency		1	*	16	1.2	33 of 58	06
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 34 31.2 26 24.0 55 of 81 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1 * 2 65.5 28 of 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 134 7.6% 67 3.6% 35 of 80 Students chool dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 3 7.6% 67 3.6% 35 of 80 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 418 79.6% 291 57.7% 42 of 82 Fifth graders 434 83.3% 433 86.9% 76 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 143 43.3% 145 39.5% 53 of 82	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1 * 2 65.5 28 of 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 134 7.6% 67 3.6% 35 of 80 ducation Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 418 79.6% 291 57.7% 42 of 82 Eighth graders 434 83.3% 433 86.9% 76 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 143 43.3% 145 39.5% 53 of 82	■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		34	31.2	26	24.0	55 of 81	23
High school dropouts High school dropouts High school dropouts High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 143 43.3% 433 86.9% 76 of 82 Eleventh graders 1977-98 vs 2000-01 143 43.3% 145 39.5% 53 of 82	 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (ner 100 000) 		-	*	C	5 59	28 of 43	
ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 418 79.6% 291 57.7% 42 of 82 Eighth graders 434 83.3% 433 86.9% 76 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 143 43.3% 145 39.5% 53 of 82	■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	134	7.6%	<i>L</i> 9	3.6%	35 of 80	
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 418 79.6% 291 57.7% 42 of 82 Eighth graders 434 83.3% 433 86.9% 76 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 143 43.3% 145 39.5% 53 of 82	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Fifth graders 418 79.6% 291 57.7% 42 of 82 Eighth graders 434 83.3% 433 86.9% 76 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 143 43.3% 145 39.5% 53 of 82	Students not meeting proficiency standards	in science						
Eighth graders 434 83.3% 433 86.9% 76 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 143 43.3% 145 39.5% 53 of 82			418	<i>7</i> 9.6%	291	57.7%	42 of 82	28
Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 143 43.3% 145 39.5% 53 of 82	Eighth graders		434	83.3%	433	86.9%	76 of 82	4
•	Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	143	43.3%	145	39.5%	53 of 82	
Lescentide citatile 1								Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates

 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Charlevoix County



_	
Ç)
C)
C)

■ Total population 26,090

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 7,318

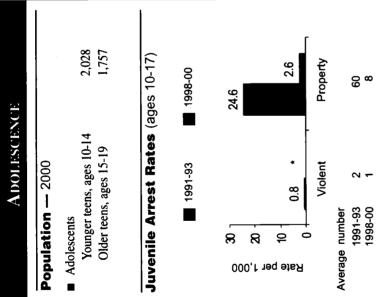
■ Total births 287 % No paternity 8.0% % Medicaid 37.6%

■ Avg wage per job \$28,270

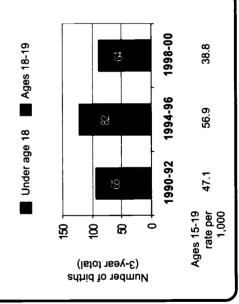
■ Unemployment (2001) 6.8%

BACKGROUND

71



Teen births (ages 15-19)



		Č							
	5	7		1	1	€		K	
	ľ	ò	į		=	2	3	2	=

	1,392 70.7%	\$428 (per month)	18.2%	Facilities Capacity	61 362	26 312	15 450	57.1%
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	335	7.1%
% in regulated slots ¹ 63.6%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	101	1.5%
 Children receiving food stamps 	416	2.9%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	173	44.9%
 Children with a court order for child support 	1,375	19.4%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 28.5%		

Health Care - 2001

22.5% 1.9%	3.1%	*
1,594	21	4
	.8 %8.	
 Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild 	■ Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 % lead poisoned³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	14	4.2%
 Students receiving special education services 	637	14.4%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	48	7.1

^{***}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rates only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Charlevoix County

Secondary 1990 w, 2000 12.8% 662 10.0% 23 of 83 14.3% 14.3% 14.4% 24.9f 83 14.1% 25.5% 24.9f 83 24		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number Ra	year Rate	Re	Recent year	ar Rank	Percent change in rate
T20 12.8% 662 10.0% 23 of 83 EMichigan 14.3% 12.1% 24.4 9.1% 23 of 83 EMichigan 14.3% 12.1% 24.4 9.1% 23 of 82 EMichigan 14.3% 12.1% 24.4% 23 of 82 EMichigan 17.2 12.1% 24.4% 21 of 83 EMichigan 17.2 12.1% 24.4% 21 of 82 EMICHIGAN 17.2 12.1% 24.4% 21 of 82 EMICHIGAN 17.2 12.1% 24.4% 21 of 82 EMICHIGAN 17.2 12.1% 24.4%	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						40 20 0 20
d 1989-90 vs 2001-02 894 28.9% 1,272 29.4% 23 of 82 28 of 82 29 of 82 20 of 82	■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4		720	12.8% 14.3%	662 214	10.0%	23 of 83 24 of 83	,×
He (1989-90 vs 2001-02 894 28.9% 1,272 29.4% 23 of 82 and and sin science 1995-00 894 28.9% 1,272 29.4% 23 of 82 and and and sin science 253 1995-00 894 28.9% 1,272 29.4% 23 of 82 and and and sin science 253 1995-00 1997-38 vs 2000-01 1997-39 vs 2000-01 1997-38 vs 2000-01 1997-3	ages 5-17		489	12.1%	448	9.1%	23 of 83	
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ive 65 20.9% 58 18.4% 21 of 83 00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2000-01 Standards in science 25 20.9% 58 18.4% 21 of 83 15 4.7% 17 5.4% 14 of 82 2 7.5 2 8 8 18.4% 21 of 83 14 2.1 3.7 0/42 2 1.5 4.7% 17 5.4% 14 of 82 2 2 7.5 2 38.0 37 of 42 2 1.5 4.7% 17 24 of 80 7 21 3.7 24 0/80 7 21 3.7 24 0/80 7 21 3.7 24 0/80 7 31 3.7 24 0/80 8 2.1 39 of 58 1990-92 vs 1998-00 10 21.6 9 16.4 24 of 81 1995-96 vs 2000-01 cy standards in science 263 79.0% 186 58.3% 47 of 82 1931-98 vs 2000-01 97 37.9% 104 35.1% 30 of 82 7 7 8.20 1 1 3.7 24 0/80 1 2 1.6 14 0/80 1 2 1.6 14 24 of 81 1 3.6 38.3% 47 of 82 1 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7	Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	894	28.9%	1,272	29.4%		2
ring local to the following standards in science 2 20.9% 58 18.4% 21 of 83 14 of 82	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
00,000) 15 4.7% 17 5.4% 14 of 82 2 7.5 2 * * * of 56 8 45.0 2 8.0 37 of 42 15 8.4 3.0 37 of 42 15 8.4 3.0 37 of 42 16 8.4 3.0 37 of 42 17 1 47 of 82 18 5.6 41 of 79 19 1.6 14 2.1 39 of 58 19 1.6 21.6 9 16.4 24 of 81 19 2.96 vs 2000-01 19 3.6 2.8 186 58.3% 47 of 82 28 18 6.2 241 75.1% 20 of 88 19 19 3.79 vs 2000-01 19 3.79 vs 2000-01 28 8.2 241 75.1% 20 of 88 19 10 3.79 vs 2000-01 29 1.6 18 58.3% 47 of 82 20 18 3.79 vs 2000-01 20 18 8.2 241 75.1% 20 of 88 19 10 3.79 vs 2000-01 20 10 4 3.51 vs 30 of 82	■ Less than adequate prenatal care		65	20.9%	58	18.4%		12
00,000) * * * * 0 7.5	Low birth-weight babies		15	4.7%	17	5.4%		14
65 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	7.5	2	*		
FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 The glect	■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	2	38.0	37 of 42	
tigated families so fabuse or neglect so fabuse or neglect f-home care f-home care f-home care Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1999-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1990-00 Avg 19	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
15 of abuse or neglect 16 one care 17 of above or neglect 18 of abuse or neglect 21 3.7 24 3.5 27 of 77 22 1 3.7 24 3.5 27 of 77 23 1.6 14 2.1 39 of 58 25 15-17 (per 1,000) 25 16 2 1.6 9 16.4 24 of 81 27 32 11 28 15-17 (per 1,000) 29 1.6 1 4 2.1 39 of 58 30 15-4 of 81 21			258	45.0	501	74.1	47 of 82	
Frhome care r neglect r neglect ency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 10 21.6 9 16.4 24 of 81 at the micide, suicide 1990-91 vs 1999-00 40 3.6% 36 2.5% 14 of 80 1995-96 vs 2000-01 ting proficiency standards in science 263 79.0% 186 58.3% 47 of 82 287 86.2% 241 75.1% 20 of 82 13 3.9 of 77 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 287 86.2% 241 75.1% 20 of 82 13 3.9 of 82	■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		56	8.6	52	7.7	24 of 80	7
reglect registry 1 3.7 24 3.5 27 of 77 32 ency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Res 15-17 (per 1,000) Ang 1990-92 vs 1998-00 10 21.6 9 16.4 24 of 81 * * * 1 * * of 43 * * * 1			30	5.2	38	9.9	41 of 79	
ges 15-17 (per 1,000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 int, homicide, suicide -19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 40 3.6% 36 2.5% 14 of 80 ing proficiency standards in science 263 79.0% 186 58.3% 47 of 82 287 86.2% 241 75.1% 20 of 82 1997-98 vs 2000-01 97 37.9% 104 35.1% 38 of 82	for abuse or neglect		21	3.7	24	3.5	27 of 77	3
ges 15-17 (per 1,000) mt, homicide, suicide -19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 40 3.6% 36 2.5% 14 of 80 1995-96 vs 2000-01 ting proficiency standards in science 263 79.0% 186 58.3% 47 of 82 287 86.2% 241 75.1% 280 9 16.4 24 of 81 ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** *	for delinquency		6	1.6	14	2.1	39 of 58	32
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 40 3.6% 40 40 3.6% 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		10	21.6	6	16.4	24 of 81	24
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts High school dropouts High school dropouts High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 263 79.0% 186 58.3% 47 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 97 37.9% 104 35.1% 38 of 82 Eleventh graders	■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide							
High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 40 3.6% 36 2.5% 14 of 80 ducation Jegs-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 263 79.0% 186 58.3% 47 of 82 Eighth graders 287 86.2% 241 75.1% 20 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 97 37.9% 104 35.1% 38 of 82	for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	_	*	* of 43	
ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 263 79.0% 186 58.3% 47 of 82 Fifth graders 287 86.2% 241 75.1% 20 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 97 37.9% 104 35.1% 38 of 82	■ High school dropouts	00-661 sa 16-0661	40	3.6%	36	2.5%	14 of 80	30
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 263 79.0% 186 58.3% 47 of 82 Fifth graders 287 86.2% 241 75.1% 20 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 97 37.9% 104 35.1% 38 of 82	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Fifth graders 263 79.0% 186 58.3% 47 of 82 Eighth graders 287 86.2% 241 75.1% 20 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 97 37.9% 104 35.1% 38 of 82	Students not meeting proficiency standard	ds in science						
Eighth graders 287 86.2% 241 75.1% Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 97 37.9% 104 35.1%			263	79.0%	186	58.3%		26
Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 97 37.9% 104 35.1%	Eighth graders		287	86.2%	241	75.1%		13
	■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	6	37.9%	104	35.1%		

T 1 A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

ERIC*

Cheboygan County



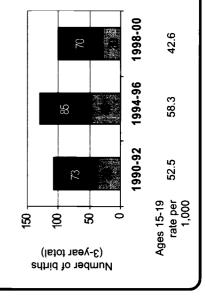
- 26,448 ■ Total population
- 6,804 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 264 8.3% 40.2% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births
- \$22,805 ■ Avg wage per job
- Unemployment (2001) 11.2%

BACKGROUND

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity. Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002) Children receiving FIP cash assistance² Children receiving food stamps Ш 1,825 1,724 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) 9.9 Property 1998-00 ADOLESCENCE Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 4. 花子进 Population — 2000 Violent 1991-93 Average number Adolescents īΩ 9 2 Rate per 1,000

Teen births (ages 15-19)

73



FAMILY SUPPORT

Child Care & Early Education		
Children under age 6, all parents working	1,210 66.2%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$404 (per month)	
% average wage per job	21.3%	
Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	
Family homes	41	
Group family homes	34	
Centers	12	
% full-day:	16.7%	

Capacity

244 408 247

conomic — 2001		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		345	7.9%
% in regulated slots ¹	64.6%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²		192	2.9%

12.7% 45.7%

836 148

Children with a court order for child support	1,326	20.2%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 42.0%		

27 19

1991-93 1998-00

*
0
Ö
7
-
5
C
딒
ea
I

Children, ages 0-18, insured by				
Medicaid		2,151	32.8%	
MIChild		140	2.1%	
Children				
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		14	2.2%	
% lead poisoned ³	0.0%			
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14				
avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴		S	*	
				1

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	17	6.2%
 Students receiving special education services 	s 537	13.6%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	63	10.1

Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Framily Independence Program. 3Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Cheboygan County

 Economic Security Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 							Higher Lower
 Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20 0 20 40 60
ages 3-17 ■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches		1,147	20.8% 29.0%	1,091	17.9% 23.4%	68 of 83 71 of 83	Cheboygar 19 19 19 11
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 		7.20	18.0%	/31	16.0%	6/ of 83	
	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,051	29.5%	1,428	37.3%	47 of 82	27
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		50	17.7%	4	15.9%	12 of 83	10
Low birth-weight babies		16	5.7%	22	8.0%	73 of 82	39
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		4	14.0	2	*	* of 56	
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		8	6.79	5	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001			·			
Children in investigated families		750	135.2	404	64.5	38 of 82	52
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		181	32.6	78	12.5	52 of 80	
■ Children in out-of-home care		35	6.3	53	8.5	65 of 79	34
for abuse or neglect		28	5.0	37	5.9	58 of 77	17
for delinquency		7	1.3	16	5.6	48 of 58	
Adolescence Av	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		12	26.4	10	18.6	32 of 81	30 galanteen ees
 Deaths by accident, nomicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 		*	*	1	*	* of 43	
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	27	2.4%	20	3.9%	41 <i>of</i> 80	03
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	ınce						71
Fifth graders		211	77.0%	180	65.0%	67 of 82	OI
Eighth graders		229	77.9%	244	83.9%	61 of 82	▼ ∞
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	123	48.8%	92	34.5%	36 of 82	29
7							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.

*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



Chippewa County



000

■ Total population 38,543

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 9,488

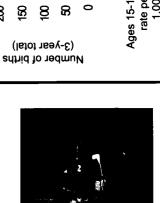
■ Total births 425 % No paternity 12.0% % Medicaid 45.2%

■ Avg wage per job \$23,918

■ Unemployment (2001) 7.8%

ВАСКЕВОИИ

75



	ADOLESCENCE	NCE	
Population — 2000	n — 2000		Chi
Adolescents Younger	olescents Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19	2,396	
Juvenile A	Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	(ages 10-17)	4 1
_	1991-93	1998-00	
90 8		28.6	e Ec
1,00 		1.1	
Rate p	0.6 0.9		5 .
5	Violent	Property) ≥ • •

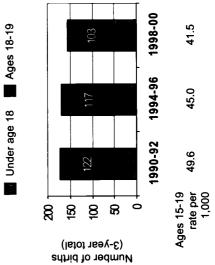
	15-19)
I	(ages
	births
	Teen

11 43

3 2

1991-93 1998-00

Average number



ation	vorking 1,745 72.7%	ung child) \$411 (per month)	20.6%	Facilities Capacity	60 354	17 204	23 816	20 CF
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	 Regulated capacity (2002) 	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	07. E.11 do

apacity.		0
On average family nome providers actually make available rougnly nail (3 slots) their licenseu capacity.		;
rs) men		NI. mbor
ors c) r	١	Z
II III		
igno:	l	
vallable		
таке а		
actually		
viders		7
ome pro	l	2000
mily D		
rage ra		
3 5		(

conomic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	517	9.1%
% in regulated slots ¹ 59.8%	%	
Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	280	3.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1,133	12.9%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	168	38.7%
Children with a court order for child support	1,893	21.5%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 37.5%	%	

Health Care — 2001

30.2%	25.6%	*
2,652	210	4
	0.5%	
Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	 Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 lead poisoned³ 	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs - 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	20	5.1%
 Students receiving special education services 	730	13.3%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	69	8.4

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

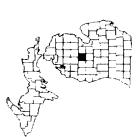
Chippewa County

	and some some year	Number	Kale	Number	Rate	Kank	Higher
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20 0 20 40 60
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		1,597 553 1,044	20.3% 27.4% 17.8%	1,252 422 830	15.6% 20.9% 13.8%	57 of 83 62 of 83 55 of 83	Chippewa 24 Michigan 22
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,838	38.1%	2,369	40.4%	58 of 82	9
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		133	33.0%	94	23.5%	48 of 83	29
Low birth-weight babies		15	3.8%	16	3.9%	5 of 82	3
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	5.0	2	5.8	11 of 56	18
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*		*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
Children in investigated families		476	56.8	501	61.0	36 of 82	
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		68	10.6	84	10.2	42 of 80	4
■ Children in out-of-home care		78	9.3	70	8.5	61 of 79	***************************************
for abuse or neglect		58	6.9	41	5.0	48 of 77	28
for delinquency		20	2.4	29	3.5	54 of 58	48
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		17	27.4	17	25.3	57 of 81	S
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide							
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		-	*	-	*	* of 43	
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	91	5.8%	59	3.6%	33 of 80	39
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	in science						
Fifth graders		330	78.6%	254	63.0%	61 of 82	20
Eighth graders		378	88.3%	360	83.5%	59 of 82	2
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	107	26.6%	131	36.6%	43 of 82	35
7							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.



¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Clare County



2000

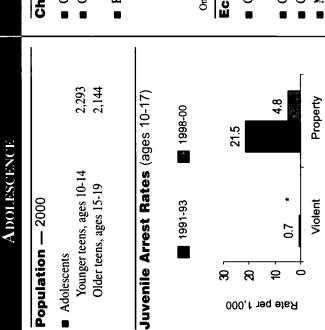
31,252 ■ Total population

8,397 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 348 11.5% 44.3% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births

\$22,260 Avg wage per job ■ Unemployment (2001) 8.9%

BACKGROUND

77



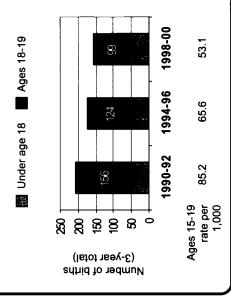
Teen births (ages 15-19)

63

0 0

1991-93 1998-00

Average number



FAMILY SUPPORT

: :				Capacity	234	238	352	
	%6.99	\$390 (per month)		Facilities	39	20	14	
	1,446	\$390	21.0%					53.3%
Child Care & Early Education	Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

_	
apacity.	
licensed ca	
lice	
thei	
3 slots) their	
3	
nly half (3 slot	
oughly	
ole r	
available	
make available	
actually	
providers	
home p	
family	
average	
ő	

conomic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	370	7.0%
% in regulated slots ¹ 45.9%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	457	5.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1,404	17.4%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	148	40.8%
Children with a court order for child support	1,665	20.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 39.7%		

$\overline{}$
$^{\circ}$
. 2001
$\overline{\sim}$
. 4
1
₫ì
Care
=
'n
u
_
_
ᆂ
I
ea
ø
T

Children, ages 0-18, insured by			
Medicaid		2,930	36.4%
MIChild		142	1.8%
ı Children			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		79	10.6%
% lead poisoned ³	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			
avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴		10	17.2
ipecial Needs — 2001			
Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		19	5.5%

S

<u></u>	■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	19	5.5%
S	 Students receiving special education services 	964	17.6%
•	■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	147	19.3

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Clare County

	base year vs current year	Number	Rate	Number	er Rate	Rank	Fercent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,236	35.5%	1,571	21.4%	81 of 83	Clare
ages 5-17		1,508	33.3%	1,062	20.4% 19.2%	62 eJ 65 79 of 83	Michigan 42
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,019	41.2%	2,657	47.8%	76 of 82	16
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00				į		
Less than adequate prenatal care		85	21.7%	119	34.7%	77 of 83	09
Low birth-weight babies		26	6.5%	24	7.1%		6
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3	8.9	3	7.6	46 of 56	44
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* of 42	終に網絡機
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001	;					
 Children in investigated families 		858	132.1	550	72.2	46 of 82	45 - 45 - 45 - 45 - 45 - 45 - 45 - 45 -
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		315	48.5	125	16.4	08 fo 99	99
Children in out-of-home care		62	9.5	47	6.2	45 of 79	35
for abuse or neglect		55	8.5	38	5.0	47 of 77	12 m. 3 m. 5
for delinquency		7	1.1	6	1.2	30 of 58	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		17	32.5	19	29.5	65 of 81	6
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide							Company of the compan
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	_	*	* of 43	
 High school dropouts 	1990-91 vs 1999-00	123	9.5%	46	3.2%	24 of 80	99
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	in science						
Fifth graders		341	82.0%	230	59.5%	50 of 82	27
Eighth graders		322	81.9%	304	80.0%	39 of 82	
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	147	54.2%	140	43 7%	66 of 82	20

 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Clinton County

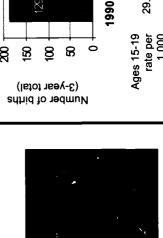


0	
0	
0	

- 64,753 Total population
- 19,859 Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 792 5.1% 17.3% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births
- Avg wage per job \$28,082
- Unemployment (2001) 2.8%

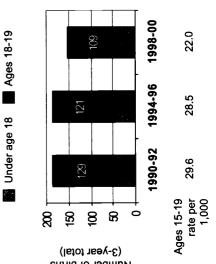
BACKGROUND

79



ADOLESCENCE	FAMILY
Population — 2000	Child Care & Early Education
■ Adolescents	Children under age 6, all parents working
Younger teens, ages 10-14 5,313	Child care costs (full-time/one young chil
Older teens, ages 15-19 4,914	% average wage per job
	 Regulated capacity (2002) Family homes
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	Group family homes
1991-93	Centers % full-day:
	On average family home providers actually make avai
00 20 17.1	Economic — 2001
٠,000 د	 Children in subsidized child care
per 10 -	% in regulated slots ¹
3te 0.8 0.5	 Children receiving FIP cash assistance²
0	 Children receiving food stamps
Violent Property	■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)
Average number	 Children with a court order for child supp
1991-93 6 129 1998-00 4 49	% noncustodial parents making no pay in previous eix months (Inly 02)

iges 15-19)
Feen births (a



						ľ	į								
	E	Ь	Ш	Ł		2	,	н		E	2	ĸ	С	k	•
ĺ	ø			•	5	2	7		2	=	4	2	í		=

				Capacity	783	492	1,121	
	67.2%	\$481 (per month)		Facilities	132	41	30	
	3,592	\$481	20.6%					*
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

٠.
₽
.5
8.
ਰ
ပ
콨
8
Ξ
ຮ
÷
slots) their
.⊡
듄
æ
.2
S
\mathcal{C}
4
ਬ
_
\sim
Œ
50
ᆽ
2
e)
互
2
·=
>
æ
93
-8
Ε
=
≘
7
2
ಲ್ಲ
2
유
.≍
6
Ĕ
2
Ξ
ĭ
>
:≦`
Ē
,ਫ਼
-
<u> </u>
ď
ē
≥
ı,
Æ
0

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care % in regulated slots¹ 54.7%	362	2.8%
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	186	1.0%
 Children receiving food stamps 	892	4.0%
 Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002) 	418	20.6%
 Children with a court order for child support 	2,647	13.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 25.2%		
Health Care — 2001		
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by		
Medicaid	2,144	11.2%
MIChild	122	%9 :0
■ Children		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	<i>L</i> 9	3.8%
% lead poisoned ³ 0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14		
avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴	61	13.7

Ĭ

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	27	3.5%
 Students receiving special education services 	1,315	13.4%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1.000) ⁵	81	4.5

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. **Scounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. *Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Clinton County

		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base Number	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year	ar Rank	Percent change in rate
1,156 7,0% 949 5,3% 4 of 83 10 o	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						40 20 0 20 40
4 1989-90 vs 2001-02	■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,156	7.0%	949	5.3%	4 of 83	,
d 1989-90 vs 2001-02 1,011 11.3% 1,498 15.5% 2 of 82 37 1.498 15.5% 2 of 82 37 1.498 15.5% 2 of 82 14 1.18 1.498 15.5% 2 of 82 14 1.18 1.498 15.5% 2 of 82 14 1.18 1.19 1.	ages 0-4 ages 5-17		358 798	8.3%	356 593	8.2% 4.4%	9 of 83 2 of 83	1
re	 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,011	11.3%	1,498	15.5%	2 of 82	37
rec 161 19.1% 57 7.2% 1 of 83 of 82	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
6 6.7 4 4.7 4 9 658 6 6.7 4 4.7 4 9 658 14 27.7 3 23.3 17 0f 42 es 569 34.4 11.106 60.8 35 0f 82 18 1.1 61 3.4 23 0f 77 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 18 13.8 14 9.3 3 0f 81 suicide 1995-56 vs 2000-01 1995-56 vs 2000-01 1995-56 vs 2000-01 2 *	Less than adequate prenatal care		161	19.1%	57	7.2%	1 of 83	62
6 6.7 4 4.7 4 9/56 es 569 34.4 1,106 60.8 35 9/82 T 1,000) T 2, * * * of 43 T 1,000) T 2, * * * of 43 T 1,000) T 2,000 T 3,000 T 3,000 T 3,000 T 3,000 T 1,000 T 2,000 T 3,000 T 1,000 T 2,000 T 3,000 T 3,000 T 1,000 T 1,000 T 1,000 T 2,000 T 2,000 T 3,000 T 3,000 T 3,000 T 1,000 T	Low birth-weight babies		48	5.7%	51	6.5%	35 of 82	41
es FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 2010 vs 2010 FY	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		9	6.7	4	4.7	4 of 56	31
es FY 1990 vs 2001 es 569 34.4 1,106 60.8 35 of 82 77 18 1.1 61 3.4 23 of 77 18 1.1 61 3.4 23 of 77 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1900-91 vs 1990-00 1900-91 vs 1990-00 1900-91 vs 1990-00 47 1.7% 75 2.3% 9 of 80 1995-96 vs 2000-01 cy standards in science 454 71.5% 337 49.3% 17 of 82 544 72.2% 536 73.3% 15 of 82 1997-98 vs 2000-01 2 2 2 2 3 4 6.3% 17 of 82 454 71.5% 337 49.3% 17 of 82 544 72.2% 536 73.3% 15 of 82 1997-98 vs 2000-01 2 3.4 72.2% 536 73.3% 15 of 82	■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4	27.7	3	23.3	17 of 42	9
Children in investigated families 569 34.4 1,106 60.8 35 of 82 78 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 21 1.3 62 3.4 16 of 79 168 Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect 18 1.1 61 3.4 23 of 77 208 dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 3 * 1 * * of 58 168 dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 18 13.8 14 9.3 3 of 81 208 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 19 1 so 1000-10 vs 1999-00 18 1.7% 7 2.3% 9 of 80 39 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 2 * * of 43 39 1 Aucation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 2 * * of 43 39 1 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 536 73.3% 17 of 82 11 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 213 35.8 19 of 82 11 <td>Child Safety (per 1,000)</td> <td>FY 1990 vs 2001</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>į</td> <td>Ę</td>	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					į	Ę
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for abuse or negle	 Children in investigated families 		695	34.4	1,106	8.09	35 of 82	
Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency for delinquency dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 18 13.8 14 9.3 3 9/81 2 * * * of 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 47 1.7% 75 2.3% 9 of 80 49 71.5% 327 49.3% 17 of 82 Eighth graders Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 21 35.6% 19 30.8% 19 of 82 1997-98 vs 2000-01 21 35.6% 19 30.8% 19 of 82 1997-98 vs 2000-01 21 4.0 3.3	 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		95	5.7	184	10.1	40 of 80	78
for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency for delinquency dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-90 47 1.7% 75 2.3% 9 of 80 ducation Suddents not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 213 35.6% 219 30.8% 19 of 82 1977-70 19	■ Children in out-of-home care		21	1.3	62	3.4	16 of 79	168
dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 3 * * 1	for abuse or neglect		18	1.1	61	3.4	23 of 77	
dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 18 13.8 14 9.3 3 of 81 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 2 * * * of 43 For teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 47 1.7% 75 2.3% 9 of 80 39 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1 1.7% 75 2.3% 9 of 80 39 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 454 71.5% 327 49.3% 17 of 82 Eighth graders 544 72.2% 536 73.3% 15 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 213 35.6% 19 of 82	for delinquency		3	*	1	*		208
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 18 13.8 14 9.3 3 of 81 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 2 * * * of 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 47 1.7% 75 2.3% 9 of 80 Aucation Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 454 71.5% 327 49.3% 17 of 82 Eighth graders 544 72.2% 536 73.3% 15 of 82 11 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 213 35.6% 19 of 82 11	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00				I		
Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 2 * 2 * * of 43 39 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 47 1.7% 75 2.3% 9 of 80 39 Aucation Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 454 71.5% 327 49.3% 17 of 82 Fifth graders 544 72.2% 536 73.3% 15 of 82 1 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 213 35.6% 219 30.8% 19 of 82	■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		18	13.8	14	9.3	3 of 81	32
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts High school dropouts High school dropouts High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 47 1.7% 75 2.3% 9 of 80 89	■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide							
High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 47 1.7% 75 2.3% 9 of 80 39 ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 11.5% 17.5% 17.6% 17.6% 15.6% 19.3% 17.6% 11 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 213 35.6% 219 30.8% 19.0f 82 11	for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* of 43	
cducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 454 71.5% 327 49.3% 17 of 82 Fifth graders 544 72.2% 536 73.3% 15 of 82 11 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 213 35.6% 219 30.8% 19 of 82 11		1990-91 vs 1999-00	47	1.7%	75	2.3%	9 of 80	39
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 454 71.5% 327 49.3% 17 of 82 Fifth graders 544 72.2% 536 73.3% 15 of 82 11 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 213 35.6% 219 30.8% 19 of 82	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Fifth graders 454 71.5% 327 49.3% 17 of 82 Eighth graders 544 72.2% 536 73.3% 15 of 82 1 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 213 35.6% 219 30.8% 19 of 82 1	Students not meeting proficiency standards	s in science						
544 72.2% 536 73.3% 15 of 82 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			454	71.5%	327	49.3%	17 of 82	31
1997-98 vs 2000-01 213 35.6% 219 30.8% 19 of 82	Eighth graders		544	72.2%	536	73.3%	15 of 82	1
	■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	213	35.6%	219	30.8%	19 of 82	41.



 ¹A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Crawford County



14,273 ■ Total population

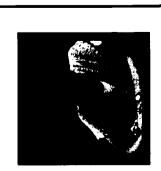
■ Total child population (ages 0-19)

16.0% 53.2% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

\$25,548 Avg wage per job ■ Unemployment (2001) 6.8%

BACKGROUND

81



ADOLESCENCE	
Population — 2000	Child Care & Early Ed
■ Adolescents Younger teens, ages 10-14 1,086	■ Children under age 6, all par ■ Child care costs (full-time/or
Older teens, ages 15-19 1,022	% average wage per job
	■ Regulated capacity (2002)
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	Group family homes
1991-93	Centers % full-day:
	On average family home providers ac
9.4	Economic — 2001
	■ Children in subsidized child
ate pe	To lil regulated stors: Children receiving FIP cash
D D	■ Children receiving food starr
Violent Property	■ Michigan Merit Scholars (%
Average number	■ Children with a court order f

Teen births (ages 15-19)

1 2

1991-93 1998-00

Ages 18-19	8 1998-00	49.3
	2004-96	76.6
Under age 18	54 1990-92	94.9
	Number of births (3-year total)	Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000

FAMILY SUPPORT	PPORT	
d Care & Early Education		
nildren under age 6, all parents working	669	71.7%
nild care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$415 (\$415 (per month)
% average wage per job	19.5%	
egulated capacity (2002)		Facilities

Capacity

174 72 152

53 9

capacity.	Rate
age family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.	Number
ole roughly half (3	ı.
ually make availat	
home providers act	— 2001
age family l	omic -

onomic — 2001	Number	Rate
hildren in subsidized child care	157	%9'9
% in regulated slots ¹ 53.5%		
hildren receiving FIP cash assistance ²	128	3.5%
hildren receiving food stamps	573	15.6%
fichigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	50	34.2%
hildren with a court order for child support	931	25.3%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 38.0%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by			
Medicaid		1,204	32.7%
MIChild		89	1.8%
■ Children			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		æ	*
% lead poisoned ³	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			

2001 Charial Needs

avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)4

special needs — 2001		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	9	3.9%
Students receiving special education services	324	15.3%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	55	15.7

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Crawford County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base	year Rate	Re	Recent year ber Rate R	a r Rank¹	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20 0 20 40 60
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		604 208 396	19.7% 23.6% 18.1%	596 159 437	17.6% 20.2% 16.8%	65 of 83 60 of 83 69 of 83	Crawford 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	713	35.3%	1,083	51.0%	80 of 82	45 Experimental (1)
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		55	29.7%	25	17.0%	16 of 83	43
Low birth-weight babies		13	7.0%	∞	5.2%	13 of 82	25
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3	16.1	2	*	* of 56	
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
 Children in investigated families 		349	109.8	436	124.7	80 of 82	14 ************************************
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		78	24.5	19	17.4	67 of 80	
■ Children in out-of-home care		20	6.3	23	9.9	52 of 79	\mathcal{Q} \tag{\tau}
for abuse or neglect		18	5.7	14	4.0	35 of 77	29
for delinquency		2	*	6	2.6	49 of 58	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00			:			
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		15	66.3	6	31.1	70 of 81	53
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide							
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		-	*	—	*	* of 43	
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	70	4.0%	*	*	* of 80	
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
Fifth graders		147	82.6%	102	67.5%	74 of 82	18
Eighth graders		149	83.7%	139	85.8%	71 of 82	2
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	35	30.7%	43	37.1%	44 of 82	21
8							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.



 ¹A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Delta County



000

■ Total population 38,520

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

1991-93

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 10,273

■ Total births 422 % No paternity 11.1% % Medicaid 42.9%

■ Avg wage per job \$27,574

■ Unemployment (2001) 7.3%

BACKGROUND

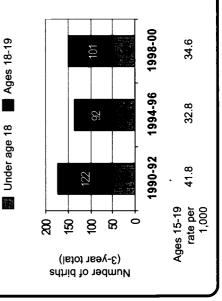
20 20 14.4

eg 10 0.7 0.5

Average number 1991-93 3 69 14.4

Teen births (ages 15-19)

83



FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOLESCENCE

Population — 2000

Child Care & Early Education		
■ Children under age 6, all parents working	1,551 64.9%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$462 (per month)	
% average wage per job	20.1%	
■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	72	432
Group family homes	13	156
Centers	16	557
% full-day:	56.3%	

2,846 2,950

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

■ Adolescents

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
hild care	407	%9.9
% in regulated slots 57.0%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	338	3.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1,140	11.7%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	256	43.3%
 Children with a court order for child support 	2,286	23.4%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 33.8%		

Health Care — 2001

2,732 27.9%	0/0.1	335 39.8%	*
		%6:0	
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid	MIChild Children	tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 % lead poisoned	nospitalized for astima, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs - 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	12	2.9%
 Students receiving special education services 	096	13.8%,
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	82	8.9

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Delta County

	Trend period years	Base ye	year	Recent year	cent ye	ar Ranki	change
							Higher Lower A
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						04 07 0 07 04
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17			18.2%	958	10.7%	26 of 83	■ Delta
ages 0-4 ages 5-17		320 1,314	21.2% 17.2%	8 8 8	9.3%	<i>24 of 83</i>	Michigan 46
 Students receiving free/reduced 	1989-90 vs 2001-02						
priced school lunches		1,887	24.9%	2,444	35.1%	35 of 82	4.1 White plans in the control
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		123	27.3%	119	27.9%	64 of 83	2
Low birth-weight babies		24	5.3%	21	4.8%	11 of 82	6
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		4	9.6	2	4.7	5 of 56	51
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
 Children in investigated families 		717	71.0	268	6.19	37 of 82	13
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		86	7.6	52	5.7	13 of 80	42
■ Children in out-of-home care		26	5.5	47	5.1	36 of 79	~
for abuse or neglect		26	2.6	36	3.9	31 of 77	52
for delinquency		30	3.0	11	1.2	31 of 58	09
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
		17	19.1	15	16.9	27 of 81	
 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 		-	*		*	* of 43	
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	11	3.2%	79	3.3%	27 of 80	3
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	ls in science						
■ Fifth graders		369	72.1%	263	55.8%	34 of 82	23
Eighth graders		413	74.3%	384	74.4%	18 of 82	0
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	202	41.5%	182	37.1%	45 of 82	01
8							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates. Missian base indicate no change as a rate could not be calculated.

⁸⁴

A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



Dickinson County



Population — 2000

_
0
0
ō

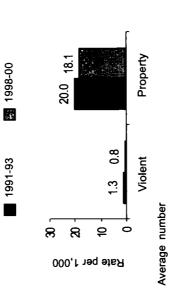
■ Total population 27,472

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

- Total child population (ages 0-19) 7,532
- Total births 267 % No paternity 6.4% % Medicaid 25.1%
- Avg wage per job \$27,908
- Unemployment (2001) 5.1%

BACKGROUND

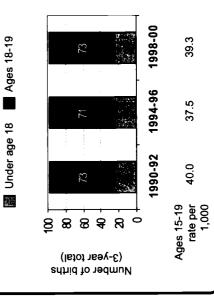
85



Teen births (ages 15-19)

88

1991-93 1998-00



Family Support

ADOLESCENCE

	16 67.2%	\$467 (per month)	%	Facilities Capacity	48 287	10 118	15 612	%
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working 1,276	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child) \$4	% average wage per job 20.1%	 Regulated capacity (2002) 	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day: 66.7%

2,079

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

Adolescents

÷	
apaci	
r T	
ense	
:E	
thei	
slots)	
9	
hali	
roughly	
ple 1	
available rou	
make a	
E S	
actui	
ders	
provi	
me	
<u>ہ</u>	
family	
ige	
Ver	
)n a	
_	

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	207	4.4%
% in regulated slots ¹ 55.6%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	149	2.0%
 Children receiving food stamps 	549	7.5%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	181	41.8%
 Children with a court order for child support 	1,520	20.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 29.8%		

Health Care — 2001

1,593 21.8% 116 1.6%	32 5.4%	12 23.8
Children, ages 0-18, insured byMedicaidMIChild	■ Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 % lead poisoned³ 0.	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001

Special Needs — 2001		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	7	2.4%
 Students receiving special education services 	635	12.4%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	2	9.3

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Dickinson County

3 3 4 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year	ar Rank¹	Percent change in rate
Second 1989-90 vs 2001-02 235 12.0% 761 11.2% 27 of 83 290 61.2% 25 of 83 20	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						40 20 0 20
ages 0-4 ages 5-14 ages 5-14 ages 5-14 ages 6-14 ages 6-14 ages 6-14 ages 6-14 ages 6-14 ages 6-14 bricked school lunches bricked school lunches bricked school lunches and element bricked school lunches ages 1-14 bricked school lunches bricked school lunches ages 1-14 (per 100.000) bricked school lunches bricked school lunches ages 1-14 (per 100.000) bricked school lunches bricked school lunches ages 1-14 (per 100.000) bricked school lunches ages 15-17 (per 100.000) bricked school lunches ages 15-19 (per 100.000) bricked lunches ages 15-19 (pe	■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		825	12.0%	761	11.2%	27 of 83	
udents receiving free/reduced 1989-90 vs 2001-02 905 17.1% 1.264 25.9% 18 of 82 51 fid Health Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 60 17.5% 51 18.1% 20 of 83 ess than adequate prenatal care cs than adequate prenatal care 20 5.8% 13 4.7% 10 of 82 ow birth-weight babies franch mortality (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 * * * * # of 72 hild deaths, ages 1-14 (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 * * * * # of 72 hildren in investigated families 97 14.1 27 3.9 3 of 80 hildren in out-of-home care for delinquency Page 1 4.2 2.2 3.3 3 of 80 hildren in out-of-home care for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 7 14.1 27 3.9 3 of 80 lings cenne Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-00 1.2 1.2 1.4 1.7 1.7 of 18 lescence Avg 1990-10 vs 1990-00 Avg 1990-10 vs 1990-00 <td>ages 0-4 ages 5-17</td> <td></td> <td>290 535</td> <td>16.2% 10.6%</td> <td>235 526</td> <td>15.5%</td> <td>40 of 83 29 of 83</td> <td></td>	ages 0-4 ages 5-17		290 535	16.2% 10.6%	235 526	15.5%	40 of 83 29 of 83	
FY 1990 17.1% 1.264 25.9% 18.0f 82 18.0f 82 19.0f 83 10.0f 83 19.0f 83	■ Students receiving free/reduced	1989-90 vs 2001-02						
Id Health	priced school lunches		905	17.1%	1,264	25.9%	18 of 82	
ess than adequate prenatal care 60 17.5% 51 18.1% 20 0/83 ow birth-weight babies 20 5.8% 13 4.7% 10 0/82 from babies 1-14 (per 1,000)	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
ow birth-weight babies 20 5.8% 13 4.7% 10 of 82 If and mortality (per 1,000) * * * 1 * * of 42 hild deaths, ages 1-14 (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 401 58.4 420 60.8 34 of 82 hildren in investigated families 401 58.4 420 60.8 34 of 82 noffmed victims of abuse or neglect 97 14.1 27 3.9 3.0 hildren in vestigated families 29 4.2 23 3.2 12 of 72 noffmed victims of abuse or neglect 29 4.2 23 1.2 36 for abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 7 1.0 8 1.2 25 of 73 for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 8 14.9 9 14.7 17 of 81 seaths by accident, homicide, suicide * * * * * * * of 43 igh school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 16 1.2% <td< td=""><td>Less than adequate prenatal care</td><td></td><td>09</td><td>17.5%</td><td>51</td><td>18.1%</td><td>20 of 83</td><td>m</td></td<>	Less than adequate prenatal care		09	17.5%	51	18.1%	20 of 83	m
15 deaths, ages 1-14 (per 1,000) 15 deaths, ages 1-17 (per 1,000) 16 Safety (per 1,000) 17 14.1 27 39 4782 18 14.1 27 39 3 4 8 8 8 8 8 14 9 8 14 9 14 1	Low birth-weight babies		20	5.8%	13	4.7%	10 of 82	18
Hild deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 * * * * of 42 Iid Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 401 58.4 420 60.8 34 of 82 Inideren in investigated families 401 58.4 420 60.8 34 of 82 Inideren in investigated families 97 14.1 27 3.9 3 of 80 Inideren in investigated families 97 14.1 27 3.9 3 of 80 Inideren in out-of-home care for neglect 401 58.4 42 23 3.9 3 of 80 Iniderent in out-of-home care for neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 7 1.0 8 1.2 28 of 73 Intraction definition of the care, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 8 14.9 9 14.7 17 of 81 Intraction of dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 16 1.2% 20 1.3% 1 of 80 Interest ages 15-19 (per 1,00,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 16 1.2% 20 1.3% 1 of 80 Interest ages 15-19 (per 1,00,000)	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	6.9	2	7.1	26 of 56	á
lid Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 401 58.4 420 60.8 34 of 82 hildren in investigated families 97 14.1 27 3.9 3 of 80 hildren in investigated families 97 14.1 27 3.9 3 of 80 hildren in investigated families 97 14.1 27 3.9 3 of 80 hildren in investigated families 97 14.1 27 3.9 3 of 80 hildren in out-of-home care 29 4.2 2.3 3.3 12 of 79 for abuse or neglect 20 1.0 8 1.2 28 of 58 Jess conce Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 8 14.9 9 14.7 17 of 81 stream ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 16 1.2% 0 1.3% 1 of 80 read ion 1995-96 vs 2000-01 16 1.2% 20 1.3% 1 of 80 read ion 117 34.0 34.0 38.0 34.0	■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* of 42	
hildren in investigated families hildren in investigated families onfirmed victims of abuse or neglect bildren in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 sirbs to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) ariths to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) ariths to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) ligh school dropouts ligh schoo	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
onfirmed victims of abuse or neglect bildren in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency for abuse or neglect for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 irths to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) eaths by accident, homicide, suicide retens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) igh school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 igh school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 ifh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 133 44.6% 117 34.1% 34.1% 34.6%	■ Children in investigated families		401	58.4	420	8.09	34 of 82	4
for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency for delinquency for delinquency for delinquency for delinquency for delinquency lead space for abuse or neglect for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 in this to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) seaths by accident, homicide, suicide writeens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 16 1.2%	 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		62	14.1	27	3.9	3 of 80	
for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency for	Children in out-of-home care		29	4.2	23	3.3	12 of 79	
for delinquency for delinquency for delinquency for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 irths to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) eaths by accident, homicide, suicide irths to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) teens ages 15-17 (per 1,000) * * * of 43 igh school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 16 1.2% 20 1.3% 1 of 80 Leation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 udents not meeting proficiency standards in science 273 73.6% 168 47.8% 14 of 82 ighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 133 44.6% 117 34.1% 34 of 82	for abuse or neglect		22	3.2	15	2.2	12 of 77	
seaths by accident, homicide, suicide Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 8 14.9 9 14.7 17 of 81 eaths by accident, homicide, suicide * * * * * of 43 igh school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 16 1.2% 0 * * of 43 cation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 16 1.2% 20 1.3% 1 of 80 Leation 1995-96 vs 2000-01	for delinquency		7	1.0	∞	1.2	28 of 58	14
irths to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) eaths by accident, homicide, suicide or teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) igh school dropouts legal school dropouts leg	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
# # 0 # # of 43 streens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1990-00 16 1.2% 20 1.3% 1 of 80 streens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1996-91 vs 1996-91 vs 1996-96 1996-91 vs 1996-96 vs 2000-01 19	■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		∞	14.9	6	14.7	17 of 81	
# # of #3 Igh school dropouts Igh school dropouts	■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide							
Loation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 10 1.2% 20 1.3% 1 of 80 Loation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000	Ior teens ages 13-19 (per 100,000)	00 0001	* `	* •	0 %	* *	* of 43	1200
Jogs-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 udents not meeting proficiency standards in science 273 73.6% 168 47.8% 14 of 82 ifth graders 308 84.2% 235 70.8% 5 of 82 leventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01	■ righ school dropouts	00-6661 sv 16-0661	16	1.2%	70	1.3%	1 <i>of</i> 80	
udents not meeting proficiency standards in science 273 73.6% 168 47.8% 14 of 82 ifth graders 308 84.2% 235 70.8% 5 of 82 leventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 133 44.6% 117 34.1% 34 of 82	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
ifth graders 273 73.6% 168 47.8% 14 of 82 308 84.2% 235 70.8% 5 of 82 leventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 133 44.6% 117 34.1% 34 of 82	Students not meeting proficiency standards	s in science						
ighth graders 308 84.2% 235 70.8% 5 of 82 leventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 133 44.6% 117 34.1% 34 of 82	Fifth graders		273	73.6%	168	47.8%	14 of 82	35
leventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 133 44.6% 117 34.1% 34 of 82	Eighth graders		308	84.2%	235	70.8%	5 of 82	16
	Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	133	44.6%	117	34.1%	34 of 82	24
	8							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

¹ Nonbing of Lagrange and Lagrange Lagrange Lagrange

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



Eaton County



2000

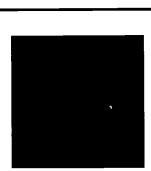
103,655 ■ Total population

30,139 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 1,292 9.4% 26.5% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

\$30,680 Avg wage per job ■ Unemployment (2001) 3.2%

BACKGROUND

87



Child Care & Early Education	Children under age 6, all parents workingChild care costs (full-time/one young chi	% average wage per job	Regulated capacity (2002)Family homes	Group family homes	Centers % full-day:	On average family home providers actually make ava	Economic — 2001	■ Children in subsidized child care	% in regulated slots ¹	■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	 Children receiving food stamps 	■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)
	8,132	8,054		(ages 10-17)	2 O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	00-0881	18.9			2.5		Property
Population — 2000	olescents Younger teens, ages 10-14	Older teens, ages 15-19		Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)		58-1-881	20]	15 -	- 0.	5- 08 03	0	Violent
Popula	Adolescents Younger	Olo		Juveni			00	00'l	beu	ate	Я	

Teen births (ages 15-19)

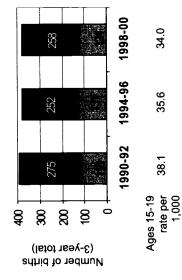
225 32

5 4

1991-93 1998-00

Average number

Under age 18 📕 Ages 18-19



FAMILY SUPPORT	AMILY SUI						
AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	_
AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	_
AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	~
AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	
AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	
AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	-
AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	-
AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	AMILY SUI	
ANIILY SU	ANIILY SU	ANIILY SU	ANIILY SU	ANIILY SU	ANIILY SU	ANIILY SU	
ANIILY SU	ANIILY SU	ANIILY SU	ANIILY SU	ANIILY SU	ANIILY SU	ANIILY SU	
AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	
AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	1
AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	
AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	AMILY	
r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	
r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	
r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	
r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	~ `
r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	
r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	
r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	_
r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	_
r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	
r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	r="	
	7]	E	15	F	540
					Η	H	
_	_						

ADOLESCENCE

1			
■ Children under age 6, all parents working	5,103	%1.99	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$462 (pe	\$462 (per month)	
% average wage per job	18.1%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		228	1,355
Group family homes		62	744
Centers		51	2,572
% full-day:	*		
On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.	roughly half (3	slots) their license	ed capacity.

conomic — 2001	Number	Rat
Children in subsidized child care	186	5.3
% in regulated slots ¹	%8.09	

த 8 2.2% 6.8%41.5% 18.4%

617

Children receiving food stamps	1,954
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	534
Children with a court order for child support	5,281
% noncustodial parents making no payments	
in previous six months (July 02) 37.5%	

Health Care — 2001

15.1% 0.9%	8.9%	12.8
4,325 260	228	27
	1.3%	
 Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild 	■ Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 % lead poisoned³	hospitalized for asthma, ages $1-14$ avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴

Ξ
200
Ñ
1
<u>(7)</u>
Ø
ŏ
Ž
=
<u>.a</u>
Ŏ
9
ซ์

_	Special Needs — 2001		
	■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	45	3.8%
_	 Students receiving special education services 	2,688	16.5%
	■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	201	7.4

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Pamily Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate and calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

82

Eaton County

	base year vs current years	Base	year Rate	Number	Recent year	ar Rank	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		2,144 783 1,361	8.5% 12.0% 7.3%	1,799 562 1,237	6.8% 8.8% 6.2%	9 of 83 11 of 83 8 of 83	Eaton 27 Michigan 16
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,856	13.5%	3,407	21.1%	10 of 82	57
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		259	21.6%	139	11.5%	5 of 83	47
Low birth-weight babies		72	%0.9	82	6.8%	43 of 82	13
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		7	5.6	S	4.4	2 of 56	21
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		7	32.7	3	15.6	3 of 42	52
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
Children in investigated families		975	38.1	1,252	46.2	16 of 82	21
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		102	4.0	180	9.9	18 of 80	
Children in out-of-home care		49	1.9	63	2.3	5 of 79	22
for abuse or neglect		45	1.8	9	1.5	4 of 77	16
for delinquency		4	*	23	8.0	18 of 58	B25
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		38	18.1	41	17.5	29 of 81	3
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide							
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		9	90.5	4	56.4	23 of 43	37
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	88	2.0%	127	2.6%	15 of 80	27
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	in science						
■ Fifth graders		890	71.0%	632	55.4%	32 of 82	22
■ Eighth graders		928	74.3%	912	81.7%	50 of 82	01
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	246	45.8%	295	31.7%	21 of 82	31
8							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



Emmet County



Population — 2000

31,437 ■ Total population

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

1991-93

8,685 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 377 9.9% 28.9% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

■ Avg wage per job \$27,258

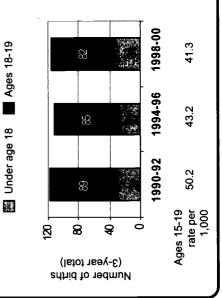
■ Unemployment (2001) 7.1%

BACKGROUND

11.6 Property 68 23.4 Violent 6. 1991-93 1998-00 Average number 8 ଷ 9 Rate per 1,000

Teen births (ages 15-19)

89



FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOLESCENCE

				Capacity	342	252	760	
:	1,555 68.7%	\$431 (per month)	%0.61	Facilities	57	21	61	43.8%
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day: 4.

2,189 2,391

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

Adolescents

d capacity.
licensed
their
slots)
9
, half (3 sk
ughly
ivailable ro
ly make a
na
ne providers act
home
e family
On average

Ш	Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
	■ Children in subsidized child care	278	5.0%
	% in regulated slots ¹ 71.2%		
	Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	91	1.1%
	Children receiving food stamps	409	4.9%
	■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	239	56.1%
	 Children with a court order for child support 	1,887	22.6%
	% noncustodial parents making no payments		
	in previous six months (July 02) 37.2%		

Health Care — 2001

5 19.5%	7 2.0%	3.4%		8 13.7
1,635	191	Š	0.0%	~
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid	MIChild	■ Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	% lead poisoned ³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	15	4.0%
 Students receiving special education services 	562	10.5%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	4	5.5

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Emmet County

	Frend period years base year vs current year	Base	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year	a r Rank`	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		649 231 418	9.9% 12.3% 8.9%	562 158 404	7.3% 8.3% 6.9%	12 of 83 10 of 83 12 of 83	■ Emmet 33 Michigan
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	885	23.1%	1,234	23.4%	14 of 82	
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		99	17.7%	19	17.6%	18 of 83	0
Low birth-weight babies		17	4.6%	23	6.1%	27 of 82	31
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3	8.9	2	6.1	17 of 56	32
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	36.5	-	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
 Children in investigated families 		510	76.4	454	57.0	29 of 82	25
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		151	22.6	73	9.2	33 of 80	
Children in out-of-home care		48	7.2	27	3.4	15 of 79	
for abuse or neglect		41	6.1	21	2.6	17 of 77	
for delinquency		7	1.0	9	8.0	16 of 58	28
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00			i			
 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 		10	18.7	Π	16.8	26 of 81	
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		-	*	2	*	* of 43	公司の政権の政権を支持を
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	09	4.4%	40	2.4%	10 of 80	46
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
■ Fifth graders		272	73.1%	172	46.3%	10 of 82	37
■ Eighth graders		267	74.4%	297	68.1%	2 of 82	
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	105	37.8%	<i>L</i> 9	20.3%	2 of 82	3677482
9							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.



 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Genesee County



ı		
ı		
ı	c	_
ı	č	5
ı	Č	5
ı	Č	ū

■ Total population 436,141

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 131,644

■ Total births 6,358 % No paternity 21.4% % Medicaid 39.9%

■ Avg wage per job \$35,544

■ Unemployment (2001) 7.6%

BACKGROUND

91



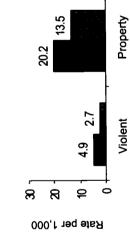
ADOLESCENCE

Population — 2000 ■ Adolescents Younger teens, ages 10-14 33,562 Older teens, ages 15-19 31,279

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

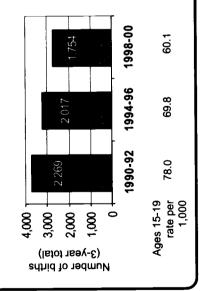
1991-93



Violent Propert
Average number
1991-93 263 1,082
1998-00 141 717

Teen births (ages 15-19)

Under age 18 Ages 18-19



FAMILY SUPPORT

	%	(r		ies Capacity	1,716	7 2,119	5 11,421	
	23,072 63.4%	\$489 (per month)	16.5%	Facilities	291	171	246	55.6%
Child Care & Early Education	 Children under age 6, all parents working 	 Child care costs (full-time/one young child) 	% average wage per job	 Regulated capacity (2002) 	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	10,043	11.5%
% in regulated slots ¹ 24.9%	%	
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	13,177	10.5%
 Children receiving food stamps 	25,163	20.0%
 Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002) 	1,924	39.1%
 Children with a court order for child support 	49,656	39.4%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 53.3%	%5	

Health Care — 2001

37 32.9% 57 1.2%	64 12.4%	259 27.8
41,437	1,564	.2
 Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild 	■ Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 % lead poisoned³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	417	6.5%
 Students receiving special education services 	10,749	13.8%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	2,374	19.8

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

COUNTY PROFILE

2

Genesee County

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number Rat	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year	a r Rank	Percent change in rate
29,560 24,9% 22,275 19.1% 73 of 83 [Genesee] 19.151 22.3% 6.884 22.2% 67 of 83 [Genesee] 19.151 22.3% 6.884 22.2% 67 of 83 [Genesee] 19.151 22.3% 15.391 18.0% 73 of 83 [Genesee] 20.919 27.3% 30,800 37.1% 44 of 82 [Genesee] 3.6 [Genesee] 20.919 27.3% 30,800 37.1% 10.98 17.1% 17.0% 17.0% 1990.92 vs 1998-00 [Genesee] 20.919 27.3% 30,800 37.1% 10.098 17.1% 17.0% 17.0% 1990.92 vs 1998-00 [Genesee] 20.919 27.3% 20.91	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						40 20 0 20 40
ad 1989-90 vs 2001-02 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1.579 21.1% 1.098 17.1% 44 of 82 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1.579 21.1% 1.098 17.1% 17 of 83 85 11.4 78 12.1 53 of 56 654 5.4 10.623 88.8 64 of 82 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 443 46.1 315 33.2 75 of 43 1990-91 vs 1999-00 954 4.5% 805 4.1% 44 of 80 1990-91 vs 1999-00 1990-91 vs 1990-91 1990-92 vs 2000-01 1886 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 52 of 82 1990-92 vs 2000-01 1886 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 52 of 82 1900-92 vs 2000-01 1886 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 52 of 82 1900-92 vs 2000-01 1886 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 52 of 82 1900-92 vs 2000-01 1886 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 52 of 82 1900-92 vs 2000-01 1886 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 52 of 82 1900-92 vs 2000-01 1886 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 52 of 82 1900-92 vs 2000-01 1886 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 52 of 82 1900-92 vs 2000-01 1886 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 52 of 82 1900-93 vs 2000-01 1886 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 52 of 82 1900-93 vs 2000-01 1886 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 52 of 82 1900-93 vs 2000-01 1886 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 52 of 82 1900-93 vs 2000-01 1890-94 vs 2000-01 1890-95 vs 2000-01 1890-95 vs 2000-01 1890-95 vs 2000-01 1890-95 vs 2000-01	■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		29,560 10,409 19,151	24.9% 31.9% 22.3%	22,275 6,884 15,391	19.1% 22.2% 18.0%	73 of 83 67 of 83 73 of 83	
The Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 The Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 The Avg 1990-92 vs 1999-00 The Avg 1990-92 vs 199-00 The Avg 1990-92 vs 1990-92 vs 1990-92 The Avg 1990-92 vs 1	 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	20,919	27.3%	30,800	37.1%	, 44 of 82	36
FY 1990 vs 2001	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
683 9.1% 575 8.9% 79 9/82 77 8.0000000000000000000000000000000000	Less than adequate prenatal care		1,579	21.1%	1,098	17.1%	17 of 83	61
85 11.4 78 12.1 53 of 56 PFY 1990 vs 2001 FPY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998 co Avg 1990-92 vs 1998 co 1 10 1 10 1 11 1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	■ Low birth-weight babies		683	9.1%	575	8.9%	79 of 82	2
00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 T,522 6.2.4 10,623 88.8 6.4 of 82 1,648 13.7 2,623 21.9 78 of 80 654 5.4 1,330 11.1 73 of 79 134 1.1 111 0.9 2.0 of 58 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1990-91 vs 1999-00 28 85.6 18 58.5 25 of 43 1995-96 vs 2000-01 cy standards in science 4,512 76.8% 3,474 59.8% 53 of 82 4,770 84.5% 4,471 82.9% 54 of 82 1997-98 vs 2000-01 1,868 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 62 of 82 1997-98 vs 2000-01 1,868 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 62 of 82	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		85	11.4	78	12.1	53 of 56	7
reglect			35	37.7	25	25.7	23 of 42	32
Children in investigated families 7,522 6.2.4 10,623 8.8 64 of 82 42 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 1,648 13.7 2,623 21.9 78 of 80 60 Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect 654 5.4 1,30 11.1 73 of 79 105 for abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 134 1.1 111 0.9 20 of 78 186 dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 443 46.1 315 33.2 75 of 81 186 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Avg 1990-90 vs 1999-00 28 85.6 18 85.5 25 of 43 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 26 4.5% 805 4.1% 4.4 of 80 Suddents not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 3,474 59.8% 53 of 82 1.2 Eighth graders 1,706 4.2.6% 54 of 82 26 of 82 1.2	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Aucation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Eighth graders 1,868 13,77 13,73 1,219 10,2 1,367 136 136 136 136 136 136 136	 Children in investigated families 		7,522	62.4	10,623	88.8	64 of 82	42
Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect 654 5.4 1,30 11.1 73 of 77 105 for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency 4.3 1.219 10.2 72 of 77 136 dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 4.43 46.1 315 33.2 75 of 81 16 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 28 85.6 18 58.5 25 of 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 954 4.5% 805 4.1% 44 of 80 ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1800-91 vs 1999-00 1800-91 vs 1999-00 </td <td> Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect </td> <td></td> <td>1,648</td> <td>13.7</td> <td>2,623</td> <td>21.9</td> <td>08 fo 8L</td> <td>09</td>	 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		1,648	13.7	2,623	21.9	08 fo 8L	09
for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency for delinquency dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 954 4.5% 805 4.1% 44 of 80 954 4.5% 805 4.1% 44 of 80 954 4.5% 805 805 806 806 806 806 807 808 808 808	Children in out-of-home care		654	5.4	1,330	11.1	73 of 79	105
dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 134 1.1 111 0.9 20 of 58 dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 443 46.1 315 33.2 75 of 81 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 28 85.6 18 58.5 25 of 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 954 4.5% 805 4.1% 44 of 80 ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1955-96 vs 2000-01 1955	for abuse or neglect		520	4.3	1,219	10.2	72 of 77	136
dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 443 46.1 315 33.2 75 of 81 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 28 85.6 18 58.5 25 of 43 For teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 954 4.5% 805 4.1% 44 of 80 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1986 3.474 59.8% 53 of 82 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 4,512 76.8% 3,474 59.8% 54 of 82 Fighth graders 4,720 84.5% 4,471 82.9% 54 of 82 Eighth graders 1,706 42.6% 62 of 82	for delinquency		134	1.1	1111	6.0	20 of 58	91
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 443 46.1 315 33.2 75 of 81 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 28 85.6 18 58.5 25 of 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 954 4.5% 805 4.1% 44 of 80 Aucation Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 4.512 76.8% 3.474 59.8% 53 of 82 Eighth graders 4.720 84.5% 4.471 82.9% 54 of 82 Eighth graders 1,868 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 62 of 82	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 954 4.5% 805 4.1% 44 of 80 4.50 4.1% 44 of 80 4.51 76.8% 3,474 59.8% 53 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 1,868 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 62 of 82 1,706 42.6% 62 of 82	 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident homicide suicide 		443	46.1	315	33.2	75 of 81	28
High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 954 4.5% 805 4.1% 44 of 80 ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 4,512 76.8% 3,474 59.8% 53 of 82 Eighth graders 4,720 84.5% 4,471 82.9% 54 of 82 Eleventh graders 1,706 42.6% 62 of 82	for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		28	85.6	18	58.5	25 of 43	32
ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 4,512 76.8% 3,474 59.8% 53 of 82 Fighth graders 4,720 84.5% 4,471 82.9% 54 of 82 Eleventh graders 1,868 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 62 of 82	 High school dropouts 	1990-91 vs 1999-00	954	4.5%	805	4.1%	44 of 80	6
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 4,512 76.8% 3,474 59.8% 53 of 82 Fifth graders 4,720 84.5% 4,471 82.9% 54 of 82 Eighth graders 1,868 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 62 of 82	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Fifth graders 4,512 76.8% 3,474 59.8% 53 of 82 Eighth graders 4,720 84.5% 4,471 82.9% 54 of 82 Eleventh graders 1,868 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 62 of 82	Students not meeting proficiency standard	s in science						
Eighth graders 4,720 84.5% 4,471 82.9% 54 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 1,868 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 62 of 82			4,512	76.8%	3,474	59.8%	53 of 82	22
Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 1,868 53.4% 1,706 42.6% 62 of 82			4,720	84.5%	4,471	82.9%	54 of 82	- 2
		1997-98 vs 2000-01	1,868	53.4%	1,706	42.6%	62 of 82	



^{*}Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Gladwin County



000

■ Total population 26,023

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 6,611

■ Total births 300 % No paternity 8.0% % Medicaid 33.7%

■ Avg wage per job \$23,834

■ Unemployment (2001) 8.6%

93



	Child	■ Childre ■ Child c	% a	■ Kegula ——— Fam	oro Gro		On average	Econol	■ Childre	■ Childre	Childre Michie
NCE		1,863	1,686		(ages 10-17)	1998-00		306	13.5		Property
ADOLESCENCE	Population — 2000	Adolescents Younger teens, ages 10-14	Older teens, ages 15-19		Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	1991-93		& &	60,1 19 82	23te p	

Teen births (ages 15-19)

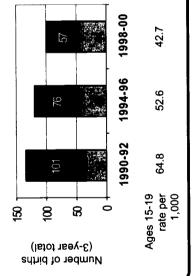
36

8 7

1991-93 1998-00

Average number

M Under age 18 Ages 18-19



FAMILY SUPPORT			
LY SUPPO			
LY SUPPO			į
LY SUPPO		~	ì
IX Su		H	
IX Su		Į	1
IX Su			Į
IX Su			1
IX Su			
IX Su		-	
			ı
		_	
			١
		Ц	į
	L		
	U	•	į
	٠	4	i
		٠.	
		-	ı
FAVIII			١
EAVII		П	
$F_{\Lambda M}$		1	
$F\Lambda \Lambda$		_	
$\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{H}}$			į
$N_{\rm H}$			i
V			ı
Ы			
	7	Η.	
	ľ	-	۰

Child Care & Early Education		
 Children under age 6, all parents working 	981 59.9%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$408 (per month)	
% average wage per job	20.6%	
■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	23	138
Group family homes	18	216
Centers	6	241
% full-day:	33.3%	

₽
.2
<u> </u>
Ħ
eir licensed cap
ਰ
ō.
22
<u> </u>
O.
==
.⊨
₽.
their
$\overline{}$
\mathbf{z}
S
3
\mathcal{O}
Ξ
Z
-
~
5
≥0
=
Ľ
e)
-
સ
≕
·æ
≥
a
9
ਢ
Ħ
_
~
쿈
≅
**
ă
S
2
×
.≍
á
Ĕ
р
Ō
8
5
_
>
=
Ε
<u>,</u>
5
ä
5
ž
á
na
Õ
_

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	253	%0.9
% in regulated slots¹ 48.6%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	270	4.2%
Children receiving food stamps	811	12.8%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	139	46.5%
Children with a court order for child support	1,371	21.6%
payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 39.3%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild Children		2,113	33.2% 1.9%
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 % lead poisoned ³ hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14	1.8%	99	10.1%
avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴		4	*

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	12	4.5%
 Students receiving special education services 	586	15.1%
■ Children receiving SSI(per 1,000) ⁵	63	10.4

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Framily Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate on calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Gladwin County

Economic Security Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17			2002	Number	Rate	Rank	Higher
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
		1,858 634	32.9% 40.8% 29.9%	1,150 305 845	19.4% 21.5% 18.8%	74 of 83 65 of 83 75 of 83	■ Gladwin #1 #1 #1 #1 #1 #1 #1 #1 #1 #1 #1 #1 #1
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	956	28.1%	1,440	37.5%	48 of 82	33 33
Child Health Av	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
 Less than adequate prenatal care 		78	26.7%	81	27.8%	62 of 83	4
Low birth-weight babies		17	5.9%	23	7.9%	71 of 82	33
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3	10.2	3	10.3	48 of 56	0
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	43.2	_	*	* of 42	The state of
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
Children in investigated families		865	104.9	649	105.8	76 of 82	
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		139	24.4	108	17.9	69 of 80	27
■ Children in out-of-home care		52	9.1	16	2.6	8 of 79	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
for abuse or neglect		41	7.2	10	1.7	6 of 77	上し
for delinquency		Ξ	1.9	9	1.0	24 of 58	49
Adolescence Av	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		11	24.3	14	26.8	60 of 81	10 market above the
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide		*	*	-	*	* c 7 7 3	
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	38	3.6%	123	9.6%	of \$2 77 of 80	164
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	ence						
Fifth graders		222	77.9%	210	75.3%	80 of 82	3
■ Eighth graders		205	79.5%	266	88.4%	78 of 82	=
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	99	35.9%	98	32.1%	23 of 82	



¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Gogebic County



2000

- 17,370 Total population
- 4,075 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 46.7% 137 8.8% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births
- Avg wage per job \$20,573
- Unemployment (2001) 7.3%

95



ADOLESCENCE

		1,105	1,269	
Population — 2000	■ Adolescents	Younger teens, ages 10-14	Older teens, ages 15-19	

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

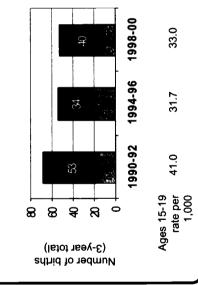
1998-00

1991-93

11.2	Property		21	27
*	Violent		-	7
8 € 5 € 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		Average number	1991-93	1998-00

Teen births (ages 15-19)

M Under age 18 Ages 18-19



FAMILY SUPPORT

				s Capacity	108	24	274		
	648 70.1%	\$406 (per month)	23.7%	Facilities	18	2	10	30.0%	
Child Care & Early Education	 Children under age 6, all parents working 	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	 Regulated capacity (2002) 	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:	

خ
apacit
nsed c
<u>:</u> 2
eir.
ŧ
lots
3.5
Ĭ
, Pig
ghly
ailable roug
<u>s</u>
ilabl
ava
make
Ë
tually
Ę
S
ide
<u>6</u>
Бр
E
Ч
Ē
e fa
rag
ave
5
_

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	168	7.2%
% in regulated slots ¹ 58.3%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	194	5.1%
■ Children receiving food stamps	590	15.5%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	108	54.0%
■ Children with a court order for child support	895	23.5%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 37.0%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by			
Medicaid		1,265	33.2%
MIChild		73	1.9%
Children			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		37	12.6%
% lead poisoned ³	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			
avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴		_	*
Special Needs — 2001		i i	
Babies with birth defects avg 1997-1999		v	3.4%

S

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	5	3.4%
 Students receiving special education services 	410	17.0%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	38	10.7
	 Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999 Students receiving special education services Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)⁵ 	seo

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. *Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Gogebic County

	base year vs current year	Number	Rate	Number	er Rate	Rank	Higher Lower	Lower
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20 0	20 40 60
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4		255	19.3% 25.1%	648	18.9% 22.2%	71 of 83 69 of 83	Gogebic Michigan	2 - 1
Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,187	41.1%	1,069	43.2%	12 of 83 69 of 82	5	
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							
 Less than adequate prenatal care 		53	30.1%	27	18.8%	24 of 83		38
Low birth-weight babies		11	6.1%	10	7.1%	50 of 82	16	
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		0	*	2	*	* of 56		
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	-	*	* of 42		
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001							
 Children in investigated families 		270	9.99	236	66.5	41 of 82	0	
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		9	14.8	20	14.1	62 of 80		5
■ Children in out-of-home care		29	7.2	45	12.7	75 of 79		
for abuse or neglect		15	3.7	19	5.4	52 of 77	45	
for delinquency		14	3.5	26	7.3	58 of 58	112	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						71	
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		5	16.2	4	12.2	9 of 81		25
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	-	*	* of 43		
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	19	2.0%	27	3.2%	25 of 80	59	
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01							
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	in science							
Fifth graders		134	68.7%	81	53.3%	26 of 82		22
■ Eighth graders		211	87.2%	161	84.3%	64 of 82		3
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	81	41.5%	53	29.9%	16 of 82		28
9(Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.	ed with unrounded rates.



¹A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Grand Traverse County



2000

■ Total population 77,654

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 21,721

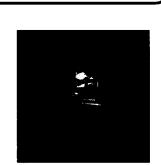
■ Total births 1,026 % No paternity 8.1% % Medicaid 28.8%

■ Avg wage per job \$28,631

■ Unemployment (2001) 5.0%

BACKGROUND

97



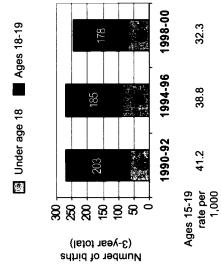
		ADO	ADOLESCENCE	NCE	
Population	ation	- 2000	00		
■ Adole You Olc	Adolescents Younger teens, ages 10-Older teens, ages 15-19	ens, ag , ages	olescents Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19	5,993	
)			
Juveni	le Arı	est	Rates	Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	
		1991-93	93	1998-00	
00	. 6			37.2	
o, f neg e	8 8 8			17.0	
рsЯ		1.2 1.7	1.7		٦
	•	Violent	ent	Property	

15-19)
(ages
births
Teen

132 333

1991-93 1998-00

Average number



FAMILY SUPPORT

Child Care & Early Education

Object of a contract of the co		
Children under age 0, an paients working	3,733 67.0%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$450 (per month)	
% average wage per job	18.9%	
Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	es Capacity
Family homes	298	1,779
Group family homes	32	384
Centers	55	2,677
% full-day:	52.8%	

3 slots) their licensed capacit	
ed cap	
ğ	
Sus	
r lice	
ēi	
⊕ ⊞	
lots	
half (
λĥ	
ghly half	
ē	
ıple 1	
ailabl	
available	
9	
y make	
ally.	
ä	
Š.	
der	
g.	
Ĕ	
УĀ	
Ē	
fami	
age famil	
iverage fami	
On average famil	

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	827	%0.9
% in regulated slots ¹	%9	
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	208	1.0%
 Children receiving food stamps 	1,126	5.4%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	532	50.7%
 Children with a court order for child support 	4,452	21.4%
payments	8	
in previous six months (July 02)	9,0	

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid		3,714	75.5%
MIChild ■ Children		300	1.5%
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		45	2.4%
% lead poisoned ³	2.2%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			

Special Needs - 2001

avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)4

13.7

7

Special Needs - 2001		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	30	3.3%
 Students receiving special education services 	2,101	16.6%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	148	7.5

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Grand Traverse County

1854 10.8% 1.90		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number Rai	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year er Rate	a r Rank	Percent ch	Percent change in rate
### 1982 0-17 ### 1982 0-17 ### 1982 0-17 ### 1982 0-17 ### 1982 0-17 ### 1982 0-17 ### 1982 0-17 ### 1982 0-18 ### 1983 0-18 #### 1983 0-18 #### 1983 0-18 #### 1983 0-18 #### 1983 0-1	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						9	×
tudents receiving free/reduced 1989-90 vs 2001-02 2,387 22.4% 3,399 25.8% 17 of 82 fid Health Avg 1900-92 vs 1998-00 295 31.5% 193 20.3% 33 of 83 ess than adequate prenatal care Avg 1900-92 vs 1998-00 295 31.5% 193 20.3% 33 of 88 whild weight babies stant mortality (per 1,000) FY 1900 vs 2001 6 41.7 4 23.4 18 of 26 hild deaths, ages 1-14 (per 1,000) FY 1900 vs 2001 FY 1900 vs 2001 6 41.7 4 23.4 18 of 26 hildren in investigated families 648 36.9 1,029 52.2 20 of 82 hildren in out-of-home care for delinquency Avg 1900-92 vs 1998-00 23 1.02 52.2 20 of 82 for delinquency Avg 1900-92 vs 1998-00 21 1.2 1.1 0.6 9 of 58 of eactence Avg 1900-92 vs 1998-00 21 2.2 44.9 17 of 43 figh school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1.6 4.2 4.5 4.6 of 80 dudents	■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		1,854 561 1,293	10.8% 11.6% 10.4%	1,012 318 694	5.3% 6.8% 4.8%	3 of 83 5 of 83 4 of 83	■ Gr Traverse	51 June 12 42
Ida Health	 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,387	22.4%	3,399	25.8%	j 17 of 82	91	× ×
ses than adequate prenatal care ses than adequate pables fraid carbos ov birth-weight babies filed Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 for the Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 for the Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 for the Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 for the Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 for the Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 for the Safety (per 1,000)	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00		i					
ow birth-weight babies 58 6.2% 56 5.9% 19 of 82 frain mortality (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 6 41.7 4 23.4 18 of 42 fild Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 648 36.9 1,029 5.2.2 20 of 82 hildren in investigated families 648 36.9 1,029 5.2.2 20 of 82 hildren in investigated families 648 36.9 1,029 5.2.2 20 of 82 hildren in investigated families 648 36.9 1,029 5.2.2 20 of 82 hildren in investigated families 7 1.0 6.6 11.0 6.6 3.3 13 of 79 hildren in investigated families 7 1.0 6.6 3.3 13 of 83 13 of 83 hildren in investigated families 7 1.0 6.6 1.0 15 of 83 15 of 83 hildren in investigated families 7 1.0 6.6 1.1 1.0 6.6 3.3 13 of 83 of explaints to realing	■ Less than adequate prenatal care		295	31.5%	193	20.3%	33 of 83		<u> </u>
FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2000 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2000 vs	Low birth-weight babies		58	6.2%	99	5.9%	19 of 82		<u>.</u> = 5
lid Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 6 41.7 4 23.4 18 of 42 fild Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 fild Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 648 36.9 1,029 52.2 2.0 of 82 hildren in investigated families 116 6.6 118 6.0 15 of 80 13 of 79 for delinquency 33 1.8 55 2.8 18 of 77 18 of 77 for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 21 1.2 11 0.6 9 of 58 Jeast see 15-17 (per 1,000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 21 16.3 23 14.2 13 of 81 earth by accident, homicide, suicide * * * * 44.9 17 of 43 ligh school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 * * * 17 of 49 17 of 48 uceation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 71.6% 347 39.6% 4 of 80 19 of 82 light graders 1907-98 vs 2000-01 276 38.7% 241 27.6% 10 of 82	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		∞	8.5	9	5.9	13 of 56		31
lid Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 648 36.9 1,029 52.2 20 of 82 hildren in investigated families 116 6.6 118 6.0 15 of 80 hildren in investigated families 53 3.0 6.6 118 6.0 15 of 80 hildren in investigated families 53 3.0 6.6 118 6.0 15 of 80 hildren in out-of-home care 53 3.0 6.6 118 6.0 15 of 80 for abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 21 1.2 11 0.6 9 of 58 olescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 21 16.3 23 14.2 13 of 81 light school defindency ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 1900-91 vs 1999-00 21 16.3 23 14.2 13 of 81 light school dropouts 1900-91 vs 1999-00 * * * 176 42.9 17 of 43 uccation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 270 78.0% 45 of 80 lighth gra			9	41.7	4	23.4	18 of 42		44
hildren in investigated families onfirmed victims of abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 21 1.2 1.1 0.6 9 of 58 Delescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 21 16.3 23 14.2 13 of 81 ights to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) inths to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 1	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001							
bildren in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect hildren in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for delinquency sucide for delinquency for delinquency for delinquency standards in science for delinquency for delinque	 Children in investigated families 		648	36.9	1,029	52.2	20 of 82	41	
for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency for abuse or neglect for delinquency sages 15-17 (per 1,000)	 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		116	9.9	118	0.9	15 of 80		6
for abuse or neglect for delinquency space 15-17 (per 1,000)	■ Children in out-of-home care		53	3.0	99	3.3	13 of 79	1.1	
for delinquency lobescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 inths to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) beaths by accident, homicide, suicide or teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) logo-91 vs 1999-00 s * * 176 4.2% 46 of 80 logo-91 vs 1999-00 logo-91 vs 1999-00 s * * 176 4.2% 46 of 80 logo-91 vs 2000-01 udents not meeting proficiency standards in science 712 71.6% 34.7 39.6% 4 of 82 720 78.0% 659 73.1% 13 of 82 leventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 276 38.7% 241 27.6% 10 of 82	for abuse or neglect		32	8.1	55	2.8	18 of 77	53	
olescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 21 16.3 23 14.2 13 of 81 heaths by accident, homicide, suicide 1 * 2 44.9 17 of 43 beaths by accident, homicide, suicide 1 * 2 44.9 17 of 43 or teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 * * 17 4.2% 46 of 80 light school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 * * * 4.2% 46 of 80 uceation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 * * * 4.2% 4 of 82 udents not meeting proficiency standards in science 712 71.6% 347 39.6% 4 of 82 ighth graders 720 78.0% 659 73.1% 13 of 82 leventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 276 38.7% 241 27.6% 10 of 82	for delinquency		21	1.2	=======================================	9.0	9 of 58		53
irths to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) beaths by accident, homicide, suicide beaths by accident, homicide, suicide or teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) ligh school dropouts l	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							
reens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1 * * * 17 of 43 ligh school dropouts Location 1990-91 vs 1999-00 * * * 176 4.2% 46 of 80 Location 1995-96 vs 2000-01 udents not meeting proficiency standards in science 1712 71.6% 347 39.6% 4 of 82 1720 78.0% 659 73.1% 13 of 82 leventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 276 38.7% 241 27.6% 10 of 82	■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		21	16.3	23	14.2	13 of 81		13
Light school dropouts * * * 176 4.2% 46 of 80 ucation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 * * * 175 4.2% 46 of 80 udents not meeting proficiency standards in science 712 71.6% 347 39.6% 4 of 82 ifth graders 720 78.0% 659 73.1% 13 of 82 leventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 276 38.7% 241 27.6% 10 of 82	for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		-	*	2	44.9	17 of 43		12 CT 20 CT
ucation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 udents not meeting proficiency standards in science 712 71.6% 347 39.6% 4 of 82 ifth graders 720 78.0% 659 73.1% 13 of 82 leventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 276 38.7% 241 27.6% 10 of 82		1990-91 vs 1999-00	*	*	176	4.2%	46 of 80		
udents not meeting proficiency standards in science 712 71.6% 347 39.6% 4 of 82 ifth graders 720 78.0% 659 73.1% 13 of 82 leventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 276 38.7% 241 27.6% 10 of 82	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01							
ifth graders 71.6% 347 39.6% 4 of 82 alphth graders 720 78.0% 659 73.1% 13 of 82 leventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 276 38.7% 241 27.6% 10 of 82	Students not meeting proficiency standard	s in science							
ighth graders 72.0 78.0% 659 73.1% 13 of 82 leventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 276 38.7% 241 27.6% 10 of 82			712	71.6%	347	39.6%	4 of 82		45
leventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 276 38.7% 241 27.6% 10 of 82	Eighth graders		720	78.0%	629	73.1%	13 of 82		9
	Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	276	38.7%	241	27.6%	10 of 82		29 Table 1
•	9							Percentage change is cal	culated with unrounded rates.



¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Gratiot County



42,285 ■ Total population

11,657 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)

89.6 30.5% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

■ Avg wage per job \$24,646

■ Unemployment (2001) 5.5%

99



ADOLESCENCE	FAMILY 3
Population — 2000	Child Care & Early Education
	■ Children under age 6, all parents working
Younger teens, ages 10-14 2,977 Older teens, ages 15-19 3,401	 Child care costs (tull-time/one young child % average wage per job
	■ Regulated capacity (2002)
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	Group family homes
1991-93	Centers % full-day:
	On average family home providers actually make avail
9 15 12.1	Economic — 2001
- 01	■ Children in subsidized child care
u	% in regulated slots ¹
3 1.6 0.7	■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²
	■ Children receiving food stamps
Violent Property	■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)

15-19)	
(ages	
births	
Teen	

62 59

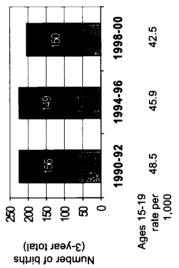
ထက

1998-00

1991-93

Average number

W Under age 18 Ages 18-19



	í	
	_	
		ı
	_	
	K	
	_	
	į	
		١
	_	
	-	ı
	Odd	١
	_	
	-	
И	,	
ю		۱
	-	
	_	
		į
		i
	Ш	
	_	ı
		١
	~	i
		١
	9	
	2	
	₹	
r	4	
1	Ź	
1	e T	
4	Ą T	
4	₹	֡
1	₹ Ŧ	֡

			Capacity	485	336	750	
%8.79	\$407 (per month)		Facilities	81	28	18	
1,967	\$407 (I	19.8%					17.6%
 Children under age 6, all parents working 	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
hild care	408	2.8%
% in regulated slots¹ 45.6%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	308	2.9%
 Children receiving food stamps 	1,042	9.1%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	225	41.9%
 Children with a court order for child support 	2,372	22.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 30.0%		

Health Care - 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by			
Medicaid		2,568	23.8%
MIChild		121	1.1%
■ Children			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		100	10.0%
% lead poisoned ³ 3	3.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			
avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴		19	23.9
Special Needs — 2001			
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		56	5.1%

17.5% 11.8

1,350 119

Students receiving special education services

Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)⁵

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Gratiot County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base Number	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year _{ber} Rate R	a r Rank	Percent ch	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000				ı			0 20 40 60
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,945	18.8%	1,154	11.7%	32 of 83		38
ages 0-4		637	23.9%	307	12.4%	23 of 83	Gratiot	33
ages 2-1/		1,308	17.0%	40	11.3%	55 <i>0</i> 9 05	Michigan Michigan	CC C
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,058	25.2%	2,813	35.9%	39 of 82	42	
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							
Less than adequate prenatal care		191	28.2%	77	14.8%	11 of 83		47
Low birth-weight babies		36	6.3%	38	7.4%	61 of 82	18	8
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3	5.8	4	7.7	33 of 56	33	
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	27.9	-	*			
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001							
 Children in investigated families 		539	50.2	528	52.5	22 of 82	5	
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		92	9.8	41	4.1	6 of 80		52
■ Children in out-of-home care		47	4.4	38	3.8	20 of 79		4
for abuse or neglect		36	3.4	25	2.5	15 of 77		26
for delinquency		Ξ	1.0	13	1.3	35 of 58	26	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		22	26.9	17	20.4	41 <i>of</i> 8 <i>I</i>		24
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* of 43		
■ High school dropouts	00-661 sv 16-0661	48	2.1%	99	2.6%	17 of 80	25	Control of the contro
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01							
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	in science							
Fifth graders		449	78.5%	343	62.6%	60 of 82		20
Eighth graders		488	80.4%	426	77.2%	27 of 82		4
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	155	40.3%	164	36.4%	42 of 82		
							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.	Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



Hillsdale County



000

■ Total population 46,527

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 13,832

■ Total births 643 % No paternity 9.6% % Medicaid 32.0%

■ Avg wage per job \$28,196

■ Unemployment (2001) 6.5%

ВРСКСВОПИ**D**

101



	5 	• • •			ш .	• •	•
ADOLESCENCE	Population — 2000	Adolescents Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 3,851	Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	1991-93	16.0 16.0		Violent Property
	Pop	ĕ	3		900,t 1	o ets9	

_
0
╦
Ġ
~
(ages
40
z
듄
T
<u>ত</u>
_
<u>a</u>
ă
ř

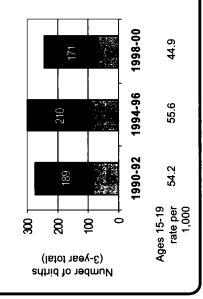
92

ဖ ၈

1991-93 1998-00

Average number

Wander age 18 Ages 18-19



				Capacity	452	204	613	
	53 66.3%	\$341 (per month)	%	Facilities	9/	17	18	%
	2,353	\$37	14.5%					36.8%
Child Care & Early Education	Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

pacity.
snsed ca
ir lice
ts) the
(3 slo
/ half
roughly
ailable
make av
actually
providers a
home
family
On average

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care	361	4.3%
% in regulated slots ¹ 53.2%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	356	2.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1,146	8.8%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	204	37.8%
Children with a court order for child support	3,712	28.6%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 40.4%		

Health Care — 2001

21.1%	13.2%	12.5
2,745 127	159	12
	1.3%	
Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	 Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 lead poisoned³ 	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001

701	avg 1997-1999 26 4.4%	education services 1,049 14.4%	er 1,000) ⁵ 150 12.3
Special Needs — 2001	■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	 Students receiving special education services 	■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Hillsdale County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base	year Rate	Re	Recent year	ar Rank	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000		i				0 p 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		1,897 685 1,212	15.8% 20.8% 14.0%	1,037 341 696	8.8% 11.5% 7.9%	18 of 83 19 of 83 18 of 83	# Hillsdale
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,706	23.0%	2,471	34.7%	34 of 82	51 Exercise April 1
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		245	41.7%	173	28.1%	65 of 83	33
Low birth-weight babies		29	4.9%	46	7.5%	64 of 82	52
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		5	9.1	5	8.7	42 of 56	4
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4	37.2	4	44.4	39 of 42	19
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
■ Children in investigated families		908	65.1	1,354	110.6	77 of 82	である。日本語の表現を表現を表現を表現を表現を表現を表現を表現を表現を表現を表現を表現を表現を表
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		202	16.3	187	15.3	65 of 80	9
■ Children in out-of-home care		49	4.0	74	6.0	44 of 79	53
for abuse or neglect		47	3.8	72	5.9	57 of 77	55
for delinquency		2	*	2	*	* of 58	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						•
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		28	29.3	24	22.7	52 of 81	
■ Deauls by accident, nonnetice, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* of 43	And the second second
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	156	7.3%	118	5.4%	61 of 80	26
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
Fifth graders		446	77.4%	351	66.2%	73 of 82	15
■ Eighth graders		480	86.3%	430	81.6%	49 of 82	15
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	194	%8.0¢	196	43.3%	67 of 82	
1							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

NO 1 ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



Houghton County



0007

■ Total population 36,016

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 10,052

■ Total births 390 % No paternity 6.7% % Medicaid 32.3%

■ Avg wage per job \$22,926 ■ Unemployment (2001) 5.9%

ВАСКОВОИВ

103

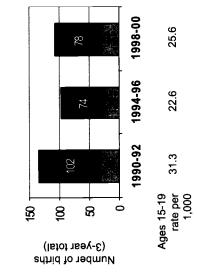


ADOLESCENCE	NCE	
Population — 2000		
 Adolescents Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 	2,337	
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	(ages 10-17)	
1991-93	1998-00	
68 8 5 0 0 4.1000	21.4	
Violent	Property	
Average number		

Teen births (ages 15-19)

74

1991-93 1998-00 Under age 18 Ages 18-19



FAMILY SUPPORT

5	ng 1,270 55.9%	hild) \$490 (per month)	25.6%	Facilities Capacity	44 264	13 156	17 631	47.1%
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	296	5.5%
% in regulated slots ¹ 58.1%	2	
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	255	2.9%
 Children receiving food stamps 	920	10.5%
 Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002) 	258	57.2%
 Children with a court order for child support 	1,695	19.3%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 37.4%	%	

Health Care — 2001

26.6%	1.2%		21.0%			*
2,329	108		163			5
				2.5%		
Children, ages 0-18, insured byMedicaid	MIChild	■ Children	tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	% lead poisoned ³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14	avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs - 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	15	3.8%
Students receiving special education services	552	e 9.7%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	70	6.8

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Framily Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. *Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Houghton County

	Trend period years	Base	vear	Re	Recent vear	ar	Development of the party of the
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Rank	Higher Lower
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,621	20.8%	1,256	16.1%	61 of 83	23
ages 0-4 ages 5-17		571	27.0% 18 5%	457 799	23.4%	73 of 83 53 of 83	Houghton 26
 Students receiving free/reduced 	1989-90 vs 2001-02						
priced school lunches		2,189	41.1%	2,314	40.4%	59 of 82	を受ける。 1998年 2008年
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
 Less than adequate prenatal care 		131	29.7%	68	22.7%	45 of 83	23
Low birth-weight babies		17	3.8%	14	3.6%	2 of 82	<i>L</i>
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	4.5	3	8.9	24 of 56	51
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	-	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						170
 Children in investigated families 		179	20.1	442	56.2	26 of 82	
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		52	5.9	89	9.8	31 of 80	48
■ Children in out-of-home care		29	3.3	22	2.8	10 of 79	\$3500 P
for abuse or neglect		15	1.7	10	1.3	3 of 77	125 Sept. 125
for delinquency		14	1.6	12	1.5	37 of 58	3
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		10	15.1	10	14.6	15 of 81	3
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide		,					
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		3	83.8	-	*	* of 43	
High school dropouts	1990-91 ss 1999-00	45	2.7%	30	1.7%	3 of 80	38
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
Fifth graders		309	70.5%	175	40.6%	5 of 82	42
Eighth graders		333	71.9%	360	75.8%	24 of 82	2
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	133	33.4%	162	35.0%	37 of 82	S
L O							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.



 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Huron County



Population - 2000

36,079 ■ Total population

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

1991-93

15.3

ଷ

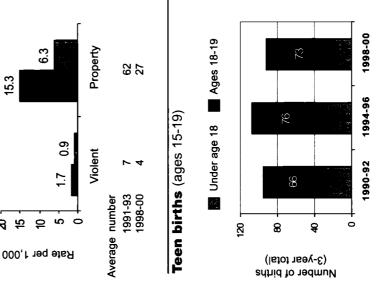
9,537 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)

398 9.0% 28.4% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births

\$26,223 Avg wage per job ■ Unemployment (2001) 8.2%

BACKGROUND

105



Family Support

ADOLESCENCE

				Capacity	198	144	526	
	64.0%	\$408 (per month)		Facilities	33	12	19	
	1,512	\$408	18.7%					31.6%
Child Care & Early Education	 Children under age 6, all parents working 	 Child care costs (full-time/one young child) 	% average wage per job	 Regulated capacity (2002) 	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

2,682 2,541

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

Adolescents

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

I

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care	264	4.5%
% in regulated slots 31.8%		
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	251	2.7%
 Children receiving food stamps 	952	10.4%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	300	%0.09
 Children with a court order for child support 	1,575	17.1%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 36.6%		

Health Care — 2001

	2,370 25.8%	126 1.4%		67 8.4%	1.5%		
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by	Medicaid	MIChild	■ Children	tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	% lead poisoned ³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14	7,000 01

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	32	8.3%
 Students receiving special education services 	833	13.8%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	59	6.7.

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

27.2

31.6

28.9

rate per 1,000 Ages 15-19

Huron County

Economic Security	Dase year vs current year	Number	umber Rate	Number	er Rate	Rank	Higher	Higher Lower
	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20	0 20 40 60
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,645	17.7%	1,052	12.2%	33 of 83		31
ages 5-17		1,111	16.2%	778	11.7%	38 of 83	Michigan Michigan	27
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,494	25.7%	2,125	36.9%	40 of 82	44	
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							
Less than adequate prenatal care		76	21.9%	72	18.7%	23 of 83		15
Low birth-weight babies		22	4.9%	30	7.7%	68 of 82	57	
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		4	8.6	2	6.0	15 of 56		38
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4	49.6	3	48.1	41 of 42		3
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						,	
 Children in investigated families 		259	28.1	408	46.6	17 of 82	99	·
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		65	7.0	31	3.5	2 of 80		50
■ Children in out-of-home care		09	6.5	26	3.0	11 of 79		54
for abuse or neglect		27	2.9	6	1.0	2 of 77		\$9
for delinquency		33	3.6	17	1.9	38 of 58	!	46
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							
		10	13.9	9	7.8	2 of 81		44
 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 		3	118.4	6	125.7	39 of 43	9	
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	31	1.6%	51	2.5%	13 of 80	52	
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01							
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	n science							
Fifth graders		305	72.6%	228	57.1%	39 of 82		21
■ Eighth graders		323	%0.89	306	71.7%	10 of 82	5	
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	118	41.0%	160	32.2%	24 of 82		21
10							Percentage change is cal	Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.



A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Ingham County



Population — 2000

279,320 Total population

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

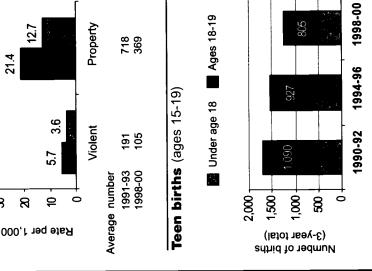
1991-93

80,670 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 3,776 15.4% 39.2% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

8

\$33,802 Avg wage per job ■ Unemployment (2001) 3.6%

107



FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOLESCENCE

Child Care & Early Education

	Capacity 2,715 1,656 10,007
3,504 66.2% \$497 (per month) 7.6%	Facilities 458 138 180
13,504 \$497 (17.6%	*
 Children under age 6, all parents working Child care costs (full-time/one young child) % average wage per ioh 	Regulated capacity (2002) Family homes Group family homes Centers % full-day:

26,253 18,341

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

Adolescents

capacity.
licensed
their
slots
\mathfrak{S}
half (
roughly
vailable
make a
actually
e providers
рош
family
On average

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	3,917	8.3%
% in regulated slots ¹ 42.0%		
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	4,065	5.7%
 Children receiving food stamps 	9,487	13.2%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	1,611	49.3%
 Children with a court order for child support 	24,827	34.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 47.9%		

_
$\dot{\Box}$
ō
7
١
Ţ
S
3
3
G.
۵
Ĩ

18,842 26.3% 836 1.2%	1,406 19.7%	19.9	
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	■ Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 % lead poisoned³ 1.7%	hospitalized for asthma, ages $1-14$ avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴	Special Needs — 2001

S

I

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	159	4.2%
 Students receiving special education services 	7,496	16.2%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	921	14.1

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Framily Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. *Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

31.1

37.3

41.4

rate per 1,000

Ages 15-19

Ingham County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base)	year Rate	Red Number	Recent year	a r Rank¹	Percent ch	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20	0 20 40 60
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4		12,467 4,551	18.6% 22.4%	9,304	14.6% 18.0%	52 of 83 54 of 83	Ingham	$\frac{21}{20}$
ages 5-17		7,916	16.9%	6,214	13.4%	48 of 83	Michigan	21
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	10,277	22.6%	15,894	32.0%	27 of 82	42	
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							
Less than adequate prenatal care		1,126	25.2%	363	9.7%	4 of 83		91
Low birth-weight babies		301	6.7%	292	7.8%	70 of 82	16	
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		39	8.8	26	6.9	25 of 56		22
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		17	30.5	111	20.7	10 of 42		32
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001							
 Children in investigated families 		3,099	41.5	6,042	92.5	69 of 82	123	
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		783	10.5	1,327	20.3	75 of 80	→ 46	
Children in out-of-home care		543	7.3	806	13.9	76 of 79	91	
for abuse or neglect		465	6.2	872	13.3	75 of 77	114	-
for delinquency		78	1.0	36	9.0	8 of 58		47
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							\$ 3
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		196	37.5	142	27.0	62 of 81		28
 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 		41	53.6	9	24.5	1 of 43	191	54
■ High school dropouts	00-661 sv 16-061	999	4.7%	1,895	13.7%	78 of 80		
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01	:						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science							;
■ Fifth graders		2,709	73.8%	1,841	56.0%	35 of 82		24
Eighth graders		2,594	75.7%	2,383	77.2%	28 of 82	7	,;
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	871	38.7%	770	29.8%	15 of 82		C7
10							Percentage change is calcu	Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.
8							Missing dars indicate no change	Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.



¹ *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Jonia County



61,518 ■ Total population

18,537 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)

9.3% 28.9% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

■ Avg wage per job \$29,104

■ Unemployment (2001) 5.7%

ВАСКЕВОПИВ

109



4,919 4,822 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) Property 7.1 1998-00 9.7 ADOLESCENCE Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 0.9 Population — 2000 1991-93 Violent 9.0 ■ Adolescents 2 œ Rate per 1,000

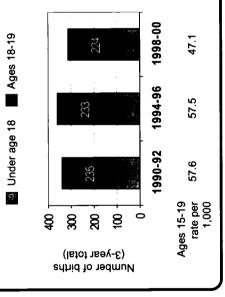
Teen births (ages 15-19)

57

2 2

1998-00 1991-93

Average number



FAMILY SUPPORT

Child Care & Early Education		
■ Children under age 6, all parents working	3,350 67.5%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$431 (per month)	
% average wage per job	17.8%	
Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	124	742
Group family homes	24	288
Centers	29	1,092
% full-day:	32.0%	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	435	3.7%
% in regulated slots 46.9%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	481	2.7%
 Children receiving food stamps 	1,451	8.3%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	369	41.1%
 Children with a court order for child support 	4,686	26.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 41.8%		

Health Care — 2001

19.1%	1.2%		11.4%			8.0
3,353	210		194			11
				5.7%		
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid	MIChild	■ Children	tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	% lead poisoned ³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14	avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	42	5.3%
 Students receiving special education services 	2,005	17.0%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	117	7.1

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. *Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Ionia County

	Trend period years	Base	vear	Re	cent ve	ī.	
	base year vs current year	Number	Rate	Number	ber Rate R	Rank	Higher Lower
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000		i .	i			0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,249	14.3%	1,670	10.4%	25 of 83	27
ages 0-4		784	17.8%	256	13.5%	26 of 83	lonia 25
ages 5-17		1,465	12.9%	1,114	9.4%	26 of 83	gan
Students receiving free/reduced	1989-90 vs 2001-02						
priced school lunches		2,198	19.5%	3,333	27.9%	22 of 82	43 Deep Same and Same
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		225	27.1%	204	24.6%	53 of 83	6
Low birth-weight babies		51	6.1%	49	5.9%	20 of 82	4
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		10	12.1	5	5.6	9 of 56	53
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		7	57.4	3	25.2	22 of 42	95
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
 Children in investigated families 		722	44.2	1,481	89.5	65 of 82	102
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		19	4.1	170	10.3	44 of 80	150
Children in out-of-home care		25	1.5	78	4.7	29 of 79	208
for abuse or neglect		22	1.3	73	4.4	41 of 77	227
for delinquency		3	*	2	*	* of 58	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					:	
 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident homicide suicide 		33	26.8	29	20.4	43 of 81	24
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		2	49.9	2	38.9	9 of 43	22
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	160	5.1%	123	3.5%	31 of 80	31
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
Fifth graders		623	%6.69	428	53.0%	25 of 82	24
Eighth graders		694	78.4%	649	83.1%	56 of 82	9
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	324	48.0%	282	38.1%	49 of 82	Samples 21
11							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.
							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated



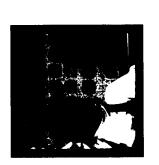
A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Seco County



- 27,339 ■ Total population
- 6,651 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 266 11.7% 47.4% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births
- \$22,692 Avg wage per job
- Unemployment (2001) 10.6%

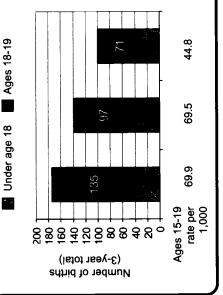
111



1,924 1,731 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) 1998-00 ADOLESCENCE Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 Population - 2000 1991-93 ■ Adolescents

24.9	13.3			Property		72	38
		7	6:-	Violent		2	2
	83	9			Average number	1991-93	1998-00
00	0,1 1e	ıte bı	В		Average		

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Capacity	Facilities		 Regulated capacity (2002)
		22.0%	% average wage per job
	\$415 (per month)	\$415	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)
	%5'99	965	Children under age 6, all parents working

; ber Job 22.0%	(2002) Facilities		omes		18.2%
% average wage per Job	egulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

148 238 479

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	370	9.0%
% in regulated slots ¹ 64.3%		
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	285	4.4%
 Children receiving food stamps 	1,019	15.8%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	149	33.1%
 Children with a court order for child support 	2,234	34.6%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 38.7%		

Health Care - 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by		,	;
Medicaid		2,152	33.4%
MIChild		127	2.0%
Children			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		29	11.0%
% lead poisoned ³	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			
avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴		7	14.7

Snecial Needs

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	90 19	7.0%
 Students receiving special education services 	rvices 888	14.4%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	80	13.1

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Framily Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. *Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Iosco County

	base year vs current year	Number Rat	Rate	Number	er Rate	Rank	Fercent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		1,419 561 858	18.3% 22.3% 16.4%	1,087	18.5% 21.9% 17.6%	70 of 83 66 of 83 70 of 83	losco 1 2
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,048	31.2%	3,216	53.9%	81 of 82	73
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00	!					
Less than adequate prenatal care		116	21.8%	57	21.1%	36 of 83	3
Low birth-weight babies		20	3.7%	19	7.1%	53 of 82	06
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		1	*	-	*	* of 56	
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	*	0	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						ţ
 Children in investigated families 		363	45.3	464 464	75.8	48 of 82	/9
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		79	6.6	59	9.6	36 of 80	2
■ Children in out-of-home care		40	5.0	29	4.7	30 of 79	5
for abuse or neglect		15	1.9	11	1.8	10 of 77	4
for delinquency		25	3.1	18	2.9	51 of 58	9
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						1 1
 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 		13	27.0	6	18.2	31 of 81	33
		1	*	0	*	* of 43	
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	32	1.8%	99	3.7%	37 of 80	
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
■ Fifth graders		398	78.8%	298	65.5%	70 of 82	17
■ Eighth graders		335	77.2%	350	79.5%	38 of 82	3
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	141	45.3%	163	45.4%	74 of 82	0
1.							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

^{*}A sanking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



2000

13,138 ■ Total population

3,000 Total child population (ages 0-19)

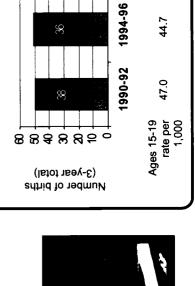
10.3% 87 36.8% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births

\$22,192 Avg wage per job

■ Unemployment (2001) 6.5%

BACKGROUND

113



On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity. ■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child) ■ Children under age 6, all parents working Child Care & Early Education Children in subsidized child care % average wage per job ■ Regulated capacity (2002) Group family homes Economic - 2001 Family homes % full-day: Centers 864 865 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) 14.7 Property 1998-00 2 42 31.3 ADOLESCENCE Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 Population — 2000 1991-93 Violent 1991-93 1998-00 Average number Adolescents 8 8 9 용 Rate per 1,000

Capacity

Facilities

68.8%

FAMILIA SUPPORT

\$429 (per month)

23.2%

12 288 Rate

Number

2.6%	3.7%	32.6%	24.0%		28.8%	6.2%	*
101	108	99	693		833 91	14	1
■ Children in subsidized child care % in regulated slots¹ 55.4%	 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² Children receiving food stamps 	■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	 Children with a court order for child support % noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 	Health Care — 2001	Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	■ Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 % lead poisoned³ 0.0%	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴

Under age 18 ■ Ages 18-19

Teen births (ages 15-19)

3.1% 15.3%

n 307 12.9

35

Students receiving special education services

Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)⁵

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999

Special Needs — 2001

1998-00

37.8

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Iron County

Child poverty, ages 0-17 1990 vs 2000 667 23.1% 432 16.4% 62 of 83 110n ages 0-4 ages 0-4 458 20.09% 20.09% 30.05% 14.4% 59 of 83 18 Mochgan Students receiving free/reduced 1989-90 vs 2001-02 458 20.99% 30.1 44.4% 59 of 83 18 Mochgan Students receiving free/reduced 1989-90 vs 2001-02 458 20.09% 30.1 44.4% 59 of 83 18 Mochgan Loss than abequate permatal care Avg 1990-92 vs 1999-00 2. 4. 3.7% 4. 4.6% Loss than abequate permatal care Avg 1990-92 vs 1999-00 Loss than abequate permatal care Avg 1990-92 vs 1999-00 Child beaths, ages 1-14 (per 100.000) Fr 1990 vs 2001 Child caths, ages 1-14 (per 100.000) Fr 1990 vs 2001 Child caths ages 1-14 (per 100.000) Fr 1990-92 vs 1996-00 Child caths no un-elycle Avg 1990-92 vs 1996-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1.000) Deaths by accident, homicide, saticle Avg 1990-92 vs 1996-00 Fight school dopours 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Fight school dopours 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Fight graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Fight graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Birth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Birth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Birth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Sight graders 1997-98 vs 2000		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year	year Rate	Re	Recent year er Rate	ar Rank	Percent change in rate	<u>۽</u> ڀو	
Child poverty, ages 0-17 667 23.1% 432 16.4% 62 of 83 age 0.44 age 0.44 age 0.44 age 0.44 458 20.09% 311 23.6% 7 of 82 age 5.17 priced school lunches 1988-90 vs 2001-02 656 30.6% 823 41.8% 62 of 82 hild Health Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 34 27.2% 22 21.7% 41 of 83 Low birth-weight bables Low birth-weight bables 17 5.6% 4 3.7% 4 of 82 Low birth-weight bables Inflat mortality (per 1,000) FV 1990 vs 2001 1 * * of 96 Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FV 1990 vs 2001 1 * * of 96 Children in investigated families 7 2.4 6.7 3.1 1.5 4.9 1.0 Children in investigated families For abuse or neglect 7 2.4 6.7 3.1 1.5 3.5 3.0 1.5 Children in investigated families For abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 199	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						40	S S	
Students receiving free/reduced 1989-30 vs 2001-02	■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		667 209 458	23.1% 30.0% 20.9%	432 131 301	16.4% 23.6% 14.4%	62 of 83 74 of 83 59 of 83	■ Iron		
Less than adequate prenatal care Less than adequate prenatal care Low birth-weight babies Inflat mortality (per 1,000) Low birth-weight babies Inflat mortality (per 1,000) Inflat	 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	959	30.6%	823	41.8%	, 62 of 82			
Less than adequate prenatal care Low birth-weight babies Loy Barth Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 To 248 Aug 190-92 vs 1998-00 Aug 190-92 vs 1998-00 Aug 190-92 vs 1998-00 Light school dropouts Light school dropouts Light school dropouts Light graders Light graders Light graders Loy Barth Babies Lo	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00								
Low birth-weight babies 1 5.6% 4 3.7% 4 of 82 Inflant mortality (per 1.000) * * * * * of 36 Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 1.000) FY 1990 vs 2001 * * * * of 42 hild Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 174 60.7 330 122.1 79 of 82 Children in investigated families 7 24.8 34 12.6 34 of 80 71 Children in investigated families 7 24.8 34 12.6 34 of 80 71 Children in our-of-home care 7 2.4 60.7 34 12.6 34 of 80 71 Children in our-of-home care 6 2.1 15 5.5 57 of 80 71 Children in our-of-home care 6 2.1 2.4 6 2.2 13 of 82 11 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1.000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 4 14.4 4 17.3 28 of 81 165 Butch ests, ages 15-17 (per 1.0000	 Less than adequate prenatal care 		34	27.2%	22	21.7%		20		
Pril	Low birth-weight babies		7	2.6%	4	3.7%		35		
hild Safety (per 100,000) * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	*	1	*	* of 56			
hild Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 174 60.7 330 122.1 79 of 82 101 Children in investigated families Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 71 24.8 34 12.6 54 of 80 101 Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect 13 4.5 21 7.8 12.6 54 of 80 71 for abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 6 2.1 15 5.5 57 of 58 165 dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 4 14.4 4 17.3 28 of 81 165 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 1990-91 vs 1990-00 4 14.4 4 17.3 28 of 81 165 Birth school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 * * * 07.3 21 of 80 21 of 80 Auccation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 * * * 07.3 21 of 80 21 of 80 Stifth graders 150 8 2.9% 106 69.8% 4 of 82 21 of 82 Eighth graders 150 8 2.9% 4 of 82 21 of 80 22 of 80			*	*	-	*	* of 42			
Children in investigated families 174 60.7 330 122.1 79 97 101 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 13 4.5 24 34 12.6 54 97 11 Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect 7 2.4 6 2.1 7.8 61 97 71 for abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 6 2.1 15 5.5 57 97 71 dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 4 14.4 4 17.3 28 97 165 Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 4 14.4 4 17.3 28 97 165 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 * * * * * * * * 97 3 97 3 High school dropouts 1990-96 vs 2000-01 * * * * * * * * 97 3 97 3 97 <td>Child Safety (per 1,000)</td> <td>FY 1990 vs 2001</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001								
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-10 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-10 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-10 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 10-10 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 10-10 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 10-10 (per 1,000) Births to teen	■ Children in investigated families		174	60.7	330	122.1	79 of 82	101		
Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect 13 4.5 21 7.8 61 97.9 71 dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 4 14.4 4 17.3 55 57 9f.87 165 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 4 14.4 4 17.3 28 9f.81 165 Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 4 14.4 4 17.3 28 9f.81 165 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 * <td> Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect </td> <td></td> <td>71</td> <td>24.8</td> <td>34</td> <td>12.6</td> <td>54 of 80</td> <td></td> <td>49</td> <td></td>	 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		71	24.8	34	12.6	54 of 80		49	
for delinquency spaced and spaced for teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 1990-92 vs 1999-00 1990-92 vs 1999-00 1990-93 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 1104 67.5% 75 52.9% 23 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 29 53.7% 40 33.1% 27 of 82	■ Children in out-of-home care		13	4.5	21	7.8	61 of 79			
dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 4 14.4 4 17.3 28 of 81 165 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 4 14.4 4 17.3 28 of 81 165 Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1990-91 vs 1990-00 * * * of 43 17.3 28 of 81 165 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 * * * of 43 20 2.9% 21 of 80 Aucation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 * <td>for abuse or neglect</td> <td></td> <td>7</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>9</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>13 of 77</td> <td>6 国</td> <td></td> <td></td>	for abuse or neglect		7	2.4	9	2.2	13 of 77	6 国		
dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 4 14.4 4 17.3 28 of 81 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 1 * 0 * * of 43 For teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 * * * of 43 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 * * * of 43 Aucation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 * * * of 43 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 1114 67.5% 75 52.9% 23 of 82 Fifth graders 150 82.9% 106 69.8% 4 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 29 53.7% 40 33.1% 27 of 82	for delinquency		9	2.1	15	5.5	57 of 58			:
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 4 14.4 4 17.3 28 of 81 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1 * * * of 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 * * * of 43 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 * * * of 43 Aucation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 * * * of 80 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 114 67.5% 75 52.9% 23 of 82 Fifth graders 150 82.9% 106 69.8% 4 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 29 53.7% 40 33.1% 27 of 82	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00								
Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1 * * of 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 * * * of 43 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 * * * of 43 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 114 67.5% 75 52.9% 23 of 82 Fifth graders 150 82.9% 106 69.8% 4 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 29 53.7% 40 33.1% 27 of 82	■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		4	14.4	4	17.3	28 of 81	20		
High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 * * * 0 7 7 97 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 * * * 20 2.9% 21 of 80 Sudemation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 114 67.5% 75 52.9% 23 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 29 53.7% 40 33.1% 27 of 82	■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide		-	÷	c	÷	;			
ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 114 67.5% 75 52.9% 23 of 82 Fifth graders 150 82.9% 106 69.8% 4 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Eleventh graders 29 53.7% 40 33.1% 27 of 82		00-6661 sv 16-0661	→ *	· *	20	2.9%	* of 43 21 of 80			
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 114 67.5% 75 52.9% 23 of 82 Fifth graders 150 82.9% 106 69.8% 4 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 29 53.7% 40 33.1% 27 of 82	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01								
Fifth graders 114 67.5% 75 52.9% 23 of 82 Eighth graders 150 82.9% 106 69.8% 4 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 29 53.7% 40 33.1% 27 of 82	Students not meeting proficiency standards	in science								
Eighth graders 150 82.9% 106 69.8% 4 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 29 53.7% 40 33.1% 27 of 82	■ Fifth graders		114	67.5%	75	52.9%	23 of 82	22		
1997-98 vs 2000-01 29 53.7% 40 33.1% 27 of 82	■ Eighth graders		150	82.9%	901	8.69	4 of 82	16		
December of homes is called	Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	29	53.7%	40	33.1%	27 of 82	38	∞	
בעונבנוחולע רווחולע די כחות	1							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.	rates.	

^{*}Sometimes a rate county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

ERIC

Sabella County



000

■ Total population 63,351

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 19,365

■ Total births 707 % No paternity 8.5% % Medicaid 31.8%

■ Avg wage per job \$24,191

■ Unemployment (2001) 3.3%

ВРСКСВОПИБ

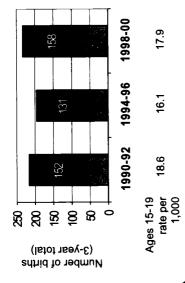
115



3,737 8,798 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) 13.0 Property 1998-00 149 78 19.5 ADOLESCENCE Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 0.0 Population — 2000 1991-93 Violent 6.0 1991-93 1998-00 Average number ■ Adolescents 9 8 ଷ Rate per 1,000

Teen births (ages 15-19)

Under age 18 Ages 18-19



FAMILY SUPPORT	$_{ m MIN}$ $_{ m SUbb}$			
MILY SUPPO	$_{ m MIN}$ $_{ m SUbb}$			
MILY SUPPO	$_{ m MIN}$ $_{ m SUbb}$		П	ï
MILY SUPPO	MIIN SUPPO			и
MILY SUPPO	MIIN SUPPO		٠.	4
MILY SUPPO	MIIN SUPPO		į	Н
MILY SUPP	MILY SUPP			
MILY SUPP	MILY SUPP			я
MILY SU	${ m SIIIN}$ ${ m SUI}$		۰.	4
MILY SU	${ m SIIIN}$ ${ m SUI}$		-	
MILY SU	${ m SIIIN}$ ${ m SUI}$		_	-
MILY SU	m NIIIN~SU		-	
VIIIV.	MILY			-
MILY	NIIIN (
MILY	NIIIN (_	-1
VIIIV.	MILY		_	٠
VIIIV.	MILY	и	,	н
IIIN	IIIIN	c	-	1
IIII	IIIIN			
IIII	IIIIN			
IIII	IIIIN			
IIII	IIIIN		-	н
				н
			ı	
$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{M}}$	FA			
${ m F}_{\Lambda}$	F			а
F	É			×
G	3		U	•
	-			
I	=	7	Ŀ	
		۹	-	•
			-	

	%	(1		ies Capacity	474	456	1,087		ir licensed capacity.
	2,724 70.5%	\$426 (per month)	21.1%	Facilities	79	38	72	38.5%	roughly half (3 slots) the
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:	On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	475	5.2%
% in regulated slots ¹ 52.2%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	434	2.8%
■ Children receiving food stamps	1,420	9.3%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	266	48.0%
■ Children with a court order for child support	3,233	21.1%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 31.0%		

l	2001	
	1	
l	Care	
	ealth	
I	Ĭ	

20.7% 0.7%	8.3%	20.7
3,170	110	22
	0.0%	
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	■ Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 % lead poisoned³	hospitalized for asthma, ages $1-14$ avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	50	4.5%
 Students receiving special education services 	971	15.3%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	173	13.4

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Pamily Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Isabella County

Economic Security Child poverty, ages 0-17 State 0-4 State 0-4 State 0-17 State 0-4 State 0-		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year	ar Rank	Percent change in rate	ate
2.556 20.9% 1,415 11.3% 29 g/83 836 24.2% 515 11.3% 29 g/83 837 24.2% 515 15.7% 41 g/83 11,720 19.6% 900 97.% 28 g/83 III 335 22.8% 11,897 26.3% 19 g/82 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 T 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 2019 vs 20 g 6/82 FY 2019	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20	8
836 24.2% 515 15.7% 41 of 83 1,720 19.6% 900 9.7% 28 of 83 1,335 22.8% 1,897 26.3% 19 of 82 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1,1000) Avg 1990-91 vs 1999-00 21 19.5	■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,556	20.9%	1,415	11.3%	29 of 83		4
1,720 19.6% 900 9.7% 28 of 83 at 1989-90 vs 2001-02 1,335 22.8% 1,897 26.3% 19 of 82 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1,335 22.8% 1,897 26.3% 19 of 82 40 5.5% 45 6.6% 38 of 82 6 8.3 3.2.9 2 19.4 8 of 42 6 8.3 32.9 2 19.4 8 of 42 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 21 19.5 24 20.9 46 of 81 suicide 348 74.7% 235 54.8% 29 of 82 366 83.0% 349 78.3% 34 of 82 366 83.0% 349 77.3% 9 of 82	ages 0-4		836	24.2%	515	15.7%	41 <i>of</i> 83	Isabella 35	2
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Tey 1900-91 vs 1999-00 Tey 1900-91 vs 1998-00 Tey 1900-91 vs 19 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ages 5-17		1,720	19.6%	006	9.1%	28 of 83	Michigan	■ 50
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1.335 22.8% 1,897 26.3% 19 of 82 40 5.5% 45 6.6% 38 of 82 6 8.3 5 7.3 28 of 83 6 8.3 5 7.3 28 of 83 1.1000) FY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 7 1.1000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 7 1.1000) 1995-96 vs 2000-01 cy standards in science 348 74.7% 235 54.8% 29 of 82 1997-98 vs 2000-01 137 45.1% 120 27.5% 9 of 82	 Students receiving free/reduced 	1989-90 vs 2001-02							
ree Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 228 31.6% 133 19.6% 28 of 83 6 8.3 5.5% 45 6.6% 38 of 82 6 8.3 3.2.9 2 19.4 8 of 42 7 1.000 857 58.0 1,100 85.3 60 of 82 7 1.000 857 58.0 1,100 85.3 60 of 82 857 58.0 1,100 85.3 60 of 82 7 1.000 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 7 1.000 8 2 32.9 2 25.9 4 of 43 8 32.0 2 25.0 5 of 83 8 32.0 2	priced school lunches		1,335	22.8%	1,897	26.3%	19 of 82	15	
reglect FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 2013 vs 200	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							
00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 2010 vs 200	 Less than adequate prenatal care 		228	31.6%	133	19.6%	28 of 83	36	38
6 8.3 5 7.3 28 9/56 10,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2000 Sylvial 1990-92 vs 1999-00 FY 1000) Suicide Suicide Sylvial 1990-91 vs 1999-00 Sylvial 1990-91 vs 1990-91 Sylvial 1990-91 Sylv	Low birth-weight babies		40	5.5%	45	99.9	38 of 82	18	
00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 200	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		9	8.3	5	7.3	28 of 56	12	
ies 857 58.0 1,100 85.3 60 of 82 of			3	32.9	2	19.4	8 of 42		41
Children in investigated families Children in investigated families Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Sulface are	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001							
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Birth graders Students ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 Students ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 Students ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 1990-91 vs 1990-91 vs	 Children in investigated families 		857	58.0	1,100	85.3	60 of 82	47	
Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect 54 3.7 85 6.6 53 of 79 for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect 2.8 81 6.3 59 of 77 dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 21 19.5 24 20.9 46 of 81 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 2 34.9 2 25.9 4 of 481 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 54 3.2% 42 2.3% 8 of 80 ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 54 3.2% 42 2.3% 8 of 80 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 1997-98 vs 2000-01 137 45.1% 120 27.5% 9 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 137 45.1% 120 27.5% 9 of 82	 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		91	6.2	153	11.9	48 of 80	93	
for abuse or neglect for delinquency dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 54 3.2% 42 2.5.9 4 of 43 6 of 80 ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 137 45.1% 120 27.5% 9 of 82 Page 15-19 (per 100,000) 1997-98 vs 2000-01 1977-98 vs 2000-01 1977-			54	3.7	82	9.9	53 of 79	81	
dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 12 0.8 4 * dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 21 19.5 24 20.9 4 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 2 34.9 2 24.9 2 25.9 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 54 3.2% 42 2.3% ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 348 74.7% 235 54.8% 2 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 348 74.7% 235 54.8% 2 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 137 45.1% 120 27.5%	for abuse or neglect		42	2.8	81	6.3	59 of 77	121▲	
dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 21 19.5 24 20.9 4 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 2 34.9 2 25.9 4 25.9 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 54 3.2% 42 2.3% ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 3.2% 42 2.3% Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 348 74.7% 235 54.8% 2 Fifth graders 366 83.0% 349 78.3% 3 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 137 45.1% 120 27.5%	for delinquency		12	8.0	4	*		100	
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 21 19.5 24 20.9 4 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 2 34.9 2 25.9 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 54 3.2% 42 2.3% Aucation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 348 74.7% 23.6 84.8% 2 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 348 74.7% 235 54.8% 2 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 137 45.1% 120 27.5%	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							
Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 2 34.9 2 25.9 for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 54 3.2% 42 2.3% High school dropouts Jucation Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 348 74.7% 235 54.8% 2 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 137 45.1% 120 27.5%	■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		21	19.5	24	20.9	46 of 81		:
High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 54 3.2% 42 2.3% 42 2.3% 42 2.3% 42 2.3% 42 2.3% 42 2.3% 43 74.7% 54 3.2% 42 2.3% 54 3.2% 54 3.2% 54 3.2% 52 25.9 73 74.7% 74 74.7% 75 74.8% 75 74.8% 75 74.8% 76 74.7% 76 77.8% 77 74.7% 78 74.7% 78 74.7% 78 74.7% 78 74.7% 78 74.3% 78 74.7% 78 74.3% 78 74.7% 78 74.3% 78 74.7% 78 74.3% 78 74.1% 78 76.1% 78 77.5%			•		•	(9%	
High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 54 3.2% 42 2.3% ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 8.3.0% 42 2.3% Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 348 74.7% 235 54.8% 2 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 137 45.1% 120 27.5%			7	34.9	7	25.9	4 of 43		
ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 348 74.7% 235 54.8% Fifth graders 366 83.0% 349 78.3% Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 137 45.1% 120 27.5%		1990-91 vs 1999-00	&	3.2%	42	2.3%	8 of 80	67	
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 348 74.7% 235 54.8% Fifth graders 366 83.0% 349 78.3% Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 137 45.1% 120 27.5%	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01		:					
Fifth graders 348 74.7% 235 54.8% Eighth graders 366 83.0% 349 78.3% Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 137 45.1% 120 27.5%	Students not meeting proficiency standards i	in science							
Eighth graders 349 78.3% 349 78.3% Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 137 45.1% 120 27.5%	Fifth graders		348	74.7%	235	54.8%	29 of 82	27	
Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 137 45.1% 120 27.5%	■ Eighth graders		366	83.0%	349	78.3%	34 of 82	9 1	
1	■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	137	45.1%	120	27.5%	9 of 82		96
J	1.							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.	l rates.
Miss	1							Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated	e calculated.

U) 1. A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

ERIC

Jackson County



158,422 Total population

44,553 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 4 2,125 18.0% 26.5% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

\$31,043 Avg wage per job ■ Unemployment (2001) 5.3%

BACKGROUND

117



ADOLESCENCE

11,889 10,611 Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 Population - 2000 Adolescents

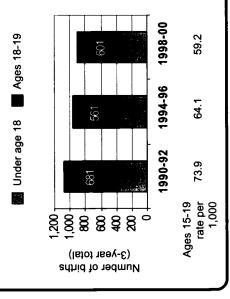
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

1991-93

16.1	5.3	Property		273	92
	3.9	Violent		99	24
8 5	5 2 0	•	number	1991-93	1998-00
000'	Rate per 1		Average number		

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Family Support

				Capacity	1,416	1,100	3,356	
	3,055 67.6%	\$409 (per month)	15.8%	Facilities	237	92	Z	%1.99
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working 8	Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day: 66

٠.
€
.5
20
ਰ
Ú
Ð
မွှ
ĕ
į,
.≌
-
-≅
ĕ
₽
S
8
slo
9,
\overline{c}
Ţ.
ਕ
ĕ
>
₩.
<u> </u>
Ξĩ
2
-
~
ilable
਼ਰ
≥
-
3
ਕ
Ξ
_
≘
ਕ
2
ਹ
2
2
<u> </u>
.2
≥
e pro
Ω,
a)
hom
ō
Ч
>
≔
E
famil
63
80
<u> </u>
5
≥ .
-
Ξ
\mathbf{C}

1

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	1,644	2.6%
% in regulated slots ¹ 48.0%	%	
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	2,127	2.0%
 Children receiving food stamps 	5,399	12.7%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	613	36.3%
 Children with a court order for child support 	13,531	31.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 40.2%	%	
•		

Health Care - 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by		
Medicaid	10,811	25.4%
MIChild	474	1.1%
Children		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	148	3.6%
% lead poisoned ³ 8.8%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14		
avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴	99	21.7
Crecial Needs - 2001		

S.

Special Needs - 2001		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	149	7.3%
 Students receiving special education services 	3,851	14.6%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	557	13.7

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Jackson County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year	year Rate	Re	Recent year	a r Rankʻ	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20 0 20 40 60
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		6,186 2,253 3,933	16.5% 20.9% 14.7%	4,918 1,643 3,275	12.4% 16.1% 11.2%	36 of 83 45 of 83 33 of 83	© Jackson 25 23 24 24
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	5,240	22.4%	9,440	35.1%	36 of 82	95
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00			!			
Less than adequate prenatal care		838	36.7%	930	45.2%	83 of 83	23
Low birth-weight babies		159	7.0%	156	7.6%	67 of 82	6
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		20	8.9	24	11.5	50 of 56	29
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		∞	26.3	∞	24.9	21 of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						21.
 Children in investigated families 		1,760	45.6	3,249	80.0	55 of 82	
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		384	10.0	546	13.4	58 of 80	35
Children in out-of-home care		444	11.5	226	9.9	39 of 79	52
for abuse or neglect		44	11.4	206	5.1	50 of 77	99
for delinquency		4	*	20	0.5	3 of 58	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						•
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		126	42.6	66	31.0	68 of 81	27
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide		ç	,	·	;	,	
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	10 240	3.9%	297	44.4	10 <i>of 43</i> 51 <i>of 80</i>	16 (18)
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
■ Fifth graders		1,403	78.6%	1,204	64.2%	65 of 82	18
■ Eighth graders		1,468	81.8%	1,386	84.3%	65 of 82	3
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	593	49.1%	562	43.1%	65 of 82	ZI America
1							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.



A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

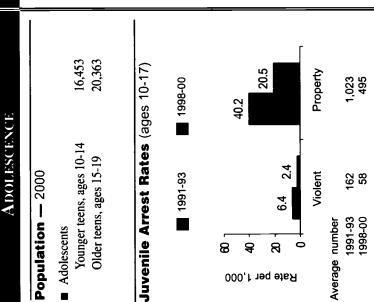
Kalamazoo County



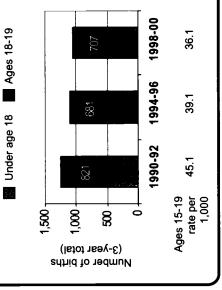
- 238,603 ■ Total population
- 68,517 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 3,189 13.9% 35.2% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births
- Avg wage per job \$31,875
- Unemployment (2001) 4.2%

BACKGROUND

119



Teen births (ages 15-19)



FAMILY SUPPORT

city.

Economic - 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	2,793	6.7%
% in regulated slots ¹ 41.8%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	3,279	5.3%
Children receiving food stamps	8,053	13.0%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	1,091	46.7%
 Children with a court order for child support 	18,794	30.3%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 42.3%		
•		

Health Care - 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid 14,064 MIChild 514	ildren tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 % lead poisoned³ 2.7%	nospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴
ildren, ages 0-18, Medicaid MIChild	Children tested for lead poiso % lead poisoned³	oitalized for a vg 1998-00, (

Special Needs — 2001

	Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	189	90.9
•	Students receiving special education services	4,052	12.1%
•	Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	869	12.2

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rate only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Kalamazoo County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year er Rate	a r Ranki	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20 0 20 40
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		8,410 3,289 5,121	15.7% 20.4% 13.7%	6,887 2,203 4,684	12.3% 14.6% 11.5%	35 of 83 35 of 83 34 of 83	E Michigan
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	7,409	22.7%	12,398	30.9%	25 of 82	36
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
 Less than adequate prenatal care 		791	23.2%	533	16.8%	14 of 83	27
Low birth-weight babies		236	%6.9	237	7.5%	65 of 82	8
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		34	6.6	25	7.8	35 of 56	21
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		13	30.7	11	24.2	19 of 42	21
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
 Children in investigated families 		2,751	47.9	5,444	94.9	70 of 82	▶86
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		618	10.8	1,109	19.3	72 of 80	80 ▼ 08
■ Children in out-of-home care		362	6.3	486	8.5	62 fo 99	33
for abuse or neglect		280	4.9	422	7.4	68 of 77	51
for delinquency		82	1.4	2	1.1	27 of 58	22
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) ■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide		140	34.1	110	25.6	58 of 81	25
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		9	33.0	6	48.8	20 of 43	48
 High school dropouts 	1990-91 vs 1999-00	194	2.5%	232	2.7%	18 of 80	
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
■ Fifth graders		1,792	72.1%	1,431	26.8%	37 of 82	21
Eighth graders		1,756	77.0%	1,921	80.4%	41 of 82	4
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	579	40.6%	552	30.9%	20 of 82	24
12							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Kalkaska County



2000

■ Total population 16,571

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 4,664

■ Total births 226 % No paternity 14.2% % Medicaid 46.9%

■ Avg wage per job \$28,485

■ Unemployment (2001) 9.1%

BACKGROUND

1,253 1,155 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) 15.0 Property 1998-00 25.5 ADOLESCENCE Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 5. Population — 2000 1991-93 Violent 6. ■ Adolescents 8 ଷ 9 Rate per 1,000

Teen births (ages 15-19)

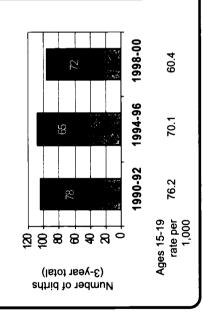
121

47 31

ကက

1991-93 1998-00

Average number



FAMILY SUPPORT

ducation	arents working 807 65.1%	one young child) \$419 (per month)	17.7%	Facilities Capacity	46 276	10 120	10 226	20.00
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	0% first day:

censed capacity.	Rate
available roughly half (3 slots) their lice	Number
Ü	
e family home providers actually mak	ic — 2001
On average family hor	conomic —

conomic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	228	7.5%
% in regulated slots ¹ 59.6%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	77	1.7%
Children receiving food stamps	480	10.7%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	81	37.2%
Children with a court order for child support	1,423	31.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in practions give months (Tuly, O) 37.6%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children ages 0-18 insured by			
Medicaid		1,383	30.8%
MIChild		82	1.9%
■ Children			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		9	1.5%
% lead poisoned ³	16.7%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			
avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴		4	*

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	∞	3.9%
 Students receiving special education services 	415	14.7%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	48	11.3

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Kalkaska County

	base year vs current year	Number Rat	Rate	Number	Number Rate	Rank	Higher Lower) 4
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20	8
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4		646 223	16.7% 21.8%	581 161	14.2% 15.4%	51 <i>of</i> 83 38 <i>of</i> 83	Kalkaska 30	_
ages 5-17		423	14.8%	420	13.8%	56 of 83	i Michigan	
Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	901	30.1%	1,378	47.5%	75 of 82	58	
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		79	38.6%	48	23.1%	47 of 83	4	94
Low birth-weight babies		6	4.4%	14	6.5%	37 of 82	48	
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		1	*	2	*	* of 56		
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	-	*	* of 42		
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001							
 Children in investigated families 		429	109.8	713	168.2	82 of 82	53	
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		79	20.2	8	21.2	77 of 80	2	
■ Children in out-of-home care		31	6.7	51	12.0	74 of 79	52	
for abuse or neglect		20	5.1	48	11.3	73 of 77		
for delinquency		=	2.8	3	*	* of 58	121	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		6	29.7	∞	22.0	51 of 81	26	
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15, 19 (nor 100 000)		-	*	C	*	* 0.6.7.3		
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	20	2.7%	26	3.1%	of 45 22 of 80	16	
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01							
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science							
Fifth graders		178	84.8%	128	71.5%	77 of 82	91	
Eighth graders		204	82.6%	155	86.1%	72 of 82	4	
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	74	53.2%	85	45.9%	75 of 82	71	
1							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.	ed rates.

¹ Securities of a section of the sec



V 1A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



2000

- 574,335 Total population
- 179,890 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 9,596 12.9% 29.3% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births
- Avg wage per job \$33,805
- Unemployment (2001) 5.0%

BACKGROUND

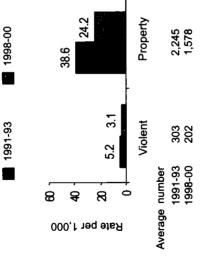
123



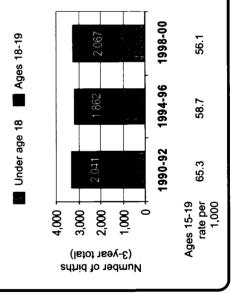
ADOLESCENCE

Population — 2000	
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	45,391
Older teens, ages 15-19	44,255

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Teen births (ages 15-19)



FAMILY SUPPORT

Child Care & Early Education	
hild Care & Early	catior
hild Care &	Ş
ᅩ	ê R
. –	모

			s Capacity	8,416	1,934	13,671	
62.1%	\$488 (per month)	•	Facilities	1,409	162	268	
31,798		17.3%					48.1%
■ Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	6,822	5.8%
% in regulated slots ¹ 40.8%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	7,702	4.5%
 Children receiving food stamps 	18,400	10.8%
 Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002) 	2,860	41.8%
 Children with a court order for child support 	41,123	24.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 41.9%		

Health Care - 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by			
Medicaid		36,410	21.3%
MIChild		1,469	0.9%
Children			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		886'9	39.3%
% lead poisoned ³ 5	5.5%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			
avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴		180	14.9

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	517	2.6%
 Students receiving special education services 	15,854	17.0%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	2,162	13.3

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Kent County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base	Base year umber Rate	Re Number	Recent year	a r Rank	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		16,732	12.0%	16,114	10.2%	24 of 83	Kent 16
ages 5-17		10,553	11.0%	3,373 10,741	9.3%	25 of 83	Michigan 15
Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	17,951	23.8%	32,274	32.2%	28 of 82	35
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
 Less than adequate prenatal care 		2,443	25.9%	3,154	33.6%	76 of 83	30
Low birth-weight babies		582	6.2%	700	7.5%	63 of 82	21
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		98	9.1	73	7.7	34 of 56	15
 Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 		26	22.4	27	21.4	12 of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
 Children in investigated families 		3,719	26.0	8,934	55.1	25 of 82	112
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		812	5.7	1,459	9.0	32 of 80	58
Children in out-of-home care		999	4.7	726	4.5	26 of 79	4
for abuse or neglect		588	4.1	2	4.0	33 of 77	waterway 3
for delinquency		77	0.5	82	0.5	4 of 58	9
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					:	
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		396	41.1	369	32.6	74 of 81	21
 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 						•	
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		19	57.0	15	39.2	10 of 43	31
High school dropouts	00-6661 sv 16-0661	599	3.2%	829	3.4%	29 of 80	9
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01				1		
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
Fifth graders		4,105	63.6%	3,210	51.3%	19 of 82	19
■ Eighth graders		4,105	%6.69	4,470	71.6%	9 of 82	2
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	1,507	41.9%	1,595	32.6%	25 of 82	22
,							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

Keweenaw County



2000

- Total population 2,301
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 582
- Total births 26 % No paternity 7.7% % Medicaid 19.2%
- Avg wage per job \$18,587
- Unemployment (2001) 9.9%

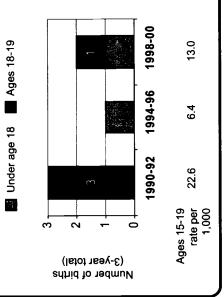
ВАСКЕВОПИВ

125



	1	ADOLESCENCE	NCE	
Popul	Population —	- 2000		- Child C
■ Adolescents	escents	•	•	■ Childr
× o	ounger tee Ider teens.	Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19	130 240	■ Child • ∥
	•)		■ Regula
Juven	ile Arr	est Rates	Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	- Gra
		1991-93	1998-00	
				On averag
oc	1		24.6	Econo
יר 1,00	8			■ Childr
ate pe	5	*	*	Childr
В	0			■ Childr
		Violent	Property	■ Michig
Average	Average number	c	~	■ Childr
	1998-93	00	1 0	

Teen births (ages 15-19)



FAMILY SUPPORT

Child Care & Early Education

- Children under age 6, all parents working 87 7.

 Children conte (full-time/one vound child) \$461 (ner mo
- Child care costs (full-time/one young child) \$461 (per month) % average wage per job 29.7%
- Regulated capacity (2002) Facilities
 Family homes

Capacity

8 2

Family homes

Group family homes

Centers

full-day:

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity,

conomic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	14	4.9%
% in regulated slots ¹ 57.1%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	6	1.6%
Children receiving food stamps	53	9.4%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	*	*
Children with a court order for child support	61	10.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 28.6%		

Health Care — 2001

- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
- Medicaid
 131
 23.2%

 MIChild
 10
 1.8%

 Children...
 1.8%
- tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2
 % lead poisoned³
 hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14
 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴

20.5%

 ∞

Special Needs — 2001

- Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999
- Students receiving special education services
 Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)⁵

11.6

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Keweenaw County

aw and a second an		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number Rate	Reco	Recent year	Rank	Percent change in rate
T2 21.9% 60 15.0% 54 of 83 24 30.4% 19 17.9% 53 of 83 48 19.2% 41 13.9% 58 of 83 we have 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 T 37.7% 6 24.3% 51 of 83 * * * * * of 82 * * * of 82 * * * of 82 * of 82 * of 83 * of	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					40 20 0 20
ad 1989-90 vs 2001-02	■ Child poverty, ages 0-17			09		54 of 83	
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 FY 1990 vs 2001-02 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990-92 vs 1998-00 TI 1,000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 TI 1,000) TI 1,000 T	ages 0-4			19		53 of 83	000
Avg 1990-92 vs 1996-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1996-00 T 37.7% 6 24.3% 51 of 83 * * * * * of 82 * * * * * of 92 * * * * of 92 * * * * of 92 * * * of 92 * * * of 92 * * of 92 * * of 92 * * of 92 * of 93 * of	Students receiving free/reduced	1080-00 vs 2001-02		F		00 m	
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 T 37.7% 6 24.3% 51 of 83 * * * * * * of 82 00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 * * * of 43 1995-96 vs 2000-01 cy standards in science * * * * * of 82 * * * * of 82 * * * of 82 * * * of 82 * * of 83 * * of 82 * of 82 * of 82 * of 82	priced school lunches	70-1007 \$2 001-07		*	*	* of 82	
reglect FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 2010 vs 2010 FY 2010 vs 201	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2000 FY 1990 vs 2000 vs 200	Less than adequate prenatal care		7 37.7%	9		51 of 83	36
FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2000	Low birth-weight babies		*	*		* of 82	3 50
Pry 1990 vs 2001 Fry 1990 vs 2001 Fry 1990 vs 2001 Fry 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Tr 1,000) Suicide Avg 1990-91 vs 1999-00 Tr 1,000) Suicide Avg 1990-91 vs 1999-00 Tr 1,000) Suicide Avg 1990-91 vs 1999-00 Tr 1,000) Suicide Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Tr 1,000) Tr 2,01	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)			0	*	* of 56	
ies FY 1990 vs 2001 2 * 14 27.1 4 of 82 2 5.9 1 * * of 80 0 * * of 79 0 * * of 77 0 * * of 77 0 * * of 77 0 * * of 78 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 * * * of 78 suicide 00) 1995-96 vs 2000-01 cy standards in science * * * * of 82 1997-98 vs 2000-01 * * * * * of 82 1997-98 vs 2000-01 * * * * * * of 82				0	*		
Children in investigated families 2 * 14 27.1 4 of 82 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 2 5.9 1 * * 9 f 70 Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect 0 * 0 * 9 f 77 for abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 * * 9 f 77 dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 * * * 9 f 87 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) * * * 9 f 87 Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 * * * 9 f 82 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 * * * * 9 f 82 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders * * * * 9 f 82 Elsewith graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 * * * * * 9 f 82	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care Children in out-of-home care Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) B			*	14	27.1	4 of 82	
Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) High school dropouts Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-	 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 			_	*	* of 80	RS.
for abuse or neglect for delinquency dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Birt	Children in out-of-home care			0	*	* of 79	
dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 * of 58 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) * * * * * * * * of 81 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	for abuse or neglect		*	0	*	* of 77	
dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	for delinquency		*	0	*	* of 58	34
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) * * * * * * of 81 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) * * * * * * of 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 * * * * * of 80 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science * * * * * * * of 82 Fifth graders Eighth graders Eighth graders * * * * * * * * of 82 Eleventh graders * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts High school dropouts High school dropouts High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Eleventh graders Eleventh graders Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 * * * * * * * of 82 Eleventh graders * * * * * of 82			*	*	*	* of 81	
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts High school dropouts 4 * * * * of 43 1990-91 vs 1999-00 * * * * * * of 80 * * * * * of 80 * * * * * of 80 * * * * * * of 80 * * * * * * of 82 * * * * * * of 82 * * * * * * of 82	■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide						
High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 * * * * of 80 ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science * * * * * * of 82 Fifth graders * * * * * * * of 82 Eleventh graders * * * * * * * of 82 Eleventh graders * * * * * * * * * of 82	for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	-	*	* of 43	
meeting proficiency standards in science * * * * * of 82		1990-91 vs 1999-00	*	*	*	* of 80	
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Eighth graders Eighth graders Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 * * * * * of 82	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Fifth graders * * * * * of 82 Eighth graders * * * * * of 82 Eleventh graders * * * * * of 82	Students not meeting proficiency standards	s in science					
Eighth graders	Fifth graders		*	*	*	* of 82	
1997-98 vs 2000-01 * * * * * * of 82			*	*	*	* of 82	
	Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	*	*	*	* of 82	
	12						Percentage change is calculated with unrounded n



 ¹⁴ ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



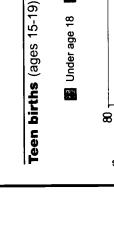
2000

- 11,333 ■ Total population
- 2,927 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 133 15.0% 46.6% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births
- \$22,527 Avg wage per job
- Unemployment (2001) 9.2%

ВАСКЕВОИИ

Average number

127





NCE		719	(ages 10-17)	1998-00	14.9	6.1	Property
ADOLESCENCE	Population — 2000	■ Adolescents Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19	Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	1991-93	000,1 영 친	Rate per 10 - 2.0 2.2	Violent

15	7
7	က
1991-93	1998-00

5,

Ages 18-19	20		1998-00	89.5
_	É		1994-96	79.2
Under age 18	ı, c	8	1990-92	1.78
Т		0 Jear () 4 8 6	ļ >	Ages 15-19 rate per

FAMILY SUPPORT

Education
Early
Care &
Child

			Capacity
62.9%	\$371 (per month)		Facilities
411	\$371	19.8%	
 Children under age 6, all parents working 	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	Regulated capacity (2002)

9 0.0% Group family homes Family homes % full-day: Centers

8 2 8

slots) their licensed capacity.	
half (3	
y home providers actually make available roughly l	
average famil	
On a	

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	135	8.3%
% in regulated slots 41.5%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	226	8.2%
 Children receiving food stamps 	969	21.8%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	13	33.3%
 Children with a court order for child support 	961	29.1%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 52.0%		

Health Care — 2001

- CL:1Jun 0000 0 10 included has			
■ Cmidren, ages 0-16, insured by Medicaid		1,143	41.7%
MIChild		53	1.1%
■ Children			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		40	16.0%
% lead poisoned ³	2.6%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			

Special Needs — 2001

avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴

S

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	11	9.3%
 Students receiving special education services 	144	18.5%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	58	23.4

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. **N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Lake County

	base year vs current year	Number Rate	Number	er Rate	Rank	Higher Lower
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4		762 37.1% 208 36.9%	649	28.3%	83 of 83 83 of 83	Lake 24
ages 5-17				27.1%		Michigan 27
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	709 84.7%	662	86.6%	82 of 82	2
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
Less than adequate prenatal care		56 51.9%	46	36.3%	80 of 83	30
Low birth-weight babies		9 8.4%	∞	6.0%		28
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3 31.1	1	*		
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	1	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
Children in investigated families		240 112.6	229	92.3	67 of 82	18
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		45 21.1	49	19.7	73 of 80	9
■ Children in out-of-home care		23 10.8	48	19.3	97 Jo 61	79
for abuse or neglect		17 8.0	36	14.5	76 of 77	82
for delinquency		6 2.8	12	4.8	55 of 58	72
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					*.
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		9 52.3	10	48.8	81 of 81	
		*	0	*	* of 43	
High school dropouts	00-6661 sv 16-0661	20 9.2%	13	7.6%	74 of 80	81
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science					
Fifth graders		46 95.8%	41	77.4%	81 of 82	19
Eighth graders		57 98.3%		%6.96	82 of 82	
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	13 76.5%	23	52.3%	79 of 82	32
12						Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

^{**} A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Eapeer County



1	
ı	0
ı	õ
	2

- 87,904 Total population
- 26,994 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 1,076 6.2% 21.6% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births
- Avg wage per job \$26,324
- Unemployment (2001) 6.7%

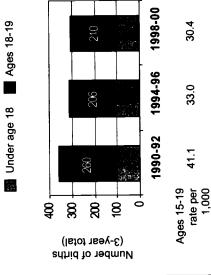
ВАСКЕВОИИ

129



NCE	7,312 6,724	Rates (ages 10-17)	1998-00	7.0 7.6	Property	74 91
ADOLESCENCE Population — 2000	■ Adolescents Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19	Juvenile Arrest Rates	1991-93	Rate per 1,000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Violent	Average number 1991-93 7 1998-00 11

Teen births (ages 15-19)



FAMILY SUPPORT

	3,902 55.5%) \$469 (per month)	21.4%	Facilities Capacity	63 378	36 432	37 1,306	%0.09
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

pacity.
censed ca
s) their lice
(3 slots
hly half
ible roug
e availa
ally mak
ers actu
e provid
ily hom
age fam
On average

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.	half (3 slots) their license	l capacity.
Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	611	3.5%
% in regulated slots ¹ 51.7%	%	
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	400	1.5%
 Children receiving food stamps 	1,311	5.1%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	439	43.4%
 Children with a court order for child support 	5,856	22.6%
payments	8	
in previous six months (July 02) 41.0%	%	

Health Care — 2001

3,589 13.9% 252 1.0%	99 4.2%	28 14.5
r r	1.0%	
Children, ages 0-18, insured byMedicaidMIChild	 Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 Mead poisoned³ 	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

2001 Charial Needs

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	2	5.8%
 Students receiving special education services 	1,786	12.2%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	81	3.3

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. **N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Lapeer County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base	year Rate	Re	Recent year er Rate	ar Rank	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
Child poverty, ages 0-17ages 0-4ages 5-17		2,276	10.4% 13.0% 0.6%	1,393	5.7% 6.7%	5 of 83 4 of 83 6 of 83	Lapeer 48
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,908	14.2%	2,900	19.5%	6 of 82	38
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		304	27.7%	219	20.0%	31 of 83	28
Low birth-weight babies		09	5.5%	71	6.4%	34 of 82	81
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		10	9.4	∞	7.3	27 of 56	23
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4	7.22	5	27.0	25 of 42	19
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
 Children in investigated families 		668	40.8	881	35.8	7 of 82	# 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		196	8.9	107	4.3	9 of 80	51
■ Children in out-of-home care		45	2.0	41	1.7	3 of 79	18
for abuse or neglect		27	1.2	39	1.6	6 of 77	29
for delinquency		18	8.0	2	*	* of 58	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
		34	18.1	31	14.4	14 of 81	21
 Deains by accident, nomicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 		5	87.3	n	43.0	13 of 43	51
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	208	5.3%	187	4.5%	49 of 80	
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
■ Fifth graders		998	77.1%	597	57.9%	43 of 82	25
Eighth graders		840	74.8%	866	83.5%	58 of 82	12
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	435	50.2%	329	38.3%	50 of 82	24
1							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

1. A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

Leelanau County



2000

- 21,119 ■ Total population
- 5,623 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 6.8% 28.0% 207 % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births
- \$23,855 Avg wage per job
- Unemployment (2001) 3.4%

BACKGROUND

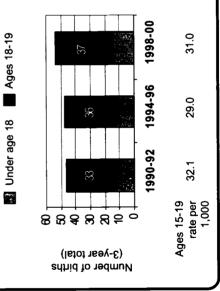
131



TENCE		14 1,690	1,414	s (ages 10-17)	1998-00	1.3	*	Property	o -
ADOLESCENCE	Population — 2000	Adolescents Younger teens, ages 10-14	Older teens, ages 15-19	Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	1991-93	1.5	. 0.5	Violent	Average number 1991-93 1 1998-00 0
	Рор	■ Ad		Juv		ر ۱,000	Rate pe		Avera

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Teen births (ages 15-19)



			7	7	7	Ī	7	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	
						į	į	j	j	J	J	
						į	į	į	J	j	3	
							,	,	j			
								,		Ċ	į	
4	4								į			
		Ī										
		Ī										

Child Care & Early Education			
■ Children under age 6, all parents working	841 67	67.1%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$473 (per month)	onth)	
% average wage per job	23.8%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Fac	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	~,	38	228
Group family homes		5	99
Centers		91	286
% full-day:	58.8%		

Economic — 2001	Numper	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care	123	3.5%
% in regulated slots ¹ 71.5%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	4	0.8%
■ Children receiving food stamps	248	4.6%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	133	63.6%
■ Children with a court order for child support	974	18.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 33.4%		

	-	
	3	
Ō	١	
	l	
9	9	
Ī	Į	
•	•	
÷	2	
0	G	
ì	ř	

Children, ages 0-18, insured by	832	TT		tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	$500ed^3$ 20.0%	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14	7
ages 0-18.	Medicaid	MIChild	Children	for lead poi	% lead poisoned ³	alized for as	1000 000

Special Needs — 2001

3.1%	12.6% ''	7.6
9	347	39
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	 Students receiving special education services 	■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵

**Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Leelanau County

1990 vs 2000 528 12.3% 324 6.4% 7 of 83 154 12.4% 111 10.5% 17 of 83 154 12.4% 111 10.5% 17 of 83 174 12.3% 213 5.4% 5 of 83 174 12.3% 213 5.4% 5 of 83 175 440 20.2% 733 27.4% 20 of 82 18		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base Number	year Rate	Re	Recent year	ar Rank
4 v. ages 0-17 528 12.3% 324 6.4% 7 of 83 4 visible declination of proposition of cident, homicide, suicide 154 12.4% 111 10.5% 17 of 83 4 visible declination of proposition of cident, homicide, suicide Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 440 20.2% 733 27.4% 20 of 82 4 visible declination of proposition o	conomic Security	1990 vs 2000					
school lunches the Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 school lunches the Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 equate prenatal care gight babies iver flood on the standard families iver 1000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY	Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		528 154 374	12.3% 12.4% 12.3%	324	6.4% 10.5% 5.4%	7 of 83 17 of 83 5 of 83
th Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 68 31.5% 42 21.1% 37 of 83 equate prenatal care 68 31.5% 42 21.1% 37 of 83 27 sight babies 10 4.5% 11 5.7% 16 of 82 27 ages 1-14 (per 100.000) FY 1990 vs 2001 1 * * of 42 27 vestigated families 149 34.9 95 18.4 1 of 82 restigated families 149 34.9 95 18.4 1 of 82 vestigated families 149 34.9 95 18.4 1 of 82 restigated families 149 34.9 95 18.4 1 of 82 vestigated families 140 34.9 95 18.4 1 of 82 restigated families 140 34.9 95 18.4 1 of 82 ciclent 20 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 colorent correspond 31.4% 3.0 3.4 3.4	Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	440	20.2%	733	27.4%	20 of 82
equate prenatal care 68 31.5% 42 21.1% 37 of 83 17 e sight babies ight babies ity (per 1,000)	hild Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
ity (per 1,000) * * * * 0	Less than adequate prenatal care		89	31.5%	42	21.1%	37 of 83
ity (per 1,000) 1 * * * 0 * * of 56 sages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1 * * * 0 * * of 56 1 * * * of 42 1 * of 80 1 * * of 42 1 * of 80 1 * * of 42 1 * of 80 1 * * of 42 1 * of 80 1 * of	Low birth-weight babies		10	4.5%	11	5.7%	16 of 82
vages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 1 * * of 42 Value (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 149 34.9 95 18.4 1 of 82 restigated families 149 34.9 95 18.4 1 of 82 rectinns of abuse or neglect 26 6.1 30 2.4 4.7 1 of 80 uu-of-home care 26 6.1 30 5.8 42 of 79 ce or neglect 20 4.7 24 4.7 40 77 nquency 6 1.4 6 1.2 29 of 58 ce Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 5 14.3 5 12.5 11 of 81 cident, homicide, suicide * * * * * of 43 dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 * * * * of 43 dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 * * * * * of 80 neeting proficiency standards in science 91 47.9% 54 30.3% 1 of 82 neeting proficiency standards in science 91 47.9% 54 30.3% 1 of 82 neeting proficiency standards in science 91 47.9% 80.8%	Infant mortality (per 1,000)		*	*	0	*	* of 56
ty (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 149 34.9 95 18.4 1 of 82 ictims of abuse or neglect 30 7.0 24 4.7 10 of 80 ut-of-home care 26 6.1 30 5.8 4.2 of 79 se or neglect 20 4.7 24 4.7 44 of 77 nquency 6 1.4 6 1.2 29 of 58 ce Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 5 14.3 5 1.2 29 of 58 cident, homicide, suicide * * * * * * of 43 dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 8 1.4% * * * of 43 dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 8 1.4% * * * of 48 ineeting proficiency standards in science 91 47.9% 54 30.3% 1 of 82 is 1937-98 vs 2000-01 35 31.5% 17.7% 1 of 82	Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 42
rotestigated families ctims of abuse or neglect ctims of abuse or neglect 30 7.0 24 4.7 10 0f 80 ut-of-home care 26 6.1 30 5.8 42 0f 79 20 4.7 24 4.7 44 0f 77 aquency ce Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 5 14.3 5 12.5 11 0f 81 st sees 15-17 (per 1,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 8 1.4% * * * * of 43 dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 neeting proficiency standards in science 91 47.9% 54 30.3% 1 0f 82 lefs 1957-98 vs 2000-01 st seed and are a single an	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
tictims of abuse or neglect 26 6.1 30 5.8 42 of 79 29 4.7 24 4.7 10 of 80 and ut-of-home care 20 4.7 24 4.7 44 of 77 and ut-of-home care 20 4.7 24 4.7 44 of 77 and ut-of-home care 20 4.7 24 4.7 44 of 77 and ut-of-home care 21 4.3 5 1.2 29 of 58 con neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 31 1.4 6 1.2 29 of 58 31 1.4 6 1.2 29 of 58 31 1.4 6 1.2 29 of 58 32 12.5 11 of 81 32 12.5 11 of 81 and of 43 and of 43	Children in investigated families		149	34.9	95	18.4	1 of 82
uut-of-home care 26 6.1 30 5.8 42 of 79 se or neglect 20 4.7 24 4.7 44 of 77 nquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 5 1.4 6 1.2 29 of 58 ce Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 5 14.3 5 12.5 11 of 81 s. ages 15-17 (per 1,000) s 15-19 (per 100,000) s 1 * * * of 43 dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 8 1.4% * * of 43 dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 * * * of 80 neeting proficiency standards in science 91 47.9% 54 30.3% 1 of 82 s 143 74.5% 143 70.8% 6 of 82 lers 1977-98 vs 2000-01 35 31.5% 1 of 82	 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		30	7.0	24	4.7	10 of 80
se or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Is, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Is, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Ightharpouts Ighth	Children in out-of-home care		26	6.1	30	5.8	42 of 79
ce Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 6 1.4 6 1.2 29 of 58 cident, homicide, suicide * * * * * * of 43 st 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 8 1.4% * * * of 43 dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 8 1.4% * * * of 80 neeting proficiency standards in science 91 47.9% 54 30.3% 1 of 82 is 1937-98 vs 2000-01 35 31.5% 107 82 107 82	for abuse or neglect		20	4.7	24	4.7	44 of 77
Ce Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 5 14.3 5 12.5 11 of 81 si, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) * * * * * * of 43 cident, homicide, suicide * * * * * of 43 dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 8 1.4% * * of 80 dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 * * * * of 80 neeting proficiency standards in science 91 47.9% 54 30.3% 1 of 82 rs 1997-98 vs 2000-01 35 31.5% 32 17.7% 1 of 82	for delinquency		9	1.4	9	1.2	29 of 58
Is, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) cident, homicide, suicide s 15-19 (per 100,000) dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 1995-96 vs 2000-01 neeting proficiency standards in science 91 47.9% 54 30.3% 1 rs 197-98 vs 2000-01 33 31.5% 32 17.7% 1	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
cident, homicide, suicide \$ 15-19 (per 100,000)	Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		\$	14.3	5	12.5	11 of 81
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #			÷	÷	,		
1995-96 vs 2000-01 neeting proficiency standards in science 91 47.9% 54 30.3% 1 of 82 1997-98 vs 2000-01 35 31.5% 12.7% 1 of 82			K C	ŧ .	- ;	* +	* of 43
neeting proficiency standards in science 91 47.9% 54 30.3% 143 74.5% 143 70.8% lers 1997-98 vs 2000-01 35 31.5% 32 17.7%		1990-91 vs 1999-00	∞	1.4%	*	*	* of 80
neeting proficiency standards in science 91 47.9% 54 30.3% rs 143 74.5% 143 70.8% lers 1997-98 vs 2000-01 35 31.5% 32 17.7%	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
rs 1997-98 vs 2000-01 35 31.5% 54 30.3% 17.7% lers	Students not meeting proficiency standards	in science					
143 74.5% 143 70.8% rs 2000-01 35 31.5% 32 17.7%	Fifth graders		91	47.9%	54	30.3%	1 of 82
1997-98 vs 2000-01 35 31.5% 32 17.7%	Eighth graders		143	74.5%	143	70.8%	6 of 82
	Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	35	31.5%	32	17.7%	1 of 82



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

⁴ ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Lenawee County



98,890 ■ Total population

28,659 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 1,216 14.8% 27.7% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

\$28,802 Avg wage per job ■ Unemployment (2001) 5.5%

BACKGROUND

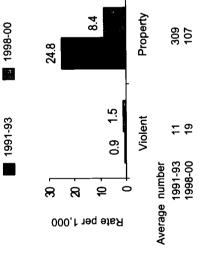
133

☑ Under age 18 ■ Ages 18-19 88 8 8 8 (3-year total)

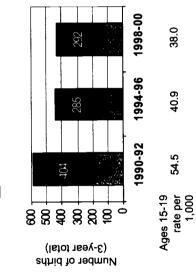
ADOLESCENCE

7,612 7,692 Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 Population - 2000 Adolescents

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Teen births (ages 15-19)



FAMILY SUPPORT

				Capacity	009	684	1,991	
<u> </u>	4,643 64.5%	\$415 (per month)	17.3%	Facilities	100	57	45	53.3%
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working 4,6	T	% average wage per job 17.	■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day: 53.

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	941	5.2%
% in regulated slots ¹ 44.8%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	716	2.6%
 Children receiving food stamps 	2,134	7.9%
 Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002) 	570	41.7%
 Children with a court order for child support 	7,808	28.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 40.0%		

Health Care — 2001

5,080 203	274
Children, ages 0-18, insured byMedicaidMIChild	Childrentested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2

11.3%	19.7		2.6%	15.7%	8.9
274	40		<i>L</i> 9	2,885	228
 Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 Read poisoned³ 2.9% 	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴	Special Needs 2001	■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	 Students receiving special education services 	■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate on calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Lenawee County

Economic Security Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17					ומום	Kalik	Higher
Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
D		3,402 1,369 2,033	13.6% 20.9% 11.0%	1,761 576 1,185	7.1% 9.5% 6.3%	11 of 83 14 of 83 10 of 83	Lenawee & Michigan A3
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,857	17.2%	4,345	23.7%	15 of 82	38
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
 Less than adequate prenatal care 		297	22.4%	262	21.9%	42 of 83	2
Low birth-weight babies		85	6.4%	98	7.2%	55 of 82	12
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		∞	6.3	7	5.8	12 of 56	
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		9	28.1	9	27.8	26 of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
 Children in investigated families 		1,317	51.0	1,011	39.4	11 of 82	23
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		369	14.3	239	9.3	34 of 80	
Children in out-of-home care		219	8.5	126	4.9	33 of 79	42
for abuse or neglect		213	8.2	121	4.7	45 of 77	43
for delinquency		9	0.2	5	*	* of 58	裹
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						• • •
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		62	29.3	45	19.5	36 of 81	34
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		9	78.1	S	63.1	27 of 43	19
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	343	6.4%	257	4.7%	55 of 80	27
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01				*.		_
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	science				•		
■ Fifth graders		1,041	76.4%	818	61.3%	57 of 82	20
Eighth gradersElavorth graders	10 0000	1,104	83.0%	988	×*81.1%	46 of 82	15
Elevenin graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	410	44.4%	474	37.8%	41 of 82	等有通過2.

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

Livingston County

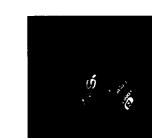


_	
0	
0	
0	

- 156,951 Total population
- Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 6.0%2,061 9.6% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births
- Avg wage per job \$31,659
- Unemployment (2001) 3.1%

ВАСКЕВОПИВ

135



ADOLESCENCE	NCE	FAMILY SUPPORT	PORT	
Population — 2000		Child Care & Early Education		
Adolescents		■ Children under age 6, all parents working	7,465 55.0%	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	13,354	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$585 (per month)	
Older teens, ages 15-19	11,401	% average wage per job	22.2%	
		Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capaci
		Family homes	114	684
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	(ages 10-17)	Group family homes	42	504
		Centers	80	4,698
1991-93	1998-00	% full-day:	51.2%	
		On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.	oughly half (3 slots) their licens	ed capacity.
82	18.3	Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
00,۲ ئ		Children in subsidized child care	312	1.0%
- 10 -	6.4	% in regulated slots ¹	63.1%	
ste 5 - 12 07		■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	186	0.4%
		 Children receiving food stamps 	812	1.7%
Violent	Property	■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	855	43.7%
Average number		 Children with a court order for child support 	6,360	13.5%
1991-93 18 1998-00 14	281 127	% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	s 29.6%	

Capacity

684

504 4,698

2001
Care
Health
1

Under age 18 Ages 18-19

Teen births (ages 15-19)

1.7% 43.7% 13.5%

0.4%

Rate 1.0%

2,942 6.2% 257 0.5%	69 1.5%
Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2

Special Needs — 2001	■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	 Students receiving special education services 	■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵
	1998-00	1	16.6
	1994-96 1998-00		19.2
	1990-92		23.4

rate per 1,000 Ages 15-19

14.5% 9.5%

3,926

184

11.9

38

hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴

% lead poisoned³

188

8 8 8 8

(3-year total)

Number of births

ෂි

1.5%

2.1

93

y ha	. *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.
ami	Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available).
d's home.	only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. Supplemental Sec

Livingston County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year ber Rate	ar Rank	Percent change in rate	te 4
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20 0 20 40	8
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4		1,627	5.1%	1,597	3.6%	1 of 83 1 of 83	■ Livingston	
ages 3-17Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,124	4.8% 5.0%	2,079	3.5% 7.6%	1 of 82	51	
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00		c					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		371	22.8%	426	21.5%	39 of 83	9 🗖	
Low birth-weight babies		85	5.2%	113	5.7%	17 of 82	10	
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		6	5.5	10	5.0	7 of 56	6	
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		∞	31.6	7	20.2	9 of 42	36	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001							
 Children in investigated families 		939	28.5	1,024	22.7	2 of 82	20	
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		101	3.1	129	2.9	1 of 80	7	
■ Children in out-of-home care		63	1.9	62	1.4	1 of 79	28	
for abuse or neglect		35	1:1	39	6.0	1 of 77	19	
for delinquency		28	8.0	23	0.5	5 of 58	40	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		29	11.2	24	7.0	1 of 81	38	
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		7	80.2	∞	67.4	29 of 43	16	
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	95	1.7%	176	2.4%	12 of 80	36	
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01							
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	ds in science							
Fifth graders		1,095	61.4%	200	45.4%	8 of 82	26	
Eighth graders		1,116	67.5%	1,555	78.6%	36 of 82	16	
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	351	34.6%	475	30.2%	17 of 82		
1:							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates. Missing bars indicate an change or a rate could not be calculated	ites.
							9	

 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



Signal County



7,024 ■ Total population

1,657 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)

7.8% 53.2% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births

■ Avg wage per job \$24,358

■ Unemployment (2001) 6.9%

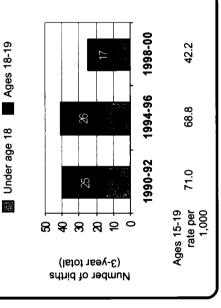
137

ВРСКЕВОПИВ

475 429 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) 1998-00 ADOLESCENCE Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 Population - 2000 1991-93 Adolescents

21.2	Property		15	24
* 3.4	Violent		0	က
000,t neq ets A & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &		Average number	1991-93	1998-00

Teen births (ages 15-19)



FAMILY SUPPORT

l	
	ation
	duce
l	arly
	е ж п
	I Car
	Chile

			Capacity	95	48	96
73.2%	\$412 (per month)		Facilities	16	4	2
287	\$412	20.3%				
Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers

16	4	2	100.0%
Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

d capacity.
license
s) their
(3 slot
y half
roughl
available roug
make /
On average family home providers actually

Ш	Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
	 Children in subsidized child care 	85	8.4%
	% in regulated slots ¹ 45.9%		
	Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	92	5.8%
	Children receiving food stamps	282	17.8%
	Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	21	21.0%
	Children with a court order for child support	446	28.1%
	% noncustodial parents making no payments		
	in previous six months (July 02) 41.3%		

Health Care — 2001

703 44.3% 26 1.6%	63 46.7%	*
	1.6%	
Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	 Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 Read poisoned³ 	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

2001 **Snorial Needs**

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	2	3.4%
Students receiving special education services	212	17.2%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	37	24.6

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Luce County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number Rat	ear Rate	Re Number	Recent year oer Rate	a r Rank`	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20 0 20 40 60
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4			22.8% 28.3%	294	20.1% 23.7%	77 of 83 75 of 83	Luce 16
ages 5-17		249 2	21.1%	211	19.0%	77 of 83	Michigan 10
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	514 4	43.2%	517	41.7%	61 of 82	3
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		18 2	26.6%	17	28.3%	66 of 83	9
Low birth-weight babies		5	6.8%	4	7.1%	48 of 82	4
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		*	*	1	*	* of 56	
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
 Children in investigated families 		155 10	101.1	119	79.1	53 of 82	22
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		41 2	26.7	28	18.6	71 of 80	308
■ Children in out-of-home care		9	3.9	24	16.0	78 of 79	
for abuse or neglect		S	*	23	15.3	77 of 77	
for delinquency		-	*	-	*	* of 58	1
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		5 3	33.2	33	18.0	30 of 81	46
 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 		*	*	C	*	* of 43	T THE ENGLAND
■ High school dropouts	00-6661 sv 16-0661	22	2.6%	22	6.0%	68 of 80	7
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						r
■ Fifth graders		74 8	88.1%	89	81.9%	82 of 82	
■ Eighth graders		8 49	82.7%	65	86.7%	75 of 82	
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	47 7.	74.6%	31	53.4%	80 of 82	87 - 1
							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

138

Kids Count in Michigan • 2002 Data Book

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

Mackinac County



0003

■ Total population 11,943

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 2,907

■ Total births 96 % No paternity 8.3% % Medicaid 43.8%

■ Avg wage per job \$22,121

■ Unemployment (2001) 9.3%

BACKGROUND

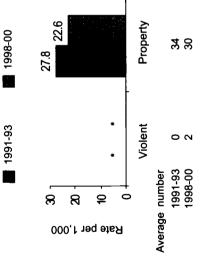
139



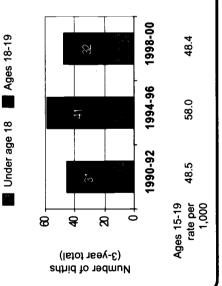
ADOLESCENCE

Population — 2000	
■ Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	863
Older teens, ages 15-19	743

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Teen births (ages 15-19)



FAMILY SUPPORT

U	Child Care & Early Education			
	■ Children under age 6, all parents working	459	68.1%	
	Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$395	\$395 (per month)	
	% average wage per job	21.4%		
	Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	
	Family homes		25	
	Group family homes		9	
	Centers		∞	

Capacity 150 72 167

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

% full-day:

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	87	4.7%
% in regulated slots ¹ 46.0%		
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	42	1.5%
 Children receiving food stamps 	861	7.1%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	74	62.7%
 Children with a court order for child support 	297	21.4%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 34.9%		

Health Care — 2001

649 23.2% 82 2.9%	97 47.3%	*
	0.0%	
Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	 Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 Read poisoned³ 	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	7	6.0%
 Students receiving special education services 	174	9.8%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	21	7.9

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Mackinac County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base) Number	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year er Rate	ar Rank	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		600 179 421	21.8% 25.2% 20.6%	358 78 280	13.7% 14.0% 13.6%	48 of 83 31 of 83 54 of 83	■ Mackinac
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	593	41.1%	L89	39.9%	56 of 82	3
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		30	22.6%	25	22.7%	44 of 83	0
Low birth-weight babies		3	2.5%	4	3.6%	3 of 82	43
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		0	*	1	*	* of 56	•
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
 Children in investigated families 		154	57.2	191	72.0	45 of 82	26
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		33	12.2	27	10.2	41 of 80	17
Children in out-of-home care		34	12.6	17	6.4	49 of 79	49
for abuse or neglect		28	10.4	15	5.7	53 of 77	46
for delinquency		9	2.2	2	*	* of 58	36
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		5	22.2	5	21.6	49 of 81	3
 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 		*	*	_	*	* of 43	
 High school dropouts 	1990-91 vs 1999-00	24	4.5%	Π	2.3%	7 of 80	S Company and the state of the
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01		:				
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
Fifth graders		113	85.6%	88	58.3%	45 of 82	32
Eighth graders		101	78.9%	101	74.8%	19 of 82	S -
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	42	51.9%	32	28.3%	14 of 82	45
14							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates. Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.



 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Macomb County



- 788,149 ■ Total population
- 207,737 Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 10,332 6.2% 12.8% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births
- Avg wage per job \$40,265
- Unemployment (2001) 5.0%

BACKGROUND

141



ADOLESCENCE	NCE	FAMILY SUPPORT	PORT	
Population — 2000		Child Care & Early Education		
■ Adolescents Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19	53,865 48,685	 Children under age 6, all parents working Child care costs (full-time/one young child) % average wage per job 	33,789 56.0% \$568 (per month) 16.9%	
		■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capaci 2 873
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	(ages 10-17)	Group family homes	104	1,246
1991-93	1998-00	Centers % full-day:	·317 36.9%	22,044
		On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.	oughly half (3 slots) their licens	ed capacity.
, 15 g	13.3	Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
00,t 190 6	7.8	■ Children in subsidized child care % in regulated slots¹	2,818	2.0%
ate p		■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	3,461	1.7%
C O Description		■ Children receiving food stamps	10,354	5.2%
Violent	Property	■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	3,176	36.1%
Average number		■ Children with a court order for child support	33,654	16.9%
1991-93 114 1998-00 93	965 655	% noncustodial parents making no payments	S	

Capacity 2,823 1,246

22,044

Rate 2.0% 1.7% 5.2% 36.1% 16.9%

2001
1
Care
Health
_

Under age 18 Ages 18-19

Teen births (ages 15-19)

in previous six months (July 02)

655

83

1998-00

Children, ages 0-18, insured by		0,00	8. 6.
Medicaid		20,049	13.1%
MIChild		1,914	1.0%
Children			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		1,990	9.8%
% lead poisoned ³	0.6%		
nospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			
avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴		228	16.3

	557	17,974	992
Special Needs — 2001	■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	 Students receiving special education services 	■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵

1998-00

1994-96

990-92

.315

1,500 1,000 8

(3-year total)

Number of births

2,000

24.3

28.0

29.1

rate per 1,000 Ages 15-19

14.3% 2.6%

5.2

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Macomb County

Economic Security Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17			ומום	Number	Kate	Kank	Higher
Child poverty, ages 0-17ages 0-4ages 5-17	1990 vs 2000	ļ					0 0 20
		12,135 4,059 8,076	7.2% 8.4% 6.7%	13,031 4,116 8,915	7.0% 8.2% 6.5%	10 of 83 8 of 83 11 of 83	Michigan 2
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	8,905	8.6%	24,720	18.8%	5 of 82	119
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00	į					
 Less than adequate prenatal care 		1,741	17.1%	1,907	19.0%	26 of 83	=
Low birth-weight babies		609	%0.9	685	6.8%	44 of 82	14
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		63	6.1	65	6.4	21 of 56	5
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		31	23.6	19	12.5	2 of 42	47
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
 Children in investigated families 		5,610	32.7	9,003	47.4	18 of 82	45
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		1,127	9.9	1,503	7.9	25 of 80	295 20
Children in out-of-home care		211	1.2	923	4.9	31 of 79	
for abuse or neglect		143	8.0	833	4.4	40 of 77	\
for delinquency		89	0.4	6	0.5	2 of 58	426 20
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		182	13.5	155	10.1	5 of 81	25
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide							
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		15	32.7	13	25.1	2 of 43	23
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	1,175	4.0%	814	2.4%	11 of 80	41 41
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	science						
Fifth graders		5,718	67.4%	4,716	51.5%	20 of 82	24
Eighth graders		6,235	74.3%	6,993	79.4%	37 of 82	/ •
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	2,484	47.6%	2,554	39.5%	54 of 82	Call Security

NA ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



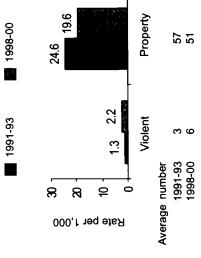
Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

ADOLESCENCE

1,686 1,607 Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 Population - 2000 Adolescents

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

24,527



12.6%

37.9%

\$24,870

Avg wage per job

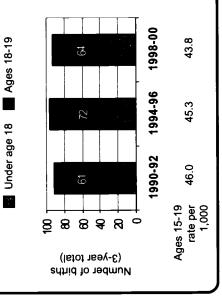
■ Unemployment (2001) 7.1%

ВАСКЕВОИИ

569

Teen births (ages 15-19)

143



Child Care & Early Education

FAMILY SUPPORT

	Capacity 252 216	† †
1,056 69.5% \$443 (per month) 11.4%	Facilities 43	CI CI
1,056 \$443 21.4%		38.5%
 Children under age 6, all parents working Child care costs (full-time/one young child) % average wage per job 	Regulated capacity (2002) Family homes Group family homes	Centers % full-day:

ensed capacity.
ir lic
the
slots
3
half (
≥
豆
8
<u>ಹ</u>
-
粪
-5
=
ava
e)
mak
=
£
actuall
₽
ဋ
S
1
viders
2
9
ď.
يو
Ē
2
_
≘
Ξ
਼ਰ
- 63
iverage
2
e)
ā
₽
0

Economic - 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	261	6.9%
% in regulated slots ¹ 59.8%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	176	3.0%
 Children receiving food stamps 	<i>L</i> 69	11.9%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	136	47.7%
 Children with a court order for child support 	1,575	26.9%
payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 36.1%		

Health Care - 2001

29.5%	2.3%	*
1,733	12	ĸ
	16.7%	
 Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild 	■ Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 % lead poisoned³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001

2.2%	13.8%	9.5
97-1999 5	tion services 486	0)5 53
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	 Students receiving special education services 	■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. *Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Manistee County

 Economic Security ■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17 ■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches Child Health 	1990 vs 2000					
Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1770 43 2000					
ages 0-4 ages 5-17 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches		1,280	25.5%	717	13.5%	45 of 83
Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches		415 865	31.7% 23.3%	211 506	16.9% 12.4%	48 of 83 44 of 83
hild Health	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,049	32.0%	1,507	40.7%	60 of 82
	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
Less than adequate prenatal care		91	38.7%	71	28.8%	69 of 83
Low birth-weight babies		16	6.8%	18	7.3%	59 of 82
Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	*	-	*	* of 56
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		_	*	1	*	* of 42
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
Children in investigated families		390	77.5	429	77.3	50 of 82
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		59	11.7	36	6.5	17 of 80
Children in out-of-home care		15	3.0	35	6.3	47 of 79
for abuse or neglect		=======================================	2.2	28	5.0	49 of 77
for delinquency		4	*	7	1.3	34 of 58
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00			i i		
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		10	22.2	10	20.5	44 of 81
Deaths by accident, nomicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		-	*	2	133.2	40 of 43
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	17	1.8%	54	4.6%	53 of 80
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	science					
Fifth graders		185	73.1%	123	53.0%	24 of 82
■ Eighth graders		201	%L'19	185	75.2%	21 of 82
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	78	43.8%	46	22.7%	3 of 82

A remaine of I means a country has the "heet" rate command to other counties

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

Marquette County



Population - 2000

2000

■ Total population 64,634

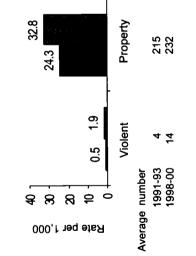
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

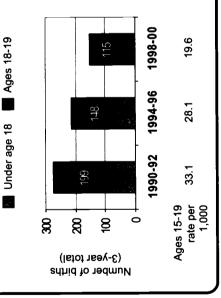
1991-93

- Total child population (ages 0-19) 16,591
- Total births 603 % No paternity 7.8% % Medicaid 32.3%
- Avg wage per job \$27,186
- Unemployment (2001) 6.0%

145



Teen births (ages 15-19)



FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOLESCENCE

Education
Early
Care &
Child

4,080 5,571

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

Adolescents

%9.89	onth)		Facilities Capacity	63 378	15 180	40 1,308	
2,680 6	\$500 (per month)	22.1%	Fa		•		25.00
 Children under age 6, all parents working 	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	579	6.2%
% in regulated slots 59.	%6'65	
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	379	2.5%
 Children receiving food stamps 	1,125	7.5%
 Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002) 	418	53.3%
 Children with a court order for child support 	3,720	24.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 35.	35.4%	

Health Care — 2001

21.1%	0.8%	14.0%
3,173	122	183
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid	MIChild Children	tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2

Special Needs - 2001

hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴

% lead poisoned³

9.2

=

Special Needs - 2001		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	36	%0.9
 Students receiving special education services 	1,549	16.3%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	76	7.0

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate on calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Marquette County

	base year vs current year	Number	Rate	Number Rate	Rate	Rank	Higher
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					i	60 40 20 0 20 40 60
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4		2,534	14.0% 19.0%	1,512	11.2%	28 of 83 46 of 83	20 Marquette
ages 5-17		1,582	12.1%	626	9.5%	27 of 83	Michigan 21
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,562	20.3%	2,636	27.8%	21 of 82	37
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		150	15.4%	113	19.2%	27 of 83	25
Low birth-weight babies		48	5.0%	25	4.2%	8 of 82	15
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		∞	8.3	4	7.4	29 of 56	
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		c	18.1	-	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
Children in investigated families		705	37.0	812	58.8	32 of 82	59
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		200	10.5	93	6.7	20 of 80	36
■ Children in out-of-home care		8	4.2	62	4.5	27 of 79	
for abuse or neglect		72	3.8	09	4.3	39 of 77	15
for delinquency		∞	0.4	2	*	* of 58	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		25	18.7	12	9.5	4 of 81	49
 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 		-	*	-	*	* of 43	j
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 ss 1999-00	20	1.4%	91	2.7%	08 fo 61	
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					:	
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
■ Fifth graders		475	61.0%	289	43.0%	6 of 82	29
Eighth graders		612	72.1%	476	70.9%	7 of 82	2
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	248	35.3%	192	28.1%	12 of 82	70



Kids Count in Michigan • 2002 Data Book

 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Mason County



2000

■ Total population 28,274

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 7,590

■ Total births 364 % No paternity 11.0% % Medicaid 33.0%

■ Avg wage per job \$25,398

■ Unemployment (2001) 11.4%

BACKGROUND

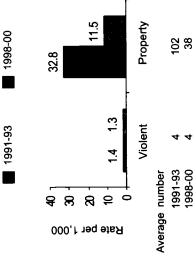
147



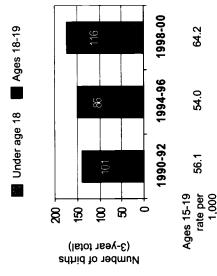
ADOLESCENCE

Population — 2000 Adolescents Younger teens, ages 10-14 2,137 Older teens, ages 15-19 2,031

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Teen births (ages 15-19)



FAMILY SUPPORT

	1,227 69.0%	\$400 (per month)	18.9%	Facilities Capacity	990 390	33 390	12 346	11.1%
Child Care & Early Education	 Children under age 6, all parents working 	 Child care costs (full-time/one young child) 	% average wage per job	Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

	ı
÷	į
acit	
ğ	
ğ	
25	
<u>8</u>	
Ξ	
축	
(S)	
ક	
3	
, half (3 slc	
~	
펿	
ᅙ	
ë	
Ħ	
372	
ž.	
ma	
Ξ	
na	
g	
CI3	
ζĒ	
20	
me pro	
101	
$\frac{1}{2}$	
Ē	
e fa	
38	
Ver	
n a	
0	

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	432	9.2%
% in regulated slots ¹ 66.0%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	291	4.0%
■ Children receiving food stamps	1,008	13.9%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	185	46.6%
Children with a court order for child support	2,211	30.5%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six monuis (July 02) 42.6%		

Health Care — 2001

2,184 30.1% 95 1.3%	3.2%	4
	0.0%	
Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	■ Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 % lead poisoned³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001

0001 2001 200 200 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6 3-6	0	2 10.
■ Babies with diffin defects, avg 1997-1999	10	5.4.6
 Students receiving special education services 	758	15.0%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	88	12.8

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Mason County

1990 vs 2000 1,311 19.7% 1,1102 16.5% 63 of 83 1806 on 40 20 0 1,311 19.7% 1,1102 16.5% 63 of 83 1806 on 82 of 83 1,342 26.9% 1,890 37.0% 4.2 of 82 1,890 37.0% 37.0% 4.2 of 82 1,890 37.0% 4.2 of 82 1,890 37.0% 37.0% 4.2 of 82 1,890 37.0% 4.2 of 82 1,890 37.0% 37.0% 4.2 of 82 1,890 37.0% 37.0	omic Security d poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17 ents receiving free/reduced priced school lunches Health	1990 vs 2000					
1,311 19.7% 1,102 16.5% 63 of 83 18.04 on vs 2001-02 1,342 25.0% 341 22.2% 68 of 83 18.04 on vs 2001-02 1,342 26.9% 1,890 37.0% 42 of 82 42 of 82 42 of 82 43 of 82 43 of 82 44	ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17 ents receiving free/reduced priced school lunches Health						
442 25.0% 341 22.2% 68 of 83 442 25.0% 341 22.2% 68 of 83 442 25.0% 37.0% 42 of 83 443 25.0% 17.8% 761 14.8% 63 of 83 444 25.0% 17.8% 761 14.8% 63 of 83 445 25.0% 1890 37.0% 42 of 82 44 3.3% 117 36.8% 82 of 83 45 6.3% 19 6.1% 25 of 82 45 6.3% 19 6.1% 25 of 82 46 6.3% 19 6.1% 25 of 82 47 1900 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 43 6.3% 27 0f 82 44 3.3% 37 2.1% 6 of 80 1995-96 vs 2000-01 cy standards in science 255 73.1% 176 53.8% 27 of 82 300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 of 82 300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 of 82 300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 of 82 300 78.9% 255 71.0% 8 of 82	ages 0-4 ages 5-17 lents receiving free/reduced priced school lunches Health		1,311	19.7%	1,102	16.5%	63 of 83
ad 1989-90 vs 2001-02 1,342 26.9% 1,890 37.0% 42 of 82 38 38 200.000 1 1,342 26.9% 1,890 37.0% 42 of 82 38 200.000	Jents receiving free/reduced priced school lunches Health		442 860	25.0%	341	22.2%	68 of 83 63 of 83
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 107 30.7% 117 36.8% 82 of 83 22 6.3% 19 6.1% 25 of 82 22 6.3% 19 6.1% 25 of 82 00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 13 23.5 19 32.3 73 of 81 14 2.1 3 3.4 2.4 of 77 14 2.1 3 3.4 2.4 of 77 14 2.1 3 3.3 7 of 81 suicide 25 73.6% 8 of 82 26 38 2 of 72 27 3.6% 35 of 42 28 3 3.4 24 0f 82 29 3.4 24 0f 72 20 3.8 2 1 0f 79 20 3.8 2 1 0f 79 21 3 3.4 24 0f 77 22 3 3.4 24 0f 72 23 3.4 24 0f 72 24 3.3% 3.3 2.1% 6 0f 80 19 32.5 73.1% 176 53.8% 27 of 82 300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 0f 82 1997-98 vs 2000-01 106 37.6% 85 27.5% 8 0f 82	Health	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,342	26.9%	1,890	37.0%	
ire 107 30.7% 117 36.8% 82 of	s than adecinate nrenatal care	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
22 6.3% 19 6.1% 25 9/82 1 1 ** 3 9.4 45 9/56 1 2 9/66 2 3 6/60 3 5 9/42 0 0 2 3 6/60 3 5 9/42 1 2 3 6/60 3 5 9/42 0 0 1 3 6/60 3 5 9/42 2 3 6/60 3 5 9/42 0 0 1 3 6/60 3 5 9/42 2 3 6/60 3 5 9/42 2 3 6/60 3 5 9/42 2 3 6/60 3 5 9/42 2 3 6/60 3 5 9/42 2 3 6/60 3 5 9/42 2 3 6/60 3 5 9/42 2 3 6/60 3 6/60 3 3 9/4 24 9/77 2 3 3 4 24 9/77 2 3 4 9/77 2 3 4 9/77 2 3 4 9/77 2 3 4 9/77 2 3 4 9/77 2 3 4 9/77 2 3 4 9/77 2 3 4 9/77 2 3 4 9/77 2 3 4 9/77 2 3 4 9/77 2 3 4 9/77 2 3 4 9/77 2 3 4 9/77 2 3 4 9/77 2 3 4 9/77 2	שווחון מחרקשמו לואושים ישיא		107	30.7%	1117	36.8%	82 of 83
00,000) 1 * * 3 9,4 45 956 2 36.6 35 942 1 * * 9 9,4 45 956 1 * 8 9,6 35 942 1 * 8 9,8 35 944 1 * 9,8 37 9680 2 3,8 13.0 67 9,8 37 9680 3 3,4 2,3 3,4 24 977 1 4 2.1 3 * * 9588 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1 3 23.5 19 1 900-91 vs 1999-00 1 3 23.5 19 1 900-91 vs 1999-00 1 3 23.5 19 1 8 * 9 94 3 2 3 44 79.4 54 9682 2 3 3,4 24 977 2 4 9,8 9,782 2 5 71.0% 8 9,782 2 71.0% 8 9,782	Low birth-weight babies		22	6.3%	19	6.1%	25 of 82
60,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 21 Vs 21	int mortality (per 1,000)		1	*	3	9.4	45 of 56
FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 Trueglect 87 13.0 67 9.8 37 of 80 37 5.5 26 3.8 21 of 79 23 3.4 24 of 77 23 3.4 24 of 77 23 3.4 24 of 77 14 2.1 3 * * of 58 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 13 23.5 19 32.3 73 of 81 suicide 800) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 44 3.3% 3 2.1% 6 of 80 1995-96 vs 2000-01 cy standards in science 255 73.1% 176 53.8% 27 of 82 300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 of 82 1997-98 vs 2000-01 106 37.6% 85 27.5% 8 of 82	d deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	36.6	2	36.6	35 of 42
stigated families stigated fami	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
Frhome care reglect rueglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ges 15-17 (per 1,000) Avg 1990-91 vs 1999-00 13 23.5	Ildren in investigated families		423	63.3	544	79.4	54 of 82
are 37 5.5 26 3.8 21 0/79 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 7 (per 1,000) 100,000) 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 23 3.4 24 0/77 3 ** \$ \$0f83 13 23.5 19 32.3 73 0f81 3 ** \$ \$0f83 13 23.5 19 32.3 73 0f81 3 ** \$ \$0f83 1995-96 vs 2000-01 255 73.1% 176 53.8% 27 0f82 300 78.9% 257.5% 8 0f82	Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		87	13.0	<i>L</i> 9	8.6	37 of 80
renglect ency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ges 15-17 (per 1,000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 13 23.5 19 32.3 73 of 81 nnt, homicide, suicide -19 (per 100,000) 1995-96 vs 2000-01 ting proficiency standards in science 255 73.1% 176 53.8% 27 of 82 1997-98 vs 2000-01 106 37.6% 85 27.5% 8 of 82	Idren in out-of-home care		37	5.5	56	3.8	21 of 79
ges 15-17 (per 1,000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 13 23.5 19 32.3 73 of 81 * * * of 43 * outs 1990-91 vs 1999-00 44 3.3% 33 2.1% 6 of 80 ting proficiency standards in science 255 73.1% 176 53.8% 27 of 82 300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 of 82 1997-98 vs 2000-01 106 37.6% 85 27.5% 8 of 82	for abuse or neglect		23	3.4	23	3.4	24 of 77
ges 15-17 (per 1,000) 11, 23.5 12, 3.5 13, 23.5 14, 3.3% 19, 32.3 13, 37, 37, 88 19, 32.3	for delinquency		14	2.1	3	*	* of 58
ns, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) ns, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) scident, homicide, suicide scident, homicide, suicide, suic	escence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
* * * 1 * * of 43 dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 44 3.3% 3.3 2.1% 6 of 80 dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 meeting proficiency standards in science 255 73.1% 176 53.8% 27 of 82	hs to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		13	23.5	19	32.3	73 of 81
dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 44 3.3% 33 2.1% 6 of 80 leading proficiency standards in science 255 73.1% 176 53.8% 27 of 82 instance 300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 of 82 instance 37.6% 85 27.5% 80 of 82 instance 37.6% 85 27.5	iths by accident, homicide, suicide		4	;	•	÷	
meeting proficiency standards in science 255 73.1% 176 53.8% 27 of 82 3.0% 37.6% 8 of 82 4.0% and a science 300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 of 82 4.0% and a science 300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 of 82 4.0% and a science 300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 of 82 4.0% and a science 300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 of 82 4.0% and a science 300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 of 82 4.0% and a science 300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 of 82 4.0% and a science 300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 of 82 4.0% and a science 300 78.9% 250 71.0% 8 of 82 4.0% and a science 300 78.9% 250 71.0% 8 of 82 4.0% and a science 300 78.9% 250 71.0% 8 of 82 4.0% and a science 300 78.9% and a science 300	techs ages 13-19 (per 100,000) h school dronouts	00 0001 10 0001	* 5	* *	- ;	* c	* of 43
meeting proficiency standards in science 255 73.1% 176 53.8% 27 of 82 300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 of 82 ders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 106 37.6% 85 27.5% 8 of 82	in seriooi diopodes	00-444 vs 14-0441	‡	3.5%	33	7.1%	o of 80
255 73.1% 176 53.8% 27 of 82 300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 of 82 1.0% 8 of 82 1.0% 8 of 82 85 27.5% 8 of 82	ation	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
255 73.1% 176 53.8% 27 of 82 300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 of 82 rs 1997-98 vs 2000-01 106 37.6% 85 27.5% 8 of 82	ents not meeting proficiency standards in	science					
300 78.9% 252 71.0% 8 of 82 rs 1997-98 vs 2000-01 106 37.6% 85 27.5% 8 of 82	h graders		255	73.1%	176	53.8%	27 of 82
1997-98 vs 2000-01 106 37.6% 85 27.5%	ith graders		300	78.9%	252	71.0%	8 of 82
	venth graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	106	37.6%	85	27.5%	8 of 82

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Mecosta County



Population - 2000

000

■ Total population 40,553

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

1991-93

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 11,840

■ Total births 488 % No paternity 9.0% % Medicaid 38.9%

ර ර

Rate per 1,000

ଷ

■ Avg wage per job \$23,835

2

■ Unemployment (2001) 5.3%

BACKGROUND

Property

Violent

77

1991-93 1998-00

Average number

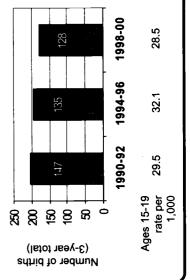
6.5

14.5

149



Under age 18 Ages 18-19



FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOLESCENCE

Education	
Early 5	
Care 8	
Child	

 Children under age 6, all parents working 	1,663	97:09	
 Child care costs (full-time/one young child) 	\$395	\$395 (per month)	
% average wage per job	19.9%		

2,626 4,290

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

Adolescents

19.9%	Facilities	61	15	18	22.20
% average wage per job	■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	m E.11 1

Capacity 366 180 574

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care	398	6.2%
% in regulated slots ¹ 45.2%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	14	4.4%
■ Children receiving food stamps	1,616	16.0%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	179	38.7%
■ Children with a court order for child support	2,870	28.4%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 39.9%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by			
Medicaid		2,905	28.7%
MIChild		127	1.3%
■ Children			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		197	20.1%
% lead poisoned ³	0.5%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			

Special Needs - 2001

avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)4

10.8

 ∞

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	28	5.9%
 Students receiving special education services 	1,204	19.3%
 Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)⁵ 	138	15.1

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Mecosta County

 Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches Child Health Less than adequate prenatal care Low birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Child Safety (per 1,000) Adolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Adolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Adolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00	1,979 697 1,282 1,613 1,613 7 7 7 4	24.9% 31.6% 22.4% 28.2% 5.1% 5.1% 66.4	1,463 525 938 3,097 3,097	16.6% 22.3% 14.5% 45.7% 7.0% 10.2	64 of 83 70 of 83 60 of 83 72 of 82 67 of 83 46 of 82 47 of 56	60 40 20 0 20 40 60
ing free/reduced ool lunches ate prenatal care ht babies (per 1,000) ges 1-14 (per 100,000) chome care of abuse or neglect of-home care or neglect Lency		24.9% 31.6% 22.4% 28.2% 36.5% 5.1% 16.4 66.4	1,463 525 938 3,097 140 34 5	16.6% 22.3% 14.5% 45.7% 7.0% 10.2	64 of 83 70 of 83 60 of 83 72 of 82 67 of 83 46 of 82 47 of 56	
ing free/reduced ool lunches are prenatal care ht babies (per 1,000) (per 1,000) (per 1,000) sigated families ms of abuse or neglect of-home care or neglect aency		22.4% 28.2% 36.5% 5.1% 16.4 66.4	3,097 3,097 34 5	14.5% 45.7% 28.4% 7.0%	60 of 83 72 of 82 67 of 83 46 of 82 47 of 56	■ Mecosta 29
ing free/reduced ool lunches ate prenatal care In babies (per 1,000) ges 1-14 (per 100,000) (per 1,000) stigated families ms of abuse or neglect of-home care or neglect Lency		28.2% 36.5% 5.1% 16.4 66.4	3,097	45.7% 28.4% 7.0%	72 of 82 67 of 83 46 of 82 47 of 56	₩ Michigan
ate prenatal care ht babies (per 1,000) ges 1-14 (per 100,000) (per 1,000) stigated families ms of abuse or neglect of-home care or neglect aency		36.5% 5.1% 16.4 66.4 58.9	140 34 5	28.4% 7.0% 10.2	67 of 83 46 of 82 47 of 56	62
oo,000) ies reglect	163 23 7 7 4 4 4 4 64 64 64	36.5% 5.1% 16.4 66.4	140 34 5	28.4% 7.0% 10.2	67 of 83 46 of 82 47 of 56	
00,000) ies inglect	23 7 7 8 8 6 8 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6	5.1% 16.4 66.4 58.9	34	7.0%	46 of 82 47 of 56	22
00,000) ies reglect	586	16.4 66.4 58.9	2 1	10.2	47 of 56	36
00,000) ies inglect r 1,000)	586	58.9	- 3	þ		38
resides in the second s	586	58.9	, ,	¢	* of 42	The second secon
stigated families ns of abuse or neglect of-home care r neglect ency	586	58.9				
ns of abuse or neglect of-home care r neglect ency	25		894	8.76	71 of 82	99
of-home care r neglect ency ges 15-17 (per 1,000)		6.4	69	9.7	22 of 80	
ency ges 15-17 (per 1,000)	42	4.2	48	5.3	38 of 79	24
ency ges 15-17 (per 1,000)	27	2.7	37	4.0	37 of 77	49
ges 15-17 (per 1,000)	15	1.5	11	1.2	32 of 58	20
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)						
■ Deaths by accident homicide suicide	18	26.3	16	20.6	45 of 81	22 Parameter and Control of Contr
	2	47.2	2	52.5	21 of 43	The sections and active
■ High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00	55	3.4%	25	1.4%	2 of 80	85-58
Education 1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders	324	72.2%	261	26.9%	38 of 82	21
■ Eighth graders	393	81.2%	356	80.2%	40 of 82	1
■ Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01	243	%8.09	154	39.7%	56 of 82	35
						Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

TA ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



Menominee County



25,326 ■ Total population

■ Total child population (ages 0-19)

20.0% 21.9% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

\$24,006 Avg wage per job

■ Unemployment (2001) 6.6%

BACKGROUND

151



ADOLESCENCE

Population — 2000

1,822 1,848 Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 Adolescents

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

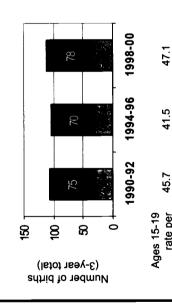
1998-00

1991-93

Property **2**8 33.5 1.2 1.8 Violent 1998-00 991-93 Average number 9 8 8 숑 Rate per 1,000

Teen births (ages 15-19)

Under age 18 Ages 18-19



FAMILY SUPPORT

2
0
ž
Œ
7
ĭ
폭
й
-
>
Ŧ
ā
Ш
_
œ
4
ā
ā
Ö
•
T
=
2
O
_

\$415 (per month) ■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child) ■ Children under age 6, all parents working

% average wage per job

Capacity

Facilities

114 70

9

■ Regulated capacity (2002) Group family homes Family homes Centers

% full-day:

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Ш	Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
	■ Children in subsidized child care	249	%0.9
	% in regulated slots ¹ 59.8%		
	Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	200	3.1%
	■ Children receiving food stamps	636	%6.6
	Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	145	42.9%
	Children with a court order for child support	1,819	28.2%
	% noncustodial parents making no payments		
	in previous six months (July 02) 38.7%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by... Medicaid

21.5%

1,385

0.9%

25.9%

156

18.6

6

57 **MIChild** Children...

tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴ % lead poisoned3

Special Needs — 2001

269 ■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999

2.4% 15.2%

6.3

Students receiving special education services Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)⁵

rate per 1,000

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Menominee County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base younder	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year ber Rate R	a r Rank	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20 0 20 40 60
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4		902	13.8%	926	15.6% 20.8%	58 <i>of 83</i> 61 <i>of 83</i>	13
ages 5-17		989	12.7%	618	13.9%	57 of 83	6
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,176	26.2%	1,453	37.1%	43 of 82	41 Menominee
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						I NICH DOWN
Less than adequate prenatal care		72	26.1%	72	25.2%	56 of 83	3
Low birth-weight babies		14	4.9%	21	7.3%	57 of 82	47
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	8.4	-	*	* of 56	
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	*	-	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001			:			
■ Children in investigated families		308	47.6	236	38.9	10 of 82	18
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		49	9.7	46	7.6	23 of 80	0 89
■ Children in out-of-home care		28	4.3	4	7.3	56 of 79	
for abuse or neglect		17	2.6	23	3.8	30 of 77	44
for delinquency		Ξ	1.7	21	3.5	53 of 58	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						. J
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		10	19.1	11	20.4	42 of 81	
 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 		2	*	(C	160.3	43 of 43	
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	32	2.7%	59	4.4%	48 of 80	\$ \$ \
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01		į				
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	in science						
Fifth graders		210	68.4%	119	47.2%	12 of 82	31
Eighth graders		271	79.9%	240	81.1%	47 of 82	
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	119	39.0%	106	37.7%	46 of 82	
							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

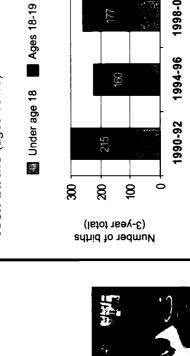
Midland County



- 82,874 ■ Total population
- 24,738 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 1,043 7.8% 25.0% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births
- Avg wage per job \$41,056
- Unemployment (2001) 4.0%

BACKGROUND

153



ADOLESCENCE

Population — 2000

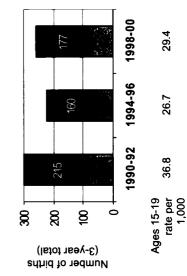
- 6,657 6,287 Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 Adolescents

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00	6.4	Property
1991-93	6 - 4 4 1.6 2.0.5 1.6	Violent
	000,t neq ets Я ∞	

Pate C/ C	0.5	1. (2) <u>4</u> -8.
•	Violent	Prop
Average number		
1991-93	4	4
1998-00	16	99

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

			Capacity	881	099	2,687
29.5%	\$500 (per month)		Facilities	148	55	28
3,776	\$200	14.6%				
Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers

|--|

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	626	4.0%
% in regulated slots ¹ 57.2%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	450	1.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1,497	6.4%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	603	55.7%
 Children with a court order for child support 	5,522	23.5%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 37.1%		

Health Care — 2001

17 10.	1.0%		6.4%
4.015	4,015		138
Children, ages 0-18, insured by	MChild	Children	tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2

Special Needs — 2001

hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴

% lead poisoned³

14.4

7

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	99	6.4%
 Students receiving special education services 	2,282	16.2%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	148	9:9

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Midland County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number Rai	year Rate	Re	Recent year	ar Rank¹	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		2,901 1,009 1,892	14.2% 18.0% 12.8%	2,072 646 1,426	9.5% 12.4% 8.6%	22 of 83 22 of 83 21 of 83	■ Midland 33 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,084	16.8%	2,973	20.0%	7 of 82	
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
 Less than adequate prenatal care 		148	12.6%	140	13.5%	9 of 83	
Low birth-weight babies		65	5.5%	70	6.7%	40 of 82	22
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		7	6.2	∞	8.0	38 of 56	29
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		5	32.5	4	20.8	11 of 42	36
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001				3		
 Children in investigated families 		1,214	58.4	1,197	53.8	24 of 82	S Section Confession Contraction
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		256	12.3	192	9.8	30 of 80	
Children in out-of-home care		96	4.6	124	5.6	40 of 79	21
for abuse or neglect		83	4.0	118	5.3	51 of 77	
for delinquency		13	9.0	9	0.3	1 of 58	57
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 		27	16.2	28	15.1	19 of 81	
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		3	54.4	2	38.2	7 of 43	30
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	122	3.2%	250	5.6%	66 of 80	
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	in science						
Fifth graders		577	58.5%	424	39.6%	3 of 82	32
■ Eighth graders		633	61.6%	672	65.0%	1 of 82	9
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	221	30.9%	209	24.2%	5 of 82	22
							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

COUNTY PROFILE 149

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Missaukee County



000

- Total population 14,478
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 4,323
- Total births 181 % No paternity 8.8% % Medicaid 35.9%
- Avg wage per job \$21,337
- Unemployment (2001) 8.0%

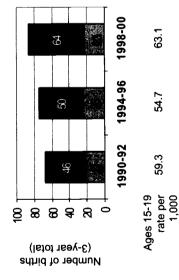
155

1,187 1,14 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) Property 1998-00 ADOLESCENCE Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 Population — 2000 1991-93 Violent Average number Adolescents रि 9 Rate per 1,000

Teen births (ages 15-19)

19

1991-93 1998-00 W Under age 18 Ages 18-19



III.Y SUPPORT
s S
III.y St
HIBY
HILLY
E
_
-
r "
-7

Child Care & Early Education			
■ Children under age 6, all parents working	716	63.0%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$406 (per month)	r month)	
% average wage per job	22.9%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	
Family homes		25	
Group family homes		12	
Centers		9	

Capacity

150 144 236

∸	
äĊ.	
Ġ.	
8	
ensed ca	
32	
ĕ	
;≚	
. ≒	
욕	
Ξ	
÷.	
ž	
\mathfrak{S}	
alf (3	
ha	
$\overline{}$	
됷	
a	
2	
e	
ap	
浢	
ä	
بنة	
袪	
ma	
~	
Te.	
actu	
ĕ	
ders	
<u> </u>	
<u>0</u>	
Ĕ.	
me p	
Ē	
ĭ	
~	
·Ħ	
Œ	
زو	
rag	
Ģ	
é	
Ö	
\mathbf{c}	

% full-day:

Ī

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	153	5.7%
% in regulated slots ¹ 62.7%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	0	*
 Children receiving food stamps 	0	*
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	87	50.3%
 Children with a court order for child support 	444	10.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 34.5%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid		0	*
MIChild		72	1.7%
Children			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		9	1.6%
% lead poisoned ³	%0.0		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			
avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000)^4$		∞	25.0
Special Needs — 2001			
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		6	5.1%
 Students receiving special education services 	2.	256	10.7%

■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)⁵ rate per 1,000

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Missaukee County

23.0% 28.4% 21.1% 34.2% 6.6% 15.5 * 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4		Name of the last	Higher
Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 0-4 ages 0-4 ages 0-7 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches hild Health Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Less than adequate prenatal care Low birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 Children in investigated families+ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for delinquency + Missaukee Co. numbers are included in Wexford Co. Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 141 75.4% Finith graders Firth trandars			0 0 20
#ges 5-17 Students receiving free/reduced 1989-90 vs 2001-02 Students receiving free/reduced 1989-90 vs 2001-02 Filld Health Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Less than adequate prenatal care Low birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) FY 1990-91 vs 1990-00 FY 27.1 Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) FY 1990-91 vs 1990-00 FY 1990-91 vs 1990-00 FY 175-48 FY 1990-92 vs 1990-00 FY 175-48 FY 1990-92 vs 1990-00 FY 175-48 FY 1990-91 vs 1990-90 FY 1990-91 vs 1990-91 vs 1990-90 FY 1990-91 vs 1990-91 vs 1990-91 FY 1990-91 F		43 of 83	■ Missaukee
Students receiving free/reduced 1989-90 vs 2001-02 656 34.2% hild Health Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 45 25.9% Less than adequate prenatal care Low birth-weight babies 11 6.6% Inflat Health 15.5 11 6.6% Low birth-weight babies 11 6.6% 11 Inflat back back back back back back back back	14/ 15.9% 355 12.3%	44 <i>of</i> 83 40 <i>of</i> 83	Michigan 42
hild Health Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 45 25.9% Low birth-weight babies 11 6.6% Infant mortality (per 1,000) 3 15.5 Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 * Fill Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 * Fill deaths, ages 1-14 (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 * Children in investigated families+ * * Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect+ 23 6.4 Children in out-of-home care 60 * for abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 * Adless cence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 * Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 15 2.9% Burths to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 15 2.9% Burths school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 * * Birthh graders 141 75.4%	956 39.8%	55 of 82	16
Less than adequate prenatal care Low birth-weight babies Low birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 Children in investigated families+ Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency + Missaukee Co. numbers are included in Wexford Co. Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Birth graders Fifth graders			
Low birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 Children in investigated families+ Children in investigated families+ Children in out-of-home care Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders	28 16.3%	13 of 83	37
Infant mortality (per 1,000) Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) Hild Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 Children in investigated families+ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect+ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect+ Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for delinquency +Missaukee Co. numbers are included in Wexford Co. Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) Births to teens ages 15-19 (per 1,000) High school dropouts I1990-91 vs 1999-00 I15 2.9% ducation Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders High graders High graders High graders High graders High graders	11 6.4%		2
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) hild Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 Children in investigated families† Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect† Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency +Missaukee Co. numbers are included in Wexford Co. Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders High randars High randars High randars		* of 56	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Children in investigated families+ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect+ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect+ for abuse or neglect for delinquency +Missaukee Co. numbers are included in Wexford Co. dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) Births shool dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 15 2.9% High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders High school Fifth graders High school Fifth graders High school Fifth graders	*	* of 42	
Children in investigated families+ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect+ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect+ Children in out-of-home care 23 6.4 6.4 for delinquency + Missaukee Co. numbers are included in Wexford Co. Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 8 * Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 7 27.1 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 1,000) High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Fighth graders Fighth graders			
Children in out-of-home care Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency + Missaukee Co. numbers are included in Wexford Co. dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders High handars Firth handars	*	* of 82	
Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for delinquency + Missaukee Co. numbers are included in Wexford Co. dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 15 2.9% ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Firth and are ages Firth and and are ages Firth and are ages Firth and are ages Firth and a	*	* of 80	
for abuse or neglect for delinquency + Missaukee Co. numbers are included in Wexford Co. dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 15 2.9% ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Firth and are above the standards in science Fifth graders Firth and are above the standards in science Fifth graders Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 7 27.1 27.1 27.1 47.2 Firth graders	26 6.6	54 of 79	3
for delinquency +Missaukee Co. numbers are included in Wexford Co. dolescence		21 of 77	49
dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 7 27.1 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) * * High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 15 2.9% ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 15 2.9% Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Fifth graders 141 75.4%	13 3.3	52 of 58	
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 7 27.1 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) * * High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 15 2.9% ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 141 75.4% Fifth graders 141 75.4%			
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts High school dropouts 4 * * High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 15 2.9% 4 Light school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Fighth graders	8 23.9	54 of 81	12
High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 15 2.9% ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Fighth graders	*	* of 43	
ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Fifth graders 141 Fighth graders 140	920 6.5%	72 of 80	171
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Fighth graders			
Fifth graders 141 75.4%			
140 00 5 12	51 32.5%	2 of 82	57
149 80.3%	126 75.5%	22 of 82	9
■ Eleventh graders 51 32.7% 29	29 23.2%	4 of 82	29 market
			Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.



¹A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Monroe County



Population — 2000

2000

■ Total population 145,945

43,850 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 1,786 8.5% 9.6% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

4.7

8.9

■ Avg wage per job \$34,004 ■ Unemployment (2001) 4.3%

BACKGROUND

157

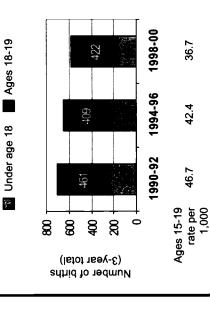
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 Adolescents Ġ 9 Rate per 1,000

1998-00

1991-93

Property 2 88 0.9 Violent 33 1998-00 1991-93 Average number

Teen births (ages 15-19)



FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOLESCENCE

Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working 6,949 61.7%	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child) \$496 (per month)	% average wage per job 17.5%	Regulated capacity (2002) Facilities Capacity	ily homes 93 554	Group family homes 348	ers 62 2,768	full-day: 40.0%
Child Care &	Children under	Child care costs	% average w	Regulated capac	Family homes	Group family	Centers	% full-day:

12,095 10,946 On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	793	2.8%
% in regulated slots ¹ 43.9%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	1,035	2.5%
Children receiving food stamps	2,566	6.1%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	683	37.9%
■ Children with a court order for child support	9,290	22.1%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 34.8%		

Health Care — 2001

5,966 14.2% 384 0.9%	96.91 16.9%	70 22.7		94 5.3%	4,272 17.3%
Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	■ Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 % lead poisoned³ 1.1%	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴	Special Needs — 2001	■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	 Students receiving special education services

S

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	stects, avg 1997-1999	46	5.3%
Students receiving st	 Students receiving special education services 	4,272	17.3%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	298	7.5

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Monroe County

Economic Security		i a constant	Vale	Number	Kate	Rank	Higher Lower
	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		4,396 1,491 2,905	11.7% 14.8% 10.5%	3,155 964 2,191	8.1% 10.1% 7.4%	15 of 83 15 of 83 15 of 83	Monroe 31 32 32 32 39
Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	3,393	16.2%	4,467	18.2%	4 of 82	12
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		392	22.2%	403	22.9%	46 of 83	8
■ Low birth-weight babies		110	6.2%	109	6.2%	29 of 82	0
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		6	5.1	7	4.0	1 of 56	22
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		7	24.5	4	11.6	1 of 42	53
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
Children in investigated families		1,622	42.6	1,767	44.2	15 of 82	4
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		294	7.7	226	5.7	12 of 80	27
■ Children in out-of-home care		137	3.6	147	3.7	92 Jo 61	2
for abuse or neglect		117	3.1	121	3.0	20 of 77	2
for delinquency		20	0.5	26	0.7	12 of 58	24
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		78	25.0	55	15.9	22 of 81	36
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		10	93.5	4	33.2	6 of 43	65
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	294	4.4%	422	2.6%	64 of 80	28
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	in science						
■ Fifth graders		1,380	75.5%	1,064	59.4%	49 of 82	21
Eighth graders		1,446	80.3%	1,595	83.8%	60 of 82	4
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	499	49.2%	009	40.2%	57 of 82	18

COUNTY PROFILE 153



Kids Count in Michigan · 2002 Data Book

 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Montcalm County



Population - 2000

Total population

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

1991-93

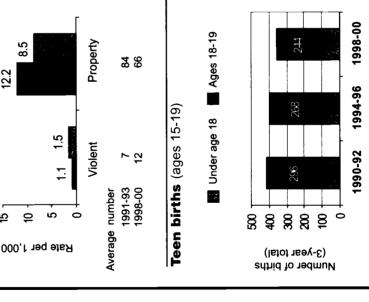
- 18,148 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 10.6% 33.0% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births

ठ

- \$25,654 Avg wage per job
- Unemployment (2001) 7.8%

BACKGROUND

159



FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOLESCENCE

Child Care & Early Education

			Capacity	540	456	1,017	
63.1%	\$415 (per month)		Facilities	8	38	25	
3,031	\$415	19.4%					24 00%
■ Children under age 6, all parents working	 Child care costs (full-time/one young child) 	% average wage per job	 Regulated capacity (2002) 	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	m E.11 3

4,583 4,867

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

Adolescents

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	359	3.1%
% in regulated slots ¹ 61.6%		
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	563	3.2%
 Children receiving food stamps 	1,656	9.5%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	341	35.1%
 Children with a court order for child support 	7,156	41.1%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 39.1%		

Health Care — 2001

	24.2%	1.3%		19.7%
	4,208	218		315
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by	Medicaid	MIChild	■ Children	tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2

tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2

% lead poisoned³

hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	41	4.9%
 Students receiving special education services 	2,368	17.7%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	227	13.7

16.0

21

56.5

66.7

75.2

rate per 1,000

Ages 15-19

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. *Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Montcalm County

 ■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17 ■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches priced school lunches Low birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) Child safety (per 1,000) Children in investigated families Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency 	2,781 1,070 1,711 2,676 2,676 6 6 6	18.7% 26.4% 15.8% 22.4% 32.4% 5.5% 6.7 49.3	2,253 627 1,626 4,835 216 61	14.0%	49 of 83	60 40 20 0 20 40 60
ed are ies ies r neglect	2,781 1,070 1,711 2,676 2,676 6 6 6	18.7% 26.4% 15.8% 22.4% 32.4% 5.5% 6.7	2,253 627 1,626 4,835 216 61	14.0% 15.8%	49 of 83	_
are (00,000) (ies	1,711 2,676 274 46 6 6	15.8% 22.4% 32.4% 5.5% 6.7 49.3	1,626 4,835 216 61 61		43 of 83	Montcalm 25
are 00,000) ies	2,676 274 46 6 6	22.4% 32.4% 5.5% 6.7 49.3	4,835	13.4%	49 of 83	Michigan 15
are 00,000)	274 46 6 6 6	32.4% 5.5% 6.7 49.3	216	35.2%	37 of 82	57
are 00,000) ies ies r neglect	274 46 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	32.4% 5.5% 6.7 49.3	216			
00,000) ies r neglect	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	5.5% 6.7 49.3	61	26.0%	58 of 83	98
00,000) ies r neglect	6 6	6.7		7.3%	58 of 82	34
00,000) ies r neglect	635	49.3	7	8.0	37 of 56	19
ies r neglect	635		\$	35.6	34 of 42	28
Children in investigated families Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for delinquency	635					
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for delinquency		42.1	962	58.0	30 of 82	38
Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for delinquency	134	8.9	72	4.3	8 of 80	51
for abuse or neglect for delinquency	71	4.7	70	4.2	25 of 79	Marie 10
for delinquency	59	3.9	61	3.7	29 of 77	9
•	12	8.0	6	0.5	7 of 58	32
Adolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) ■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide	40	33.7	38	27.0	61 of 81	20
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	_	*	7	146.9	42 of 43	
■ High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00	164	4.8%	177	4.6%	54 of 80	4
Education 1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders	742	79.4%	595	63.6%	63 of 82	20
Eighth graders	692	80.3%	759	84.1%	63 of 82	5
■ Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01	274	46.8%	305	39.6%	55 of 82	15
						Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.



Kids Count in Michigan • 2002 Data Book

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Montmorency County



Population — 2000

000

■ Total population 10,315

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

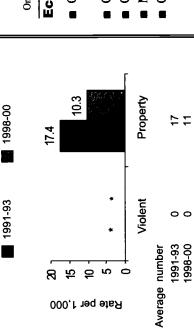
■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 2,314

■ Total births 105 % No paternity 11.4% % Medicaid 37.1%

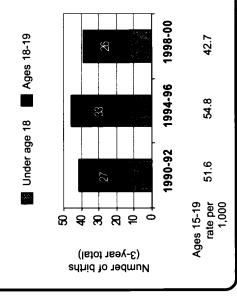
■ Avg wage per job \$19,966

■ Unemployment (2001) 12.8%

161



Teen births (ages 15-19)



FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOLESCENCE

<u>o</u>	
Educat	
Early	
Care &	
Child	

■ Children under age 6, all parents working 326 61.3%
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child) \$397 (per month)
% average wage per job 23.8%

£4 678

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

Adolescents

Regulated capacity (2002)
Family homes
Group family homes

Centers

A average wage per Jou

Exactlities

Facilities

19

6

Centers

Capacity

1 2 8

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

% full-day:

conomic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	06	9.9%
% in regulated slots ¹ 45.6%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	108	4.9%
Children receiving food stamps	367	16.5%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	31	34.1%
Children with a court order for child support	554	25.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 35.3%		

\equiv	
8	
\circ	
(A	
1	
5	
Ø	
ű	
_	
2	
-	
7	
27	
u	
I	

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...

Medicaid 820 37.0%

MIChild 52 2.3%

■ Children...

tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2

% lead poisoned³

hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14

avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴

**

15

7.8%

7.8%

**

3

**

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999 4

■ Students receiving special education services 145

■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)⁵ 28

12.8%

13.4

4.0%

1

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Montmorency County

	base year vs carrein year	MULLIDE	Kale	Number	Kate	er Rate Rank	Higher	Lower
	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20 0 20	40 60
		537	32.9%	412	20.0%	76 of 83 47 of 83	Montmorency	24
		367	24.2%	335	21.0%	80 of 83	* Michigan	64
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	480	40.0%	530	49 2%	77 of 82		<u>+</u>
	00 0001 50 0001					- C C		
Fee than adequate menatal care	16 1770-74 VS 1770-00	71	10.70	7	12.002	2030		
		3 6	3.7%		5.1%	1 of 82		■ 34
		1	: *	0	*	* of 56	98	
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* of 42		
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001							
Children in investigated families		101	49.8	119	56.9	28 of 82	14	
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		12	5.8	14	6.7	19 of 80	16	
Children in out-of-home care		11	5.3	4	*	* of 79		
		7	3.4	4	*	* of 77		•
		4	*	0	*	* of 58		
Ý	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00			<u> </u> 				
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident homicide suicide		5	27.3	4	21.4	48 of 81	2	22
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* of 43		
	1990-91 vs 1999-00	12	3.4%	14	3.7%	36 of 80	6	2
	1995-96 vs 2000-01						_	
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	ance							
		81	%0.06	40	61.5%	58 of 82		32
		%	86.3%	9/	80.8%	43 of 82	9	
	1997-98 vs 2000-01	45	61.6%	35	42.7%	63 of 82		3 31
							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.	rounded rates.



Kids Count in Michigan • 2002 Data Book

 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Muskegon County



Population — 2000

170,200 Total population

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

1991-93

51,444 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)

17.8% 43.2% 2,391 % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

15.0

88

Rate per 1,000

8

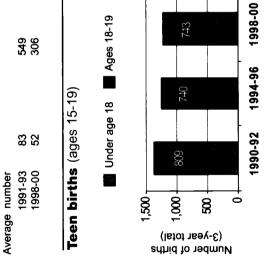
9

Property

/iolent

\$30,511 Avg wage per job ■ Unemployment (2001) 6.9%

163



FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOLESCENCE

Child Care & Early Education

	Capacity 2,158 1,032 3,280
9,219 68.9% \$416 (per month) 6.3%	Facilities 362 86 85
9,219 \$416 (16.3%	32.9%
 Children under age 6, all parents working Child care costs (full-time/one young child) % average wage per job 	 Regulated capacity (2002) Family homes Group family homes Centers # full-day:

12,679 13,783

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

■ Adolescents

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	2,912	8.7%
% in regulated slots ¹ 30.1%		
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	4,470	9.1%
 Children receiving food stamps 	9,082	18.4%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	784	36.7%
 Children with a court order for child support 	18,697	38.0%
payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 52.8%		

Health Care — 2001

	15,278 31.0%	439 0.9%		1,108 23.7%			17.7
					3.6%		
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by	Medicaid	MIChild	■ Children	tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	% lead poisoned ³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14	avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴

Snocial Needs

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	81	3.4%
 Students receiving special education services 	5,514	17.3%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	692	16.4

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

71.2

74.4

rate per 1,000 Ages 15-19

Muskegon County

1990 vs 2000 1989-90 vs 2001-02 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 FY 1990 vs 2001	9,979 3,469 6,510	22.7%		ii		Higher Lower
rd 1989-90 vs 2001-02 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Mo,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 rf 1,000)	9,979 3,469 6,510	22.7%				0 0 20
rd 1989-90 vs 2001-02 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 ies Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 rf 1,000)	10,120	20.8%	7,296 2,278 5,018	16.0% 20.1% 14.6%	60 of 83 59 of 83 62 of 83	Muskegon 27
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 ies Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 rr 1,000)		35.2%	14,872	43.4%	70 of 82	24
o0,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 ies r neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 rr 1,000)						
00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 ies r neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00	881	33.2%	658	27.8%	63 of 83	91
00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 ries Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 rf 1,000)	189	7.1%	187	7.9%	72 of 82	11
00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 ies r neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 rr 1,000)	28	10.7	22	9.3	44 of 56	13
FY 1990 vs 2001 reglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 rf 1,000)	14	39.9	∞	22.4	15 of 42	44
stigated families ns of abuse or neglect of-home care r neglect ency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ges 15-17 (per 1,000)						
ns of abuse or neglect of-home care r neglect ency ges 15-17 (per 1,000)	2,361	52.8	2,652	9.99	27 of 82	7
of-home care r neglect ency ges 15-17 (per 1,000)	496	11.1	589	12.6	53 of 80	13
ency ges 15-17 (per 1,000)	363	8.1	347	7.4	62 fo 09	6
ency ges 15-17 (per 1,000)	316	7.1	298	6.4	61 of 77	01
ges 15-17 (per 1,000)	47	1.1	49	1.0	25 of 58	
	174	52.4	150	42.0	80 of 81	20
Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	9	58.4	9	54.3	22 of 43	7
■ High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00	*	*	375	4.5%	50 of 80	
Education 1995-96 vs 2000-01	ē.					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders	1,932	81.4%	1,437	64.3%	66 of 82	
■ Eighth graders	1,693	82.0%	1,712	80.8%	42 of 82	- -
■ Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01	793	49.0%	746	43.9%	69 of 82	
						Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

COUNTY PROFILE 159

 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Newaygo County



47,874 ■ Total population

15,187 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)

11.4% 36.7% 633 % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

\$25,951 Avg wage per job ■ Unemployment (2001) 8.2%

BACKGROUND

165

4,365 3,653 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) 15.1 Property 1998-00 18.5 ADOLESCENCE Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 1.2 1.7 Violent Population — 2000 1991-93 Adolescents S) ଯ र 9 Rate per 1,000

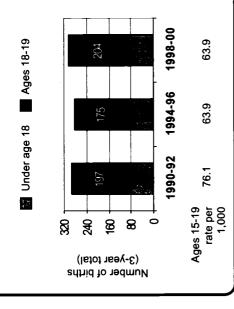
Teen births (ages 15-19)

3 8

ە 5

1991-93 1998-00

Average number



FAMILY SUPPORT

	2,301 60.7%	\$414 (per month)	19.1%	Facilities Capacity	95 567	25 294	21 835	35.0%
Child Care & Early Education	 Children under age 6, all parents working 	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	 Regulated capacity (2002) 	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		406	4.2%
% in regulated slots ¹ 46.	46.6%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²		469	3.2%
 Children receiving food stamps 		1,741	11.9%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		242	35.1%
 Children with a court order for child support 	•	5,004	34.3%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 44.	44.1%		

Health Care — 2001

	3,750 25.7%	203 1.4%		1-2 206 15.4%	0.0%	-14	001
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by	Medicaid	MIChild	Children	tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	% lead poisoned ³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14	4000 01 1000 0001

Snecial Needs

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	26	4.2%
 Students receiving special education services 	1,686	17.1%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	150	10.8

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Juilly)	
くいにつく しがく なるくして)	
ンペントイ		

es 0-17 ce of 1774 ce of 177		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year	ar Rank	Percent change in rate
ges 0-17 1,2295 20.8% 1,977 14.6% 35 9f 83 1,521 19.3% 1,400 13.5% 56 9f 83 1,521 19.5% 1,400 13.5% 56 9f 83 1,521 19.5% 1,400 13.5% 56 9f 83 1,521 19.5% 1,400 13.5% 56 9f 83 1,521 13.5% 1,400 13.5% 56 9f 83 1,521 13.5% 1,400 13.5% 1,40f 83 1,521 13.5% 1,400 13.5% 1,40f 83 1,521 13.5% 1,400 13.5% 1,40f 83 1,521 13.5% 1,40f 84 1,521 13.5% 1,40f 83 1,521 1,521 1,521 1,521 1,521 1,521 1,521 1,531 1,5	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						60 40 20 0 20 40 60
ng free/reduced 1989-90 vs 2001-02 2.203 26.8% 3.912 39.7% 54 g/82 48 and butches Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00	Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		2,295 774 1,521	20.8% 24.6% 19.3%	1,977 577 1,400	14.6% 18.2% 13.5%	53 of 83 56 of 83 50 of 83	■ Newaygo
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 227 33.4% 201 31.7% 74 of 83 (per 1,000) Fy 1990 vs 2001 Signated families ms of abuse or neglect correglect mn of abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 227 33.4% 201 31.7% 74 of 83 (per 1,000) Fy 1990 vs 2001 Signated families My 1990-92 vs 1998-00 29 34.6 1990-91 vs 1999-00 1990-91 vs 1990-00 1990-91	 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,203	26.8%	3,912	39.7%	54 of 82	48
ies FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 1998-00 To (00) 1995-96 vs 1999-00 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Ey 1990-91 vs 1999-00 1990-91 vs 1990-00 1990-	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 17.1 R 484 73.1 R 14 of 82 FY 1992 vs 1998 vs 2001 FY 17.1 R 484 73.1 R 14 of 82 FY 1992 vs 2001 FY 1993 vs 2	■ Less than adequate prenatal care		727	33.4%	201	31.7%	74 of 83	5
6.9 4 5.8 10 of 56 1 * * of 42 1 * of 42 1 * * of 42 1 * of 42 1 * * of 42 1 *	Low birth-weight babies		42	6.1%	39	6.1%	26 of 82	0
PFY 1990 vs 2001 FrY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 FrY 1000) FrY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 FrY 1000) FrY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 FrY 1000) FrY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 FrY 1990-91 vs 1999-00 FrY 1990-91 vs 1990-00 FrY 1990-91 vs 1990-90 FrY	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		S	6.9	4	5.8	10 of 56	91
ies reglect 200 17.9 1,287 92.4 68 of 82 200 17.9 116 8.3 29 of 80 74 6.6 35 2.5 6 of 79 53 4.7 23 1.7 8 of 77 21 1.9 12 0.9 19 of 58 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 29 34.6 33 31.1 69 of 81 suicide 000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 97 4.5% 81 3.2% 23 of 80 1995-96 vs 2000-01 19			2	*	1	*	* of 42	
stigated families ns of abuse or neglect ns of abuse or neglect 200 17.9 116 8.3 29 of 80 200 17.9 116 8.3 29 of 80 200 17.9 116 8.3 29 of 80 21 1.9 12 0.9 19 of 58 22 5 6 of 79 21 1.9 12 0.9 19 of 58 22 6 of 79 23 1.7 8 of 77 23 1.7 8 of 77 24 7.7 1.8 8 of 77 25 0.9 19 of 58 26 of 43 27 1.9 00.9 19 of 58 28 34.6 33 31.1 69 of 81 29 0.9 2 61.3 26 of 43 29 0.9 34.6 33 31.1 69 of 81 29 0.9 4.5% 81 3.2% 23 of 80 29 0.9 4.5% 81 3.2% 23 of 80 29 0.9 4.5% 81 3.2% 23 of 80 29 0.9 4.5% 407 59.6% 51 of 82 29 0.9 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 29 0.9 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 29 0.9 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
15-home care- 16-home care- 17-4 6.6 35 2.5 6 9f 79 17-9 116 8.3 29 9f 80 17-9 116 8.3 29 9f 80 17-9 116 8.3 29 9f 80 17-9 11-9 12 1.9 1.7 8 9f 77 17-18- 18-9 19-9 19-9 19-9 19-9 19-9 19-9 19-9	■ Children in investigated families		892	7.67	1,287	92.4	68 of 82	16 16
of-home care- registry registry registry registry registry Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 29 34.6 33 31.1 6 sint, homicide, suicide -19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 97 4.5% 81 3.2% 2 ting proficiency standards in science 589 84.5% 407 59.6% 3 1195-96 vs 2000-01 1997-96 vs 2000-01	■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		200	17.9	116	8.3	29 of 80	53
r neglect ency 2 1 1.9 23 1.7 23 1.7 29 ency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 29 34.6 33 31.1 290uts Pouts 1900-91 vs 1999-00 97 4.5% 81 3.2% 11.0 per 100,000	■ Children in out-of-home care-		74	9.9	35	2.5	62 fo 9	4 00
ency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ges 15-17 (per 1,000) mt, homicide, suicide i-19 (per 100,000) pouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 97 4.5% 81 3.2% ting proficiency standards in science 589 84.5% 407 59.6% 477 77.1% 484 73.1%	for abuse or neglect		53	4.7	23	1.7	8 of 77	594
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 29 34.6 33 31.1 Ent, homicide, suicide 1-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 1990-91 vs 1999-00 1995-96 vs 2000-01 ting proficiency standards in science 589 84.5% 407 59.6% 477 77.1% 484 73.1%	for delinquency		21	1.9	12	6.0	19 of 58	45
29 34.6 33 31.1 2 90.9 2 61.3 1990-91 vs 1999-00 97 4.5% 81 3.2% 1995-96 vs 2000-01 ards in science 589 84.5% 407 59.6% 477 77.1% 484 73.1%	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 97 4.5% 81 3.2% High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 589 84.5% 407 59.6% Eighth graders 1905-96 vs 2000-01 190 47.5% 484 73.1% Eighth graders 1905-96 vs 2000-01 190 47.5% 484 73.1% Eighth graders 1905-96 vs 2000-01 190 47.5% 484 73.1% Eighth graders 1905-96 vs 2000-01 1905-96 vs 2000-01 1905-96 vs 2000-01 1905-96 vs 2000-01 Eighth graders 1905-96 vs 2000-01 1905-96 vs 2000-01 Eighth graders 1905-96 vs 2000-01 1905-96 vs 2000-01 1905-96 vs 2000-01 Eighth graders 1905-96 vs 2000-01 1905-	■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		29	34.6	33	31.1	69 of 81	10
dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 97 4.5% 81 3.2% I 995-96 vs 2000-01 s 589 84.5% 407 59.6% srs 477 77.1% 484 73.1%			2	6.06	2	61.3	26 of 43	33
meeting proficiency standards in science 589 84.5% 407 59.6% 477 77.1% 484 73.1% ars	High school dropouts	00-661 sv 16-0661	76	4.5%	81	3.2%	23 of 80	30
589 84.5% 407 59.6% 477 77.1% 484 73.1%	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
589 84.5% 407 59.6% 477 77.1% 484 73.1%	Students not meeting proficiency standarc	ds in science						
477 77.1% 484 73.1%	Fifth graders		589	84.5%	407	29.6%	51 of 82	29
70 LC LC 70 5 C LO 100 LO 200	■ Eighth graders		477	77.1%	484	73.1%	14 of 82	S
1977-98 VS 2000-01 100 42.3 70 2.12 42.7 70	Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	180	42.5%	212	42.7%	64 of 82	
								Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

COUNTY PROFILE 161



A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



- Total population 1,194,156
- 326,463 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 16,253 7.0% 13.1% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births
- Avg wage per job \$44,122
- Unemployment (2001) 3.9%

BACKGROUND

167

ADOLESCENCE

		-14 85,498	74,272	
Population — 2000	■ Adolescents	Younger teens, ages 10-14	Older teens, ages 15-19	

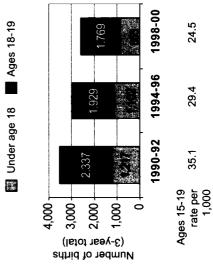
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

1991-93

16.6	Property		1,905	1,366
2.1 1.3	Violent			165
8 55 50 00		number	1991-93	1998-00
Rate per 1,000		Average number		

Teen births (ages 15-19)



FAMILY SUPPORT

Child Care & Early Education		
■ Children under age 6, all parents working	51,128 54.4%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$609 (per month)	
% average wage per job	16.6%	
■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	643	3,820
Group family homes	331	3,957
Centers	637	42,723
% full-day:	53.4%	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	5,857	2.7%
% in regulated slots ¹ 44.2%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	5,929	1.9%
■ Children receiving food stamps	14,918	4.7%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	5,319	41.0%
■ Children with a court order for child support	52,765	16.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 36.8%		

Health Care — 2001

u 53,041 1 2,414 2 1 read poisoning, ages 1-2 2,923 4 poisoned³ 2,923 1.1% 2,923 1.1% 298-00, (per 10,000)⁴ 1	Children, ages 0-18, insured by		25 041	11.10
1 2,414 or lead poisoning, ages 1-2 2,923 d poisoned³ 1.1% ized for asthma, ages 1-14 998-00, (per 10,000)⁴ 1397	iicalu		33,041	11.1%
r lead poisoning, ages 1-2 d poisoned ³ ized for asthma, ages 1-14 998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴ 1.1% 397	MIChild		2,414	0.8%
2,923 1.1% 397	Children			
1.1%	tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		2,923	9.2%
397	% lead poisoned ³	1.1%		
397	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			
	avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴		397	18.2

Special Needs — 2001

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Oakland County

Economic Security Child powerty area 0.17					Rale	Rank	Higher Lower
Child noverty ones 0.17	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
ages 0-4 ages 5-17		21,650 7,499 14,151	8.2% 9.7% 7.6%	19,277 5,699 13,578	6.5% 7.2% 6.3%	8 of 83 6 of 83 9 of 83	■ Oakland 26 ■ Michigan
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	18,169	11.4%	32,300	16.1%	3 of 82	41
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
 Less than adequate prenatal care 		2,582	15.5%	2,088	13.1%	8 of 83	1 16
Low birth-weight babies		1,010	6.1%	1,116	7.0%	47 of 82	15
Infant mortality (per 1,000) Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		126	7.6	36 86	6.2	19 of 56 5 of 42	18
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
 Children in investigated families 		8,123	30.4	12,992	43.2	14 of 82	42
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		1,765	9.9	1,474	4.9	11 of 80	26
 Children in out-of-home care 		793	3.0	1,018	3.4	14 of 79	14
for abuse or neglect		999	2.5	839	2.8	19 of 77	
for delinquency		127	0.5	179	9.0	11 of 58	25
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						<u>, 19</u>
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		385	18.5	274	11.9	6 of 81	35
 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 		34	49.7	22	30.0	5 of 43	40
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	1,644	3.7%	1,705	3.3%	26 of 80	
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	cience						_
Fifth graders		8,649	65.1%	6,670	48.3%	15 of 82	26
Eighth graders		9,210	73.3%	6,697	74.1%	17 of 82	
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	2,702	42.5%	2,959	32.0%	22 of 82	CZ description of the control of the
							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

ERIC Full Tast Provided by ERIC

Oceana County



Population — 2000

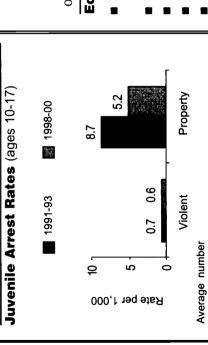
26,873 ■ Total population

8,328 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 371 10.0% 42.9% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

\$21,700 Avg wage per job ■ Unemployment (2001) 8.2%

BACKGROUND

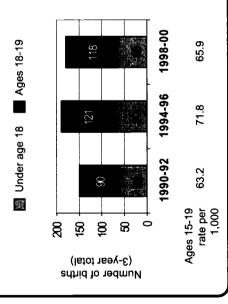
169



Teen births (ages 15-19)

2₈

1991-93 1998-00



FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOLESCENCE

ducation
k Early E
ld Care 8
Chi

			Capacity	264	168	472
%1.99	\$400 (per month)		Facilities	4	14	15
1,299	\$400	22.1%				
■ Children under age 6, all parents working	 Child care costs (full-time/one young child) 	% average wage per job	Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers

2,303 2,288

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

Adolescents

4 4 2 2 Group family homes Family homes % full-day: Centers

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

conomic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	335	%9'9
% in regulated slots ¹ 39.4%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	446	2.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1,257	15.8%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	136	44.6%
Children with a court order for child support	2,781	34.9%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 48.5%		

Health Care — 2001

31.4%	8.3%	13.9
2,500	58	∞
	1.7%	
Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	■ Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 % lead poisoned³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs - 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	∞	2.2%
 Students receiving special education services 	714	17.6%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	93	12.3

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Oceana County

Security 1990 vs 2000 9, ages 0-17 1,999 29.9% 17 519 29.9% 17 1,059 22.1% 1,1 17 1,059 22.1% 1,1 18, siving free/reduced 1989-90 vs 2001-02 1,237 34.0% 2,2 19, siving free/reduced 1989-90 vs 1998-00 140 39.1% 2,2 19, sight babies 15 4.1% 4.1% 39.3 3,3 10, cput 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 687 104.5 104.5 104.5 10, cput 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 687 104.5 1				Hidner
liges 0-17 light 24.2% light 29.9% light free/reduced light proficiency standards in science light 20.9% light 20.9% light 20.0% light 20.				0 0 20
ing free/reduced 1989-90 vs 2001-02 1,237 34.0% 2,0 1 unches Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 140 39.1% 2 At 1990 vs 2001 140 39.1% 1 In babies 15 14 (per 100,000)		1,406 384	19.6% 75 of 83 23.9% 76 of 83 18.4% 74.5683	19 33
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 140 39.1% 11 11 babies (per 1,000) 3 9.3 (per 1,000)		2,087		4
are 140 39.1% 15 4.1% 3 9.3 00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 ies FY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 118 33.5 suicide 1990-91 vs 1999-00 26 2.8% 1995-96 vs 2000-01 cy standards in science				M. An interchange of the control of
15 4.1% 3 9.3 60,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 itss FY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Suicide 300) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 26 2.8% 1995-96 vs 2000-01 cy standards in science		131	36.6% 81 of 83	
3 9.3 9.3 00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 ies FY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 rt 1,000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1999-00 1990-91 vs 1999-00 26 2.8% 1995-96 vs 2000-01 cy standards in science		26		
00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 ies 687 104.5 6 126 19.2 1 31 4.7 23 3.5 8 1.2 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 18 33.5 suicide 300) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 26 2.8% cy standards in science		3		56 20
FY 1990 vs 2001 fees from reglect from glect from glect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 from 1,000) from 1990-91 vs 1999-00 from 1995-96 vs 2000-01 grandards in science from 1995-96 vs 2000-01 grandards in science		_	* * of 42	2
titigated families ns of abuse or neglect ns of abuse or neglect 126 19.2 1 131 4.7 147 156 19.2 1 157 1000 1 158 1.2 159 1.2 15				
ns of abuse or neglect 21 4.7 126 19.2 13 4.7 1 neglect 23 3.5 ency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ges 15-17 (per 1,000) nth, homicide, suicide -19 (per 100,000) souts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 26 2.8% ting proficiency standards in science	104.5	613	80.9 56 of 82	3.2 13.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.
15. From the care of the care		105	13.9 61 of 80	
r neglect ency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ges 15-17 (per 1,000) thick, homicide, suicide -19 (per 100,000) souts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 26 2.8% ting proficiency standards in science		34		62
ency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ges 15-17 (per 1,000) ntt, homicide, suicide -19 (per 100,000) souts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 26 2.8% ting proficiency standards in science		26		
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ges 15-17 (per 1,000) int, homicide, suicide -19 (per 100,000) souts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 26 2.8% 1995-96 vs 2000-01 ting proficiency standards in science		∞		13
ns, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) ccident, homicide, suicide ss 15-19 (per 100,000) dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 meeting proficiency standards in science				
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##			31.4 72 of 81	9 18
dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 26 2.8% 1995-96 vs 2000-01 meeting proficiency standards in science	*	2	* * of 43	
1995-96 vs 2000-01 meeting proficiency standards in science		29	2.6% 16 of 80	8 8
	76.3%	149	62.1% 59 of 82	
■ Eighth graders 202 73.5% 193			77.8% 32 of 82	9
■ Eleventh graders 91 48.9% 65	48.9%		26.9% 7 of 82	12 45

COUNTY PROFILE 165



 ¹A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Ogemaw County



Population - 2000

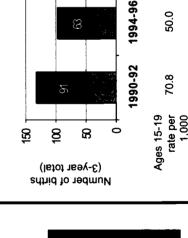
Adolescents

2000

- 21,645 ■ Total population
- Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 237 12.2% 33.8% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births
- Avg wage per job \$21,093
- Unemployment (2001) 8.3%

ВАСКЕВОИИ

171



ADOLESCENCE

1,550 Younger teens, ages 10-14

1,491

Older teens, ages 15-19

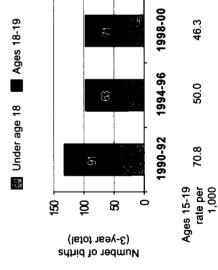
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

1991-93

23.7	12.0			Property		55	31
		4	2	Violent		4	7
8	8	Q			number	1991-93	1998-00
000	, f 1 9	ate p	Я		Average number		

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Family Support

ation	working 897 66.2%	oung child) \$388 (per month)	22.1%
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working	 Child care costs (full-time/one young child) 	% average wage per job

	Facilities	28	17	∞	37.5%
of tall and anima	 Regulated capacity (2002) 	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

Capacity

168 204 273

➣
. .
ba
\mathbf{z}
젔
S
9
÷
Œ.
£
3
ᅙ
3
Į.
þa
_
님
ă
=
ž
<u></u>
Va
Ġ
꽃
Ĕ
_
actuall
릀
æ
E
₽.
6
ā.,
оше
100
<u>~</u>
Ē
fan
5,
rage
Š
ā
ō
-

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	392	11.4%
% in regulated slots ¹ 5	54.3%	
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	332	6.2%
 Children receiving food stamps 	981	18.3%
 Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002) 	78	39.8%
 Children with a court order for child support 	1,763	32.9%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 4	42.0%	

Σ	_
ς	2
č	2
C	٧
(L
1	C
•	ľ
(3
-	
4	Ξ
2	-
(ī
(1
3	Ċ

1,958 36.6% 88 1.6%	48 11.1%	4
	%00	2
Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 % lead poisoned ³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001

	Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	12	5.2
	 Students receiving special education services 	355	13.19
•	■ Children receiving SSI (ner 1 000) ⁵	55	10.8

% 8

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Ogemaw County

Economic Security 1990 vs 2000 ■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 1,484 ages 5-17 1,090 ■ Students receiving free/reduced 1989-90 vs 2001-02 priced school lunches 1,035 Child Health Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ■ Less than adequate prenatal care 60 ■ Low birth-weight babies * ■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 ■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 ■ Children in out-of-home care for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Adolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 13 ■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 24 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 24	484 30.4% 394 31.7% 090 29.9% 035 39.1% 60 21.5% 14 5.2% * *		888 8 88	of 83 of 83 of 83 of 83 of 83 of 82 of 83
1,484 394 1,090 1989-90 vs 2001-02 1,035 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 14 * 00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 15 suicide 000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 24 1995-96 vs 2000-01				Se
ed 1989-90 vs 2001-02 1,035 Ire Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 60 Ire 60 FY 1990 vs 2001 ies 390 r neglect 81 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 13 suicide 000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 24 1995-96 vs 2000-01			2 22	10 = 10 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 =
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 60 14 8 00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 2 15 15 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 13 suicide 1000) 1995-96 vs 2000-01			% %	26
ree 60 14 8 00,000) 2 FY 1990 vs 2001 2 15 r neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 17 suicide 1990-91 vs 1999-00 24 1990-91 vs 1999-00 24 1995-96 vs 2000-01			% %	26
14 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			%	26
# ** PY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 15 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 17 Avg 1990-91 vs 1999-00 1995-96 vs 2000-01		•		26
000,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 15 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 11 Suicide 1990-91 vs 1999-00 1995-96 vs 2000-01		2		26
FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 81 44 29 15 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 13 suicide 1000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 24 1995-96 vs 2000-01	2 50.5	2 4		26 58 12 12 29 29 29 29 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
investigated families 390 ictims of abuse or neglect 81 out-of-home care 44 ise or neglect 29 inquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ins, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 13 cident, homicide, suicide 1990-91 vs 1999-00 24 dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01		:		26 12 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29
ictims of abuse or neglect out-of-home care se or neglect inquency inquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Is, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Is, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Is 15-19 (per 100,000) dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01	390 79.6	511 10		29
use or neglect inquency See or neglect inquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 15 Cee Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 13 Ccident, homicide, suicide St 15-19 (per 100,000) dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 24	81 16.5	133 2		29
se or neglect inquency Ice Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Is, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Is, cident, homicide, suicide Is 15-19 (per 100,000) Indropouts Ind	44 9.0		10.0 71 of 79	29
inquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Ins, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Sicident, homicide, suicide Sis 15-19 (per 100,000) dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 24 1995-96 vs 2000-01				
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Ins, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Ins. ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Ins. ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Ins. 15-19 (per 100,000) Ins. 15-19 (per 100,000) Ins. 15-19 (per 100,000) Ins. 15-19 (per 1,000,000) Ins. 15-1			2.4 44 of 58	
ns, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) scident, homicide, suicide ss 15-19 (per 100,000) dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 24				
dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 1995-96 vs 2000-01	13 32.6	9 1	19.0 34 of 81	+ of 81
dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 1995-96 vs 2000-01	*	_	* * of 43	of 43
	24 3.1%	91	9.5% 76 of 80	
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science				
■ Fifth graders 192 8	192 84.2%	117 6	63.2% 62 of 82	
■ Eighth graders 159 7	159 76.4%	164 8	86.3% 73 of 82	i of 82
■ Eleventh graders 66 4	66 46.5%	84	44.4% 70 of 82) of 82

COUNTY PROFILE 167



A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Ontonagon County



000

■ Total population 7,818

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 1,702

■ Total births 50 % No paternity 12.0% % Medicaid 38.0%

2

Rate per 1,000

■ Avg wage per job \$24,443

■ Unemployment (2001) 9.2%

Property

Violent

Average number

173

ADOLESCENCE

FAMILY SUPPORT

■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child) ■ Children under age 6, all parents working Child Care & Early Education % average wage per job ■ Regulated capacity (2002) 505 458 Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 Population — 2000 Adolescents

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

1

Capacity

Facilities

\$397 (per month)

88

Family homes Group family homes

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

Centers % full-day:

1998-00

1991-93

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	59	5.8%
% in regulated slots ¹ 32.2%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	93	2.6%
 Children receiving food stamps 	207	12.5%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	45	42.1%
 Children with a court order for child support 	601	36.3%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 38.5%		

_____ **Health Care —** 2001

Teen births (ages 15-19)

1998-00

1991-93

Under age 18 Ages 18-19

Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid		492	29.7%
		31	1.9%
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		19	15.2%
% lead poisoned ³	0.0%		
nospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			

37 16 13	90-92 1994-96 1998-00	59.2 31.1 28.1
37	1990-92	59.2
(3-year total)	- >	Ages 15-19 rate per

Number of births (3-year total)

Special Needs — 2001

avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)4

m

15.1%

8.01

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

вускавоиир

Ontonagon County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base Number	year Rate	Ke Number	Recent year ier Rate	ai Rank	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		341	16.2%	197	12.9%	39 of 83	■Ontonagon
ages 0-4 ages 5-17		227	21.4% 14.5%	48 149	14.6% 12.4%	34 of 83 42 of 83	Michigan 14
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	439	28.6%	502	43.0%	67 of 82	20
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		33	35.3%	10	17.9%	19 of 83	49
Low birth-weight babies		4	4.3%	2	4.0%	6 of 82	9 3
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		*	*	0	*	* of 56	V
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
 Children in investigated families 		75	36.6	19	42.5	13 of 82	16
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		22	10.7	17	10.8	46 of 80	0
Children in out-of-home care		14	8.9	10	6.3	48 of 79	
for abuse or neglect		5	*	7	4.4	42 of 77	
for delinquency		6	4.4	33	*	* of 58	344
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		4	19.1	2	12.0	7 of 81	37
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide							
for teens ages 13-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* of 43	74
 High school dropouts 	1990-91 vs 1999-00	9	1.2%	∞	2.0%	4 of 80	
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01		1				
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
Fifth graders		88	81.5%	47	57.3%	40 of 82	30 xxxxxxxx
Eighth graders		95	91.3%	99	77.7%	31 of 82	
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	40	37.4%	32	34.0%	32 of 82	

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Kids Count in Michigan • 2002 Data Book



Secola County



2000

23,197 ■ Total population

6,942 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)

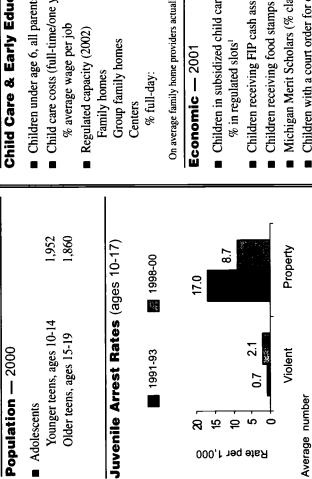
287 10.5% 39.4% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births

■ Avg wage per job \$27,633

■ Unemployment (2001) 8.0%

BACKGROUND

175

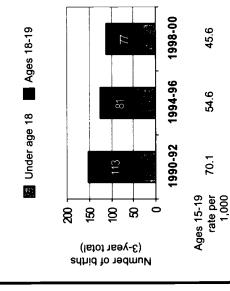


Teen births (ages 15-19)

46 27

2 9

1991-93 1998-00



FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOLESCENCE

Child Care & Early Education		
■ Children under age 6, all parents working	1,043 62.6%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$396 (per month)	
% average wage per job	17.2%	
Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	45	270
Group family homes	29	348
Centers	10	314
I-day:	10.0%	
On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.	thly half (3 slots) their licensec	l capacity.
Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care	299	7.0%
% in regulated slots ¹	55.5%	
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	261	3.9%
 Children receiving food stamps 	868	13.5%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	146	36.7%
 Children with a court order for child support 	2,622	39.4%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02)	40.3%	
Health Care 2001		i.
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by		
Medicaid	1,911	28.7%
MIChild	70	1.1%
■ Children		
	30	14.10%

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	16	5.9%
 Students receiving special education services 	790	14.3%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	78	12.4

Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. 3Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. *Rates only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Kids Count in Michigan • 2002 Data Book

Osceola County

	base year vs current year	Number	Rate	Number Rate	Rate	Rank	Higher Lower
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4		1,367	23.7% 27.3%	948	15.9% 18.9%	59 of 83 58 of 83	■ Osceola
ages 5-17		953	22.4%	684	15.0%	64 of 83	₩ Michigan
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,885	36.1%	2,529	45.6%	71 of 82	26
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00				į		
 Less than adequate prenatal care 		107	34.8%	61	21.7%	40 of 83	38
Low birth-weight babies		18	5.7%	18	6.5%	36 of 82	13
Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3	8.7	3	11.8	52 of 56	37
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	49.1	2	47.2	40 of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
Children in investigated families		344	58.5	240	38.1	9 of 82	35
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		57	7.6	37	5.9	14 of 80	39
Children in out-of-home care		33	5.6	24	3.8	22 of 79	32
for abuse or neglect		22	3.7	10	1.6	7 of 77	58
for delinquency		11	1.9	14	2.2	42 of 58	61
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		13	26.0	12	21.1	47 of 81	61
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	2	115.9	37 of 43	
 High school dropouts 	1990-91 vs 1999-00	57	4.1%	34	2.1%	5 of 80	20
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01				i		
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	in science						
Fifth graders		373	83.6%	245	66.1%	72 of 82	21
Eighth graders		378	84.2%	306	88.7%	80 of 82	5
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	135	47.0%	143	43.7%	68 of 82	
							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

COUNTY PROFILE 171



 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Oscoda County



ı	
ı	
ı	
1	_
ı	0
ı	0
ı	0
	\sim

- Total population 9,418
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 2,407
- Total births 94 % No paternity 10.6% % Medicaid 42.6%
- Avg wage per job \$20,751
- Unemployment (2001) 11.0%

BACKGROUND

663 672 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) Property 7.7 1998-00 42.3 ADOLESCENCE Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 Population — 2000 1991-93 Violent Adolescents ଯ 8 8 Rate per 1,000

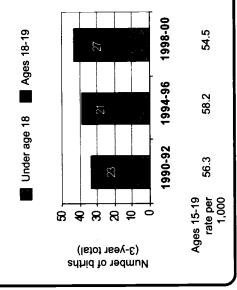
Teen births (ages 15-19)

177

32

1991-93 1998-00

Average number



FAMILY SUPPORT

Child Care & Early Education		
■ Children under age 6, all parents working	316 55.3%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$389 (per month)	
% average wage per job	22.5%	
■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	7	42
Group family homes	æ	36
Centers	3	85
% full-day:	33.3%	

×	
acit	
gg	
ਲ	
ens	
.≌	
JE:	
S)	
ģ	
half (3 slc	
alf	
J.	
됞	
5	
ailable r	
aila	
ā	
ake	
ly mak	
Ę	
E E	
ome providers act	
ġ	
õ	
e l	
5	
<u>_</u>	
am	
ge f	
erag	
On averag	
ဝ်	

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	105	7.2%
% in regulated slots ¹ 50.5%		
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	111	4.8%
Children receiving food stamps	385	16.7%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	4	39.3%
 Children with a court order for child support 	805	34.8%
payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 45.9%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by			
Medicaid		<i>772</i>	33.4%
MIChild		38	1.6%
Children			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		12	6.3%
% lead poisoned ³	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			
avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴		2	*

Special Needs — 2001

obecial needs — 2001		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	4	4.1%
 Students receiving special education services 	232	17.2%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	35	15.9

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate of counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Oscoda County

 Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches Child Health Less than adequate prenatal care Low bith weight behind 	1990 vs 2000						5.5
ing free/reduced tool lunches late prenatal care							0 0 20
ing free/reduced lool lunches late prenatal care		439	23.9%	439	20.4%	78 of 83 52 of 83	15 15 30 30
ing free/reduced lool lunches late prenatal care		288	22.0%	357	21.2%	81 of 83	Michigan 4
iate prenatal care	1989-90 vs 2001-02	299	34.5%	674	51.0%	79 of 82	48
 Less than adequate prenatal care I can birth mainth habite 	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
I our hinth worldt hobios		33	31.7%	33	35.5%	79 of 83	12
LOW UILLI-WEIGHT DADIES		9	5.4%	æ	3.2%	1 of 82	41
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		*	*	-	*	* of 56	
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000) FY 19	FY 1990 vs 2001						
Children in investigated families		130	2.69	199	9.06	66 of 82	30
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		19	10.2	79	11.8	47 of 80	16
■ Children in out-of-home care		10	5.4	16	7.3	58 of 79	36
for abuse or neglect		∞	4.3	16	7.3	66 of 77	0/
for delinquency		7	*	0	*	* of 58	
Adolescence Avg 199	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		3	24.9	5	27.7	63 of 81	
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide						ı	
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* of 43	TV V
■ High school dropouts 1990-	1990-91 vs 1999-00	=	3.6%	25	6.2%	08 fo 69	
Education 1995-90	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science							
■ Fifth graders		80	76.2%	45	48.4%	16 of 82	37
Eighth graders		88	81.5%	83	82.2%	52 of 82	
■ Eleventh graders 1997-	1997-98 vs 2000-01	21	35.0%	30	35.3%	39 of 82	



 ¹A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Otsego County



23,301 Total population

■ Total child population (ages 0-19)

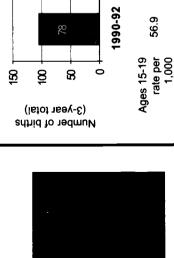
6.9% 28.5% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

■ Avg wage per job \$26,606

■ Unemployment (2001) 6.2%

ВАСКЕВОПИВ

179



ADOLESCENCE

1,855 Younger teens, ages 10-14 Population — 2000 Adolescents

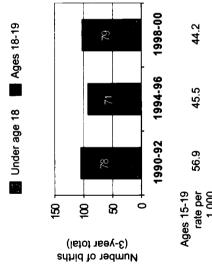
1,678

Older teens, ages 15-19

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00	39.0 19.6 Property	88 99 99
1991-93	* 1.8 Violent	2 5
	8 6 8 0	Average number 1991-93 1998-00
	Rate per 1,000	Average

Teen births (ages 15-19)



FAMILY SUPPORT

	1,149 65.4%	\$417 (per month)	18.8%	Facilities Capacity	38 228	37 444	12 383	45.5%
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working 1,	 Child care costs (full-time/one young child) 	% average wage per job 18	 Regulated capacity (2002) 	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day: 45

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	400	9.2%
% in regulated slots' 65.8%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	125	1.9%
■ Children receiving food stamps	209	9.2%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	120	35.6%
■ Children with a court order for child support	2,057	31.3%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 35.4%		

Health Care — 2001

1 by 1,694 25.8% 116 1.8%; ages 1-2 9 1.5%
 Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	∞	2.8%
 Students receiving special education services 	581	12.7%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	57	9.1

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

7

Otsego County

Child work, year 0-17 1990 vs 2000 112 % 15.9 % 11.2 %		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base)	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year er Rate	ar Rank	Percent change in rate
4. Avg 1989-90 vs 2001-02 565 11.2% 11	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						40 20 0 20
school lunches lunches lunches lunched lunches lunche	Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		565 201 364	11.2% 14.7% 9.9%	457 118 339	7.5% 8.1% 7.2%	13 of 83 7 of 83 14 of 83	34
th Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 56 19.4% 25 8.7% 3 of 83 lequate prenatal care Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 56 19.4% 25 8.7% 3 of 83 right babies 14 5.0% 13 4.5% 9 of 82 lity (per 1.000) FY 1990 vs 2001 * * * * 4.0.5 38 of 82 th/ (per 1.000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 152 29.9 489 78.4 51 of 82 tictims of abuse or neglect 27 5.3 3.7 3.1 5.6 of 80 niversigated families 150 of buse or neglect 19 3.7 3.1 5.0 46 of 77 inquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 9 21.1 8 14.7 16 of 81 inquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 9 21.1 8 14.7 16 of 81 inquency Avg 1990-90 vs 1999-00 9 21.1 8 14.0% 4.0% 4.0% 4.0% 4.0% 4.0% 4		1989-90 vs 2001-02	788	19.5%	1,481	32.9%	32 of 82	
lity (per 1,000) s. ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 201 FY 1990 vs 201	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
lity (per 1,000) * * * * 5,0% 13 4.5% 9 of 82 lity (per 1,000) * * * * 1 * * * of 56 1 * * * 1 * * * of 56 1 * * * 1 * * * of 56 * * * of 57 * inquency * * * * of 53 * * * of 53 * out-of-home care * out-of	 Less than adequate prenatal care 		99	19.4%	25	8.7%	3 of 83	55
lity (per 1,000) * * * * 1	Low birth-weight babies		14	5.0%	13	4.5%	9 of 82	·
### # 2 40.5 38 of 42 ### (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2000 vs 2000 FY 1990 vs 2000 vs 2000 FY 1990 vs 2000	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		_	*	-	*	* of 56	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
ty (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 152 29.9 489 78.4 51 of 82 sivetims of abuse or neglect 22 4.3 82 13.1 56 of 80 out-of-home care 27 5.3 37 59 43 of 79 use or neglect 19 3.7 31 5.0 46 of 77 inquency 8 1.6 6 1.0 23 of 58 inquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 9 21.1 8 14.7 16 of 81 ins, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 9 21.1 8 14.7 16 of 81 incident, homicide, suicide 2 * 2 * * of 43 dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 31 3.0% 54 4.0% 43 of 80 insectince 245 72.1% 193 60.4% 55 of 82 ins 222 73.5% 223 68.8% 3 of 82 ins 222 73.5% 28 of 82 in	■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	2	40.5	38 of 42	
investigated families 152 29.9 489 78.4 51 <i>of</i> 82 22 4.3 82 13.1 56 <i>of</i> 80 21 5.3 37 5.9 48 079 22 4.3 82 13.1 56 <i>of</i> 80 21 6.3 37 79 39 49 779 22 4.3 82 13.1 56 <i>of</i> 80 23 7 5.3 37 5.9 43 <i>of</i> 79 24 6.1.0 23 <i>of</i> 58 25 6.4 80 77 31 5.0 46 <i>of</i> 77 31 5.0 46 <i>of</i> 77 31 5.0 46 <i>of</i> 77 32 6.1 0 23 <i>of</i> 58 33 7 5.9 43 <i>of</i> 79 34 6.1 0 23 <i>of</i> 58 35 8 1.5 10 (per 1,000) 36 21.1 8 14.7 16 <i>of</i> 81 37 6.3 43 <i>of</i> 80 38 15-19 (per 100,000) 39 21.1 8 14.7 16 <i>of</i> 81 39 60-48 43 <i>of</i> 80 31 3.0% 54 4.0% 43 <i>of</i> 80 32 72.1% 193 60.4% 55 <i>of</i> 82 35 72.1% 193 60.4% 55 <i>of</i> 82 35 72.1% 193 60.4% 55 <i>of</i> 82 35 72.1% 183 99.8 3 31.8 28 <i>of</i> 82 36 66 78	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
inquency out-of-home care are set of abuse or neglect and are set of abuse or neglect and are set or neglect and are set or neglect and are set of a set or neglect and are set of a se	 Children in investigated families 		152	29.9	489	78.4	51 of 82	162
out-of-home care se or neglect se or neglect se or neglect se or neglect 19 3.7 31 5.9 43 of 79 19 3.7 31 5.0 46 of 77 10 3.7 3 of 58 10 46 of 77 10 23 of 58 10 5.0 46 of 77 10 2.3 of 58 10 5.0 46 of 77 10 5.0 48 of 88 10 5.0 46 of 77 10 5.0 46 of 77 10 5.0 46 of 77 10 5.0 48 of 88 10 5.0 48 10 5.0 48 10 5.0 48 10 5.0 48 10 5.0 48 10 5.0 48 10 5.0 48 10 5.0 68 10 5	 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		22	4.3	82	13.1	56 of 80	
linguency Inducency	■ Children in out-of-home care		27	5.3	37	5.9	43 of 79	
inquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ins, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) ins, ages 15-18 (per 1,000) ins, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) ins, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) ins, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) ins, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) ins, ages 15-18 (per 1,000) ins, ages 16-18 (per 1,000) ins, ages 1	for abuse or neglect		19	3.7	31	5.0	46 of 77	33
ns, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) ns, ages 15-17 (per 1	for delinquency		∞	1.6	9	1.0	23 of 58	39
ns, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) cident, homicide, suicide cs 15-19 (per 100,000) 2 * 2 * * * of 43 dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 31 3.0% 54 4.0% 43 of 80 4109-43 of 80 1995-96 vs 2000-01 meeting proficiency standards in science s 245 72.1% 193 60.4% 55 of 82 252 73.5% 253 68.8% 3 of 82 ders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 87 39.9% 86 33.1% 28 of 82	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						•
ccident, homicide, suicide 2 * * of 43 4.0% 43 of 43 dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 31 3.0% 54 4.0% 43 of 80 1995-96 vs 2000-01 meeting proficiency standards in science 245 72.1% 193 60.4% 55 of 82 252 73.5% 223 68.8% 3 of 82 srs 1997-98 vs 2000-01 87 39.9% 86 33.1% 28 of 82	■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		6	21.1	∞	14.7	16 <i>of</i> 81	31
dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 31 3.0% 54 4.0% 43 of 80 leading proficiency standards in science 245 72.1% 193 60.4% 55 of 82 252 73.5% 223 68.8% 3 of 82 31.1% 28 of 82 32.1% 28 of 82	■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide		•	·	•			
meeting proficiency standards in science 245 72.1% 193 60.4% 55 of 82 252 73.5% 223 68.8% 3 of 82 ders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 87 39.9% 86 33.1% 28 of 82	Tot teems ages 13-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	7 1	3 Ook	7 7	* *	* of 43	
meeting proficiency standards in science 245 72.1% 193 60.4% 55 of 82 252 73.5% 223 68.8% 3 of 82 and are a second of a second	-				5			
Fifth graders 245 72.1% 193 60.4% 55 of 82 Eighth graders 252 73.5% 223 68.8% 3 of 82 Eleventh graders 87 39.9% 86 33.1% 28 of 82	Equcation Students not meeting proficiency standard	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Eighth graders 252 73.5% 223 68.8% 3 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 87 39.9% 86 33.1% 28 of 82	Fifth graders		245	72 1%	193	60 4%	55 of 82	16
Eleventh graders 86 33.1% 28 of 82	■ Eighth graders		252	73.5%	223	68.8%	3 of 82	9 💆
Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.		1997-98 vs 2000-01	87	39.9%	98	33.1%	28 of 82	17
								Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

COUNTY PROFILE 175

 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Ottawa County



2000

238,314 Total population

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

1991-93

77,861 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 3,669 5.7% 17.7% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

\$31,522 Avg wage per job ■ Unemployment (2001) 4.3%

BACKGROUND

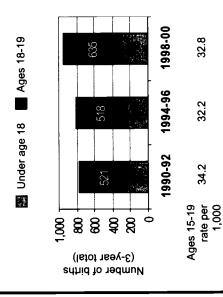
181

21.1 Property 25.8 1.4 2.2 Violent 8 R Rate per 1,000

8 8 1991-93 1998-00 Average number

645 611

Teen births (ages 15-19)



FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOLESCENCE

Population — 2000

	4 60.9%	\$493 (per month)	<i>, o</i>	Facilities Capacity	736 4,382	30 358	117 5,130	9
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working 12,794	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child) \$49	% average wage per job 18.8%	Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day: 53.9%

19,653 20,709

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

Adolescents

conomic — 2001	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	1,138	2.3%
% in regulated slots ¹	64.9%	
Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	749	1.0%
Children receiving food stamps	2,852	3.9%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	1,358	47.6%

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	1,358	47.6%
Children with a court order for child support	14,169	19.5%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 35.7%		

$\overline{}$
\simeq
\circ
$\tilde{\alpha}$
d)
•
-
- (0
-
u
_
_
_
-
=
- 62
w
T
-

 Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild 	7,762	10.7% 0.5%
■ Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 % lead rousoned³	758	10.4%
ma, ages 1-14 10,000)⁴	\$5	10.4
Special Needs — 2001		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	152	4.3%
 Students receiving special education services 	5,269	13.6%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	236	3.5

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate on counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. *Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Ottawa County

3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base Number	Base year ımber Rate	Re Number	Recent year er Rate	a r Rank	Percent change in rate
3.262 6.0% 3.189 4.7% 2.0% 2.0% 3.189 4.7% 2.0% 2.0% 3.189 4.7% 2.0% 3.0% 2.0% 3.0% 2.0% 3.0% 2.0% 3.0% 2.0% 3.0% 2.0% 3.0	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						40 20 0 20 40
17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4		3,262	6.0%	3,189	4.7%	2 of 83	Ottawa
school lunches 1989-90 vs 2001-02 3,505 11.0% 9,519 22.8% 13 of 82 107 11.0% 14.0% 15.0% 13.0% 11.0% 15.0% 13 of 82 107 11.0% 14.0% 15.0%	ages 5-17		2,079	5.4%	2,266	7.7 % 4.6%	2 of 83 3 of 83	Michigan
th Avg 1990-92 vs 1996-00 551 17.1% 1.082 29.9% 71 of 83 75 reight babies 135 4.2% 2.22 6.1% 28 of 82 46 9 sility (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 1 20 6.1 24 66 23 of 56 24 of 79 9 sty (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 1 1,329 23.6 2,133 31.2 5 of 82 32 sty (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 1 1,329 23.6 2,133 31.2 5 of 82 32 icitims of abuse or neglect 101 1.8 105 1.5 5 of 77 41 14 47 40 70 14 40 14	 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	3,505	11.0%	9,519	22.8%	j 13 of 82	107
lequate prematal care	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
reight babies lijs 4.2% 222 6.1% 28 g/82 lijk (per 1,000) 8 18.2 1.0 6.1 24 6.6 23 g/56 1 1.329 2.3.6 1.13 31.2 5 g/82 steps 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs. 2001 FY 1990 vs. 2000-01 Insages 15-17 (per 1,000) Rs. ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Rs. ages 11 ages 20-19 a	Less than adequate prenatal care		551	17.1%	1,082	29.9%	71 of 83	_
lify (per 1,000) 8 18.2 19 6.1 20 6.1 20 6.	Low birth-weight babies		135	4.2%	222	6.1%	28 of 82	, —–
s, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 8 18.2 10 19.2 7 of 42 5 sty (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 32 32 32 investigated families 1,329 23.6 2,133 31.2 5 of 82 32 investigated families 1,329 23.6 4 291 4.3 7 of 80 32 ichims of abuse or neglect 101 18 105 2.3 1.53 2.2 3 of 80 4 4 4 4 7 4 14 <t< td=""><td>■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)</td><td></td><td>20</td><td>6.1</td><td>24</td><td>9.9</td><td>23 of 56</td><td></td></t<>	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		20	6.1	24	9.9	23 of 56	
*EV (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 32 33	■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		∞	18.2	10	19.2	7 of 42	
investigated families investigated families investigated families interestigated families intering proficiency standards in science intering proficiency standards in science intering proficiency standards in science intering proficiency and are standards in science intering standards in science intering proficiency standards in science intering proficience intering proficience	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
inquency out-of-home care se or neglect out-of-home care se or neglect light 1.8 105 1.5 5 977 linquency Lee Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Rs. ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Rs. ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Rs. ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Rs. ages 15-19 (per 100,0	Children in investigated families		1,329	23.6	2,133	31.2	5 of 82	
out-of-home care better a be or neglect better by the care better by the care better by the care better by the care better by the correlation by t	 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		363	6.4	291	4.3	7 of 80	
ling or neglect in the corneglect in the corneglect in the inquency inquenc	Children in out-of-home care		129	2.3	153	2.2	4 of 79	'
recention Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 82 20.4 103 20.3 39 of 81 41 ris, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) R2 20.4 103 20.3 39 of 81 41 ciclent, homicide, suicide 6 42.4 8 43.5 14 of 43 3 ss 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 311 3.7% 323 2.9% 20 of 80 dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 8 43.5 11 of 43 3 meeting proficiency standards in science 1,814 66.9% 1,243 46.5% 11 of 82 instance 1,781 71.9% 2.017 72.0% 11 of 82 0 ders 197-98 vs 2000-01 575 36.6% 620 28.3% 13 of 82	for abuse or neglect		101	1.8	105	1.5	5 of 77	
ns, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) ns, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) ns, ages 15-17 (per 1	for delinquency		28	0.5	48	0.7	14 of 58	
ns, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) ns, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) scident, homicide, suicide ss 15-19 (per 100,000) dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 meeting proficiency standards in science 1,814 66.9% 1,243 46.5% 11 of 82 in state of the standards in science 1,814 11.9% 2,017 72.0% 11 of 82 strs 1997-98 vs 2000-01 strs 1997-98 vs 2000-01 575 36.6% 620 28.3% 13 of 81 203 20.3 39 of 81 33 20.3 14 of 43 34 25.9% 20 of 80 1,243 46.5% 11 of 82 1,781 71.9% 2,017 72.0% 11 of 82 23 25.3% 13 of 81 24 25.3% 13 of 81	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
ss 15-19 (per 100,000) 6 42.4 8 43.5 14 of 43 dropouts dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 311 3.7% 32.3 2.9% 20 of 80 1995-96 vs 2000-01 meeting proficiency standards in science 1,814 66.9% 1,243 46.5% 11 of 82 1,781 71.9% 2,017 72.0% 11 of 82 ders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 575 36.6% 620 28.3% 13 of 82	 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident homicide suicide 		82	20.4	103	20.3	39 of 81	7
dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 311 3.7% 323 2.9% 20 of 80 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		9	42.4	∞	43.5	14 of 43	
meeting proficiency standards in science 1,814 66.9% 1,243 46.5% 11 of 82 11 of 82 11,781 71.9% 2,017 72.0% 11 of 82 0 ders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 575 36.6% 620 28.3% 13 of 82		00-6661 sv 16-0661	311	3.7%	323	2.9%	20 of 80	
1,814 66.9% 1,243 46.5% 11 of 82 1,781 71.9% 2,017 72.0% 11 of 82 620 28.3% 13 of 82	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						<u> </u>
is 1,814 66.9% 1,243 46.5% 11 of 82 0 1 1 of 82	Students not meeting proficiency standards	s in science						
1,781 71.9% 2,017 72.0% 11 of 82 0 1997-98 vs 2000-01 575 36.6% 620 28.3% 13 of 82	Fifth graders		1,814	%6.99	1,243	46.5%	11 of 82	
1997-98 vs 2000-01 575 36.6% 620 28.3% 13 of 82	Eighth graders		1,781	71.9%	2,017	72.0%	11 of 82	
	Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	575	36.6%	620	28.3%	13 of 82	

COUNTY PROFILE 177

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.



A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Presque Isle County



Population — 2000

ı	
ı	
ł	
1	0
Н	0
ı	Ō
ı	S

14,411 ■ Total population

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

1991-93

3,381 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)

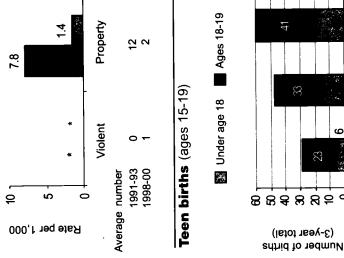
7.9% 27.6% 127 % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births

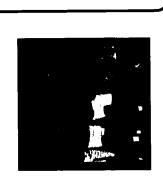
\$21,615 Avg wage per job

■ Unemployment (2001) 11.1%

ВАСКЕВОПИР

183





(3-year total)

	5
ı	Ě
1	7
ı	7
ı	=
ı	Ħ
ļ	ĭĭ
1	ш
	>
	arly
	<u> </u>
	Шĭ
	_
	ď
	<u>.</u>
	are
	a
	17
	U
	75
	Ě
	2
	ច
	•

ADOLESCENCE

1,011

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

Adolescents

FAMILY SUPPORT

			Capacity	120	72	127	
64.5%	\$415 (per month)		Facilities	20	9	9	
535	\$415 (23.0%					16 70%
Children under age 6, all parents working	Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	A F 11 1

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	92	4.6%
% in regulated slots ¹ 59.8%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	62	1.9%
 Children receiving food stamps 	206	6.4%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	71	34.6%
 Children with a court order for child support 	864	26.9%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 38.4%		

Health Care — 2001

23.3%	13.0%	*
748 42	36	8
	0.0%	
Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 % lead poisoned ³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

1 2001 Cnocial Needs

1998-00

1994-96

990-92

46.4

36.1

23.6

rate per 1,000

Ages 15-19

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	9	4.5%
 Students receiving special education services 	192	9.6%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	27	8.9

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Pamily Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate of counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Presque Isle County

Sie		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year er Rate	ar Rank	Percent change in rate
Child poverty, ages 0.17 Sind by poverty, ages 0.17 Less than adequate pernatal care Low birth, weight bubies India Barlety (per 1,000) Pry 1990-92 vs	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						40 20 0 20 40
Studiest receiving free/fedeed 1989-90 v. 2001-02 359 14.2% 250 12.9% 46 of 83 250 25.0% 25.0% 787 39.2% 52.0/82 25.0 milest receiving free/fedeed 1989-90 v. 2001-02 24 17.5% 26 19.6% 29 of 83 12 13 14 25.0 milest receiving re	■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4		561	16.4%	386	13.1%	42 of 83 28 of 83	Isle 20
Atild Health Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 539 25.0% 787 39.2% 52 of 82 57 Atild Health Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 24 17.5% 26 19.6% 29 of 83 12 Low birth-weight babies Low birth-weight babies 24 17.5% 26 19.6% 29 of 83 12 Low birth-weight babies 1 * 2 17.4 56 of 56 13 of 82 13 Initial Safesty (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 1 * 2 17.4 56 of 56 13 of 82 13 Initial Safesty (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 1 * * * * * * 70 Children in morality (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 1 * 1 * </td <td>/I-C sage</td> <td></td> <td>369</td> <td>14.2%</td> <td>290</td> <td>12.9%</td> <td>46 of 83</td> <td>6</td>	/I-C sage		369	14.2%	290	12.9%	46 of 83	6
Less than adequate pernatal care Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-30 12 12 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	539	25.0%	787	39.2%	52 of 82	57
Less than adequate prenatal care Low birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Infant mortality (per 1,000) Fry 1990 vs 2001 Children in investigated families Confined victimes of abuse or neglect Confined victimes of abuse or neglect for delinquency Avg 1990 92 vs 1998 00 92 Births to teans, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teans, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) Births that decreation I 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Eighth graders I 10 8 1.1% 80 44.4% 70 of 822 Fifth graders Fif	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Low birth-weight babies Inflatt words with babies Inflatt words with babies Inflatt mortality (per 1,000) I * * 6,096 Inflatt mortality (per 1,000) I * * 6,096 Inflatt mortality (per 1,000) I * * 6,096 Inflatt mortality (per 1,000) I * * * 6,076 Inflatt mortality (per 1,000) I * * * 6,076 Inflatt mortality (per 1,000) I * * * 6,076 Inflatt mortality (per 1,000) I * * * 6,078 Inflatt words with words words with words with words with words with words words with words words with words with words words with words words with words words words with words words with words words words with words w	 Less than adequate prenatal care 		24	17.5%	26	19.6%	29 of 83	12
Principle (per 1,000)	Low birth-weight babies		7	5.3%	∞	6.0%	22 of 82	13
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 1 * of 42 hild Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 156 45.3 148 49.0 19 of 82 Children in investigated families 156 45.3 148 49.0 19 of 82 Children in investigated families 20 5.8 11 3.6 4.0 4.0/80 Children in investigated families 20 5.8 11 3.6 4.0 4.0/80 Children in investigated families 20 5.8 11 3.6 4.0 4.0/80 Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect 20 5.8 11 3.6 8.0 7.7 for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 2 7.2 6 19.3 3.5 of 81 16.8 Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000.00) 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1 * * * * * 7/4 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1 * * * * * * * <td>■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>*</td> <td>2</td> <td>17.4</td> <td>56 of 56</td> <td></td>	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		1	*	2	17.4	56 of 56	
hild Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 156 45.3 148 49.0 19 of 82 70 Children in investigated families 156 45.3 148 49.0 19 of 82 77 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 20 5.8 11 3.6 18 of 79 16 Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect 20 5.8 11 3.6 28 of 77 16 16 for abuse or neglect Avg 1900-92 vs 1998-00 5 * * * * * 9.6 7.7 16 1.8 7.7 16 1.6<	Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1	*	-	*	* of 42	**************************************
Children in investigated families Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care Children in out-of-home care Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for delinquency doles cence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Births to teens, ages 15-10 (per 100,000) Birt	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001			:			
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for delaw, so or neglect for	Children in investigated families		156	45.3	148	49.0	19 of 82	8
Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for delinquency for delinquency standards in science Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency for delinquency standards in science Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 2 7.2 6 19.3 35 of 81 8 1 8 779 1 8 4 778 1 8 8 9 188 1 8 8 1 18 1 8 10 782 1 8 10 782 1 8 10 782 1 8 10 782 1 8 10 782 1 8 10 782 1 8 10 782 1 8 10 782 1 8 10 782 1 8 10 782 1 8 1 782 1 8 10 782 1 8 10 782 1 9 700 682 1 9 700 682 1 9 700 682 1 9 700 682 1 9 700 782	 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		45	13.1	12	4.0	4 of 80	
for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency 5 * 4 11 3.6 28 of 77 for delinquency 5 * 4 11 3.6 28 of 77 for delinquency 5 * 4 11 3.6 28 of 77 for delinquency 5 * 4 0 0 * * * of 58 for delinquency 5 * 4 0 0 * * * of 58 for delinquency 5 * 5 1990-92 vs	■ Children in out-of-home care		20	5.8	Ξ	3.6	18 of 79	37
for delinquency 5 *	for abuse or neglect		15	4.4	11	3.6	28 of 77	16
dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 2 7.2 6 19.3 35 of 81 168 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1 * 1 *	for delinquency		5	*	0	*	* of 58	
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts High school dropouts 1	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 37 4.7% 30 3.9% 40 of 80 ducation Guidents not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 120 81.1% 93 68.9% 76 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 80 44.7% 80 44.4% 70 of 82	■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		2	7.2	9	19.3	35 of 81	168
High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 37 4.7% 30 3.9% 40 of 80 ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 120 81.1% 93 68.9% 76 of 82 Fifth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 80.2% 149 89.2% 81 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 80 44.7% 70 of 82	 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 		_	*	-	*	* of 43	
ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 120 81.1% 93 68.9% 76 of 82 Fifth graders 136 82.9% 149 89.2% 81 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 80 44.7% 80 44.4% 70 of 82	High school dropouts	00-6661 sv 16-0661	37	4.7%	30	3.9%	40 of 80	8 8
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 120 81.1% 93 68.9% 76 of 82 Fifth graders 136 82.9% 149 89.2% 81 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 80 44.7% 80 44.4% 70 of 82	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Fifth graders 120 81.1% 93 68.9% 76 of 82 Eighth graders 136 82.9% 149 89.2% 81 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 80 44.7% 80 44.4% 70 of 82	Students not meeting proficiency standards	s in science						
Eighth graders 136 82.9% 149 89.2% 81 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 80 44.7% 80 44.4% 70 of 82			120	81.1%	93	68.9%	76 of 82	15
Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 80 44.7% 80 44.4% 70 of 82	■ Eighth graders		136	82.9%	149	89.2%	81 of 82	
Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.		1997-98 vs 2000-01	80	44.7%	80	44.4%	70 of 82	
								Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Kids Count in Michigan • 2002 Data Book

Roscommon County



2000

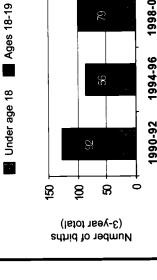
25,469 ■ Total population

5,666 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 205 12.2% 49.3% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births

\$20,822 Avg wage per job ■ Unemployment (2001) 7.6%

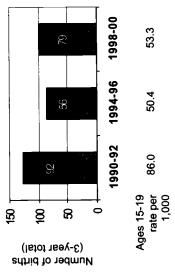
BACKGROUND

185



Population	ation -	– 20	2000		:	
■ Adole Yo OI	Adolescents Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19	ns, ag , ages	es 10-14 15-19		1,565	
Juven	ile Arr	est	Rates	(age	Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)	
		1991-93	693		1998-00	_
Rate per 1,000	8 4 8 0	2.1	2.6	4	28.5	
		Violent	ent		Property	
Average	Average number 1991-93 1998-00	4.0	4 0		77 66	

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Y

ADOLESCENCE

	894 69.1%	\$427 (per month)	24.6%	Facilities Capacity	31 186	13 156	11 329	36.4%
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

<u>خ</u>	
≥÷	
-5	
Ž.	
Ħ	
၁	
굶	
2	
ᅙ	
.≌	
핕	
. Б	
₽	
·	
ž	
-3	
3	
half (3	
22	
>	
귤	
50	
ಠ	
-	
ğ	
=	
2	
2	
Ğ	
E E	
~	
ਢ	
2	
ည္က	
20	
ะ	
. 2	
≥	
Ĕ	
e provi	
2	
ō	
4	
~	
.Ξ	
. . .	
4	
On average	
ಡ	
6	
æ	
On a	
0	

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	404	11.7%
% in regulated slots ¹ 48.3%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	337	6.2%
 Children receiving food stamps 	1,108	20.5%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	75	27.6%
 Children with a court order for child support 	1,863	34.5%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 42.7%		

Health Care — 2001

39.3% 1.8%	5.8%	*
2,121	26	3
	0:0%	
 Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild 	 Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 lead poisoned³ 	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

_
Ó
20
$^{\circ}$
1
6
Ö
ð
ă
Ť
_
_
(G
-77
Ų
•
Ō
S

avg 1997-1999 15 7.3%	education services 559 14.3%	or 1,000) ⁵ 74 14.5
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	 Students receiving special education services 	■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵

**Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate onto calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

50

Roscommon County

9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base y	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year	ar Rank	Percent change in rate	in rate
Child poverty, ages 0-17 Suddens receiving frederduced 1989-90-vs 2001-02 1,387 36.5% 1,388 36.5% 1,388 36.5	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						40 20 0 20	8
Students receiving free-freduced 1989 90 v. 2001 42 1,387 36.5% 1,953 46.7% 73 of 82 28 1,964 5thool lumbes 1,387 36.5% 1,953 46.7% 73 of 82 28 29 29 29 29 29 29	Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		1,054 323 731	25.8% 30.4% 24.2%	924 293 631	18.9% 27.3% 16.6%	72 of 83 81 of 83 68 of 83	Roscommon 10	27
Less than adequate prenatal care prenatal care care Less than adequate prenatal care prenatal care care Less than adequate prenatal care prenatal care care Less than adequate prenatal care care Less than adequate prenatal care care prenatal care care Less than adequate prenatal care care prenatal care care care care care care care care	 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,387	36.5%	1,953	46.7%	73 of 82	28	Ĺ
Less than adequate printal care Low birth-weight babies Low birth-weight babie	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							
Low birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Child dealite, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 Child dealite, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 Children in investigated families Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Children in out-of-thome care Children in investigated families Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Children in victore care Children victore care Avg 1900-92 vs 1908-00 11 34.6 77 16.2 23 of 81 Confirmed victore care Avg 1900-92 vs 1908-00 11 34.6 77 16.2 23 of 81 Confirmed victore care Children victore care Avg 1900-91 vs 1999-00 100 9.7% 156 8.3% 75 of 80 110 48.3% 77 of 82 Elighth graders Elighth graders Elighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 85 50.6% 113 48.3% 77 of 82 The momental victore care 1997-98 vs 2000-01 100 9.7% 100 000 100 9.	Less than adequate prenatal care		71	29.6%	45	21.0%	35 of 83		29
Light mortality (per 1,000) x	Low birth-weight babies		16	%9.9	18	8.3%	77 of 82	25	ì
Child Safety (per 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	8.3	3	12.6	54 of 56	ł	
hild Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 114 63 Children in investigated families 543 1309 576 1132 78 of 82 14 63 62 122 50 of 80 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 15 3.6 20 3.9 32 of 77 9 9 9 for abuse or neglect 60 abuse or neglect 15 3.6 20 3.9 32 of 77 9 9 for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 11 34.6 7 16.2 23 of 81 9 Births to teems, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1999-00 11 34.6 7 16.2 23 of 81 10 Burths to teems, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 100 9.7% 10.6 8.7% 75 of 80 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 100 9.7% 10.6 8.7% 75 of 80 Sudents not meeting proficiency standards in science 188.1% 241 83.9% 77 of 82 15 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 85 50.6% 113 48.3% 77 of 82 <td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)</td> <td></td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>1</td> <td>*</td> <td>* of 42</td> <td></td> <td>92</td>	Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* of 42		92
Children in investigated families Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001							
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for delinquency for abuse or neglect for delinquency for delinquency doles cence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts Births chool dropouts Births chool dropouts Births chool dropouts 134.6 7 16.2 23 of 81 Page 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Students ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Births chool dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Students ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Births chool dropouts 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Students ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Births chool dropouts 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Students ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Births chool dropouts 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Students ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Births chool dropouts 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Students ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Births chool dropouts 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Students ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Births chool dropouts 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Births chool dropouts 1997-98 vs 2000-0	 Children in investigated families 		543	130.9	576	113.2	78 of 82	14	
Children in out-of-home care 24 5.8 32 6.3 46 of 79 9 for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect 15 3.6 2.0 3.9 32 of 77 9 for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1 2.2 1.2 2.4 4.3 of 58 9 dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1 3.4.6 7 16.2 2.3 of 81 9 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1 3.4.6 7 16.2 2.3 of 81 9 Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 100 9.7% 106 8.7% 75 of 80 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 2 3.3 2.29 73.8% 79 of 82 Suddents not meeting proficiency standards in science 2 83.3% 2.29 73.8% 79 of 82 5 Fifth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 85 50.6% 113 48.3% 77 of 82 5	 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		137	33.0	62	12.2	50 of 80		3
for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency for delinquency 15 3.6 20 3.9 32 of 77 9 doles cence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Leaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 1995-98 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Students aders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Students ade	■ Children in out-of-home care		24	5.8	32	6.3	46 of 79	6	•
for delinquency dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts 134.6 7 16.2 23 of 81 8 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	for abuse or neglect		15	3.6	20	3.9	32 of 77	9	
dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 11 34.6 7 16.2 23 of 81 53 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Loads by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) * * * * * 1 * * * of 43 * * * of 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 100 9.7% 106 8.7% 75 of 80 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 280 83.3% 229 73.8% 79 of 82 Fifth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 85 50.6% 113 48.3% 77 of 82 5 Elgebranh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 85 50.6% 113 48.3% 77 of 82 5	for delinquency		6	2.2	12	2.4	43 of 58	6	
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 11 34.6 7 16.2 23 of 81 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) * * * * * * of 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 100 9.7% 106 8.7% 75 of 80 ducation Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 280 83.3% 229 73.8% 79 of 82 Eighth graders 311 88.1% 241 83.9% 62 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 85 50.6% 113 48.3% 77 of 82	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							्री (_क ्रास्त्र) इंग्रेस
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts 4 * * 1 * * of 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 100 9.7% 106 8.7% 75 of 80 4 * * * * * of 43 1990-91 vs 1990-00 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 85 50.6% 113 48.3% 77 of 82 Eleventh graders	 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 		Ξ	34.6	7	16.2	23 of 81		53
High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 100 9.7% 106 8.7% 75 of 80 ducation Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 280 83.3% 229 73.8% 79 of 82 Eighth graders 311 88.1% 241 83.9% 62 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 85 50.6% 113 48.3% 77 of 82	for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	-	*	* of 43		
ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 280 83.3% 229 73.8% 79 of 82 Fifth graders 311 88.1% 241 83.9% 62 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 85 50.6% 113 48.3% 77 of 82	■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	100	9.1%	901	8.7%	75 of 80	10	ı
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 280 83.3% 229 73.8% 79 of 82 Fifth graders 311 88.1% 241 83.9% 62 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 85 50.6% 113 48.3% 77 of 82	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01							
Fifth graders 280 83.3% 229 73.8% 79 of 82 Eighth graders 311 88.1% 241 83.9% 62 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 85 50.6% 113 48.3% 77 of 82	Students not meeting proficiency standard:	s in science							
Eighth graders 311 88.1% 241 83.9% 62 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 85 50.6% 113 48.3% 77 of 82	■ Fifth graders		280	83.3%	229	73.8%	79 of 82		
Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 85 50.6% 113 48.3% 77 of 82	Eighth graders		311	88.1%	241	83.9%	62 of 82	2	
Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.		1997-98 vs 2000-01	85	20.6%	113	48.3%	77 of 82	5	
								Percentage change is calculated with un	inrounded rates.

COUNTY PROFILE 181

 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Saginaw County



2000

- Total population 210,039
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 62,011
- Total births 2,832 % No paternity 20.0% % Medicaid 44.7%
- Avg wage per job \$33,837
 - Unemployment (2001) 5.9%

BACKGROUND

187



16,003 15,557 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) 6.3 Property 1998-00 ADOLESCENCE Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 1.7 Violent Population - 2000 1991-93 Adolescents œ ف Rate per 1,000

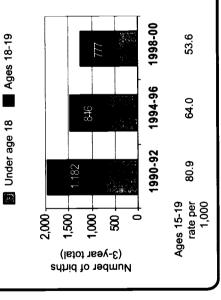
Teen births (ages 15-19)

197 163

38 45

1991-93 1998-00

Average number



FAMILY SUPPORT

Child Care & Early Education			
■ Children under age 6, all parents working	10,939 67	67.1%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$478 (per month)	th)	
% average wage per job	17.0%		
Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	ties	Capacity
Family homes	363	~	2,152
Group family homes	88	~	1,054
Centers	129	•	5,203
% full-day:	39.8%		
		;	

	ı
.≦	ı
2	ı
윤	Į
ဌ	1
છ્ર	
ธ	
.≌	
their li	
爯	
<u>~</u>	
slots)	i
half (3 slc	
\mathbb{C}	
æ	
Ë	
Ê	
ള	į
ᅙ	
ailable rou	
æ	
: <u>च</u>	
a.	
make av	
펻	
u /	
€	
Ë	
င္ထ	
23	
æ	
. <u>₹</u>	
Ĕ.	
<u>_</u>	
Ĕ	
Æ	
ij	
Ē	
Ę	
ಕ್ಷ	
Ë	
ā	
돈	
0	

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	5,228	13.0%
% in regulated slots ¹ 27.9%	20	
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	6,944	11.8%
 Children receiving food stamps 	12,583	21.3%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	880	38.6%
 Children with a court order for child support 	25,385	43.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 47.8%	2	

Health Care — 2001

34.0%	1.0%		13.2%			40.3	
20,071	263		751	4.9%		176	
Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid	MIChild	Children	tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	% lead poisoned ³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14	avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴	Notes of the second second

Special Needs - 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999 218 7.5% ■ Students receiving special education services 6,342 18.3% ■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵ 1,288 23.0			
6,342 1,288	■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	218	7.5%
1,288	Students receiving special education services	6,342	18.3%
	■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	1,288	23.0

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rates or unavailable data. only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Saginaw County

	pase year vs current year	Number	Yale	Number	ber Kate H	Rank	Higher
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		15,217	26.1%	11,310	20.7%	79 of 83	■ Saqinaw
ages 5-17		3,022 10,195	24.1%	3,000 7,644	18.8%	79 of 83 76 of 83	Wichigan 32
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	10,727	30.2%	15,883	42.6%	, 65 of 82	41
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00	:					
 Less than adequate prenatal care 		1,088	29.9%	543	18.9%	25 of 83	37
Low birth-weight babies		337	9.3%	262	9.1%	80 of 82	2
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		46	12.7	25	8.6	40 of 56	32
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		14	31.3	10	23.0	16 of 42	26
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001			:			
■ Children in investigated families		3,309	55.7	4,942	88.4	63 of 82	59
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		804	13.5	1,127	20.2	74 of 80	49
Children in out-of-home care		348	5.9	460	8.2	64 of 79	40
for abuse or neglect		282	4.7	408	7.3	67 of 77	54
for delinquency		99	1.1	52	6.0	21 of 58	91
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide		245	49.9	143	30.6	67 of 81	39
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		14	6.98	9	40.5	11 of 43	53
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	439	4.4%	332	3.6%	34 of 80	81
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	n science						
Fifth graders		2,067	82.2%	1,569	65.6%	71 of 82	20
Eighth graders		1,957	82.6%	1,956	85.6%	69 of 82	4
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	840	50.1%	1,089	50.7%	78 of 82	
							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

COUNTY PROFILE 183



¹A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

St. Clair County



Population — 2000

_
8
ŏ

164,235 ■ Total population

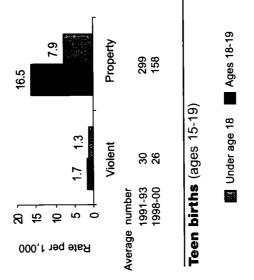
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

1991-93

- 48,222 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 11.0% 26.6% 2,180 % No paternity % Medicaid Total births
- \$30,130 Avg wage per job
- Unemployment (2001) 6.9%

189



4

8

8

(3-year total)

Number of births

8 8

Education
Early
are &
Child C

12,902 11,883

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

Adolescents

Family Support

ADOLESCENCE

_	 Children under age 6, all parents working Child care costs (full-time/one young child) % average wage per job 	7,433 \$502 20.0%	7,433 58.3% \$502 (per month)	
æ	Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
	Family homes		135	801
	Group family homes		50	593
	Centers		88	3,695
	% full-day:	30.2%		

	ı
Ę.	١
pag	ı
2	
Š	I
<u>ड</u>	Ì
<u></u>	ı
Ę	ı
S)	ı
nalf (3	
БĒ	
뉴	
gno	
e I	
lab.	
vai	
e a	
ly make	
<u>-</u>	
tua	
ac	
Ę	
χ̈	
Б	
ä	
<u>ب</u>	
Ę	
far	
age	
avera	
'na	
0	

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	1,659	5.3%
% in regulated slots ¹ 40.1%	%	
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	1,448	3.1%
 Children receiving food stamps 	4,296	9.3%
 Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002) 	9/1	36.3%
 Children with a court order for child support 	13,001	28.1%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 46.7%	%	
•		

~
200
ب
200
5
Š
Çar
후
=
Œ
ă
Ť

19.4%	2.6%	14.6
8,987 153	246	49
	2.5%	
Children, ages 0-18, insured byMedicaidMIChild	 Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 Read poisoned³ 	hospitalized for asthma, ages $1-14$ avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴

Charial Nagds

1998-00

1994-96

1990-92

483

40.6

46.3

47.9

rate per 1,000

Ages 15-19

Special Needs — 2001		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	96	4.6%
 Students receiving special education services 	3,693	13.4%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	332	7.6

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate of counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

COUNTY PROFILE 185

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

St. Joseph County



Population — 2000

2000

62,422 ■ Total population

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

1991-93

18,972 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)

12.1% 38.8% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births

19.1

26.3

8 ଷ

■ Avg wage per job \$29,990

3.2

2.4

Rate per 1,000

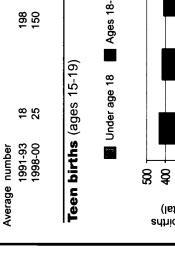
■ Unemployment (2001) 6.8%

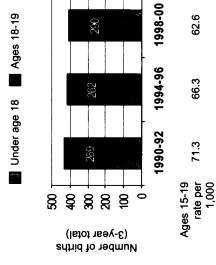
BACKGROUND

Property

Violent

191





FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOLESCENCE

Children under age 6, all parents working 3,209 62.8% Child care costs (full-time/one young child) \$375 (per month) % average wage per job 15.0% Regulated capacity (2002) 15.0% Family homes 123 735 Group family homes 32 1,434
W. Y

4,967 4,839

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

Adolescents

acity.
cap
nsed
<u>:</u>
their
ots)
(3 sl
half
Ę
rong
ıble
avail
make a
y ma
actuall
s ac
roviders
prov
home
γÞ
family
erag
n av
ő

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
hild care	620	5.1%
		3.8%
 Children receiving food stamps 	2,290	12.7%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	365	45.6%
 Children with a court order for child support 	5,788	32.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 32.6%	%	
tance ² s 2002) uid support g no payments (02)	, %	3.89 3.89 12.79 45.69 32.09

$\overline{}$
\circ
0
ನ
are
Œ
ပ
ے
=
·
Ø
٥
T

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid	4,806	26.6%
MiChild Children	51	0.3%
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	161	11.1%
% lead poisoned ³ 3.	3.7%	
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14		
avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴	16	12.0
Special Needs — 2001		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	33	3.8%
 Students receiving special education services 	1,540	13.0%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	125	7.3

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Kids Count in Michigan • 2002 Data Book

St. Joseph County

Economic Security Child poverty, ages 0-17					Rale	Капк	Recent year Percent change in rate Net Rate Rank Lower
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
ages 0-4 ages 5-17		2,672 1,001 1,671	16.2% 22.0% 13.9%	2,551 914 1,637	15.5% 21.0% 13.5%	56 of 83 63 of 83 51 of 83	56 of 83 63 of 83 51 of 83 Michigan 3
Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,233	19.7%	4,197	35.3%	38 of 82	38 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Less than adequate prenatal care		248	28.5%	271	29.4%	70 of 83	70 of 83
Low birth-weight babies		57	%9'9	99	7.2%	56 of 82	56 of 82 9 1 63
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		Ξ	12.3	4	4.7	6 of 56	
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4	32.1	5	36.8	36 of 42	36 of 42 15
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
Children in investigated families		1,269	75.2	1,012	58.9	33 of 82	33 of 82
 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		227	13.4	209	12.2	49 of 80	
■ Children in out-of-home care		4	8.5	126	7.3	59 of 79	59 of 79
for abuse or neglect		109	6.5	114	9.9	63 of 77	63 of 77 35 646
for delinquency		35	2.1	12	0.7	13 of 58	of 58
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		53	40.9	37	26.3	59 of 81	59 of 81
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide		,	7	•	,		
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	211	6.7%	2 169	5.2%	13 <i>of</i> 43 60 <i>of</i> 80	
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	n science						
■ Fifth graders		693	77.1%	475	59.7%	52 of 82	52 <i>of</i> 82
■ Eighth graders		725	87.1%	699	82.6%	53 of 82	2
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	285	50.5%	225	33.5%	31 of 82	31 of 82

 ¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Sanilac County



Population — 2000

Adolescents

ı		
ı		
ı	C	>
Į	ç	5
ı	C)

44,547 Total population

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

- Total child population (ages 0-19)
- 8.3% 23.2% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births
- Avg wage per job \$24,182

--

0.8

S

Rate per 1,000

■ Unemployment (2001) 8.3%

Property

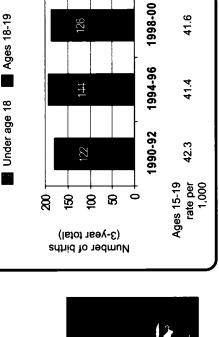
Violent

Average number

2 %

1998-00 1991-93

193



ADOLESCENCE

FAMILY SUPPORT

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	
	3,591	4,700
	Younger teens, ages 10-14	0
dolescents	Younger tee	

3,365

Older teens, ages 15-19

Child Care & Early Education

Capacity

\$403 (per month)

240 682

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

% full-day:

1998-00

1991-93

13.8

रि

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care	388	4.7%
% in regulated slots ¹ 48.7%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance²	361	2.9%
■ Children receiving food stamps	1,357	10.7%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	302	47.5%
 Children with a court order for child support 	4,167	32.9%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 46.9%		

Health Care — 2001

Teen births (ages 15-19)

Children, ages 0-18, insured by		
Medicaid	2,984	23.6%
MIChild	234	1.9%
Children		

6.4%		,	14.6
74			13
	1.4%		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	% lead poisoned ³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14	avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴

126

Ξ
200
0
7
1
eds
ס
9
ē
7
_
=
B
-
U
•
۵
10

30	1,044	93
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	 Students receiving special education services 	☐ Children receiving SSI (per 1.000) ⁵

5.2% 12.1%

7.8

ates. *Rates are reported	r unavailable data.
children may have higher r	f low incidence of events or
ınties that test more high risk	Rate not calculated because c
heir homes or aides in the child's home. 2 Family Independence Program. 3 Coun	the three-year period. Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *R
¹ Unregulated care is provided by relatives in th	only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year p

41.6



Economic Security							Higher	Lower
	1990 vs 2000		:				60 40 20 0	20 40 60
Child poverty, ages 0-17ages 0-4		2,040 629	18.3% 21.4%	1,519	13.1% 15.1%	41 <i>of</i> 83 37 <i>of</i> 83	Sanilac	30
ages 5-17		1,411	17.2%	1,093	12.4%	43 of 83	I WICH GO	- 78 - 78
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,874	24.7%	2,778	32.7%	31 of 82	33	
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00		į					
Less than adequate prenatal care		202	37.5%	154	28.4%	68 of 83		24
Low birth-weight babies		33	6.1%	32	5.9%	21 of 82		3
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		7	13.0	3	6.1	18 of 56		53
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	22.2	3	32.0	29 of 42	44	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001							
Children in investigated families		439	39.4	797	66.5	40 of 82	→ 69	
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		86	8.8	163	13.6	08 fo 09	55	
Children in out-of-home care		27	2.4	49	4.1	23 of 79	→ 69	
for abuse or neglect		17	1.5	40	3.3	22 of 77		
for delinquency		10	6:0	6	8.0	15 of 58	611	1 6
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		18	19.2	19	18.7	33 of 81		2
Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15,10 (nor 100 000)		*	*	"	85.1	35 of 43	,	
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	57	2.4%	125	4.7%	57 of 80	86	
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01							
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	science							
Fifth graders		468	74.4%	299	52.7%	21 of 82		29
■ Eighth graders		491	76.8%	505	77.8%	33 of 82		1 7
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	187	36.7%	191	34.0%	33 of 82		l
							Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.	ted with unrounded rates.

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Schoolcraft County



8,903 ■ Total population

2,232 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)

9.0% 8 56.2% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births

■ Avg wage per job \$25,632

■ Unemployment (2001) 9.0%

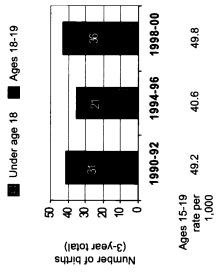
BACKGROUND

195



570 602 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) 11.6 Property 1998-00 42 24.8 ADOLESCENCE Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 Population — 2000 Violent 1991-93 1998-00 Average number 1991-93 Adolescents 8 8 Rate per 1,000

15-19)
(ages
births
<u>[</u> een



Family Support

Child Care & Early Education		
■ Children under age 6, all parents working	425 71.3%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$441 (per month)	
% average wage per job	20.6%	
Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	12	72
Group family homes	1	12
Centers	3	68
% full-day:	33.3%	

slots) their licensed capacity.	
9	
hall	
roughly	
available	
y make	
tual	
e providers ac	
/ home	
family	
verage	
Ona	

		,
Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	137	9.1%
% in regulated slots ¹ 21	21.9%	
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	73	3.4%
 Children receiving food stamps 	308	14.4%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	32	31.4%
 Children with a court order for child support 	784	36.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (Inly 02)	%t 6t	
	<u>;</u>	

Health Care — 2001

	35.7%	21.7%		52.1%			*
	763	4 64		112			-
					0.0%		
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by	Medicaid	MIChild	■ Children	tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	% lead poisoned ³	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14	avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)⁴

Special Needs - 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999 ■ Students receiving special education services 163	3.5% 14.1%
- Cilitate in receiving 551 (per 1,505)	+.``

¹Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²Family Independence Program. ³Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. ⁴Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. ⁵Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Schoolcraft County

424 20.2% 303 15.4% 55 of 83 156 31.8% 89 18.2% 55 of 83 268 16.7% 214 14.5% 61 of 83 489 44.5% 476 42.6% 64 of 82 489 44.5% 476 42.6% 64 of 83 4 3.7% 9 9.7% 81 of 82 20 9.6 20 9.9 38 of 80 20 9.6 20 9.9 38 of 80 20 9.6 20 9.9 38 of 80 21 1.5 13 6.4 50 of 79 11 * 0 * * * of 77 9 4.3 10.6 2 8 8 of 81 11 * 0 * * * of 88 11 * 0 * * * of 88 12 5.8 38 45.8% 9 of 82 41 53.2% 33 47.1% 76 of 82		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base	year Rate	Re	Recent year	ar Rank	Percent change in rate
Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0.4 ages 0.7 brited school lunches ages 1.4 ages 0.4 ages 0.	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						40 20 0 20
Students receiving free/reduced 1989-90 vs 2001-02 489 44.5% 476 42.6% 64.9 ft	Child poverty, ages 0-17ages 0-4ages 5-17		424 156 268	20.2% 31.8% 16.7%	303 89 214	15.4% 18.2% 14.5%	55 of 83 55 of 83 61 of 83	aft 13
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Tey (1990-92 vs 1998-00) Tey (1990-92 vs 1998-00) Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Tr 1,000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Tr 1,000) Tr 1,000 or	 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	489	44.5%	476	42.6%	64 of 82	
The control of the co	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
# # # 9.7% 81 of 82 # # # 1 # # 0 9.7% 81 of 82	Less than adequate prenatal care		24	23.7%	22	23.7%	49 of 83	
# # # 1 # # of 56 # # # 1 # # of 56 # # # 1 # # of 56 # # # 1 # # # of 56 # # # 1 # # # of 42 # # # 1000 # # # of 42 # # # 1000 # # # of 42 # # # 1000 # # # of 42 # # # 1000 # # # of 42 # # # # # # # of 77 # # # # # # of 77 # # # # # of 43 # # # # # # # of 43 # # # # # # # of 43 # # # # # # # of 43 # # # # # # # of 43 # # # # # # # # # of 43 # # # # # # # # # # of 43 # # # # # # # # # # # of 43 # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	Low birth-weight babies		4	3.7%	6	9.1%	81 of 82	163
Pry 1990 vs 2001 Fry 1990 vs 2001 Fry 1990 vs 2001 (es	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		*	*	-	*	* of 56	
FY 1990 vs 2001 108 52.0 107 52.8 23 of 82 20 9.6 20 9.9 38 of 80 26 12.5 13 6.4 50 of 79 17 8.2 3 * * of 77 9 4.3 10 4.9 56 of 58 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 3 16.6 2 8 8 of 81 suicide 200) 1995-96 vs 2000-01 cy standards in science 61 67.8% 38 45.8% 9 of 82 85 84.2% 78 88.6% 79 of 82 85 84.2% 78 88.6% 79 of 82			*	*	0	*	* of 42	
abuse or neglect 20 9.6 5.0 107 52.8 23 of 82 abuse or neglect 20 9.6 20 9.9 38 of 80 ne care 26 12.5 13 6.4 50 of 79 lect 27 8.2 3 * * * of 77 9 4.3 10 4.9 56 of 78 5-17 (per 1,000) 5-17 (per 1,000) 3 16.6 2 8 8 of 80 5-17 (per 1,000) 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
abuse or neglect 20 9.6 20 9.9 38 9/80 me care 26 12.5 13 6.4 50 9/79 lect 3 8.2 3 8 8 9/77 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 5-17 (per 1,000) amicide, suicide ber 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1997-98 vs 2000-01 41 53.2% 33 47.1% 76 of 79 88 64.2% 78 88.6% 79 9 682	 Children in investigated families 		108	52.0	107	52.8	23 of 82	2
he care 15	 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		20	9.6	20	6.6	38 of 80	2
lect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 5-17 (per 1,000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 5-17 (per 1,000) 3 16.6 2 8 8 of 81 per 100,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 * * * * * of 43 1995-96 vs 2000-01 roficiency standards in science 61 67.8% 38 45.8% 9 of 82 85 84.2% 78 88.6% 79 of 82 85 84.2% 33 47.1% 76 of 82	■ Children in out-of-home care		26	12.5	13	6.4	50 of 79	49
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 5-17 (per 1,000) 9 4.3 10 4.9 56 of 58 5-17 (per 1,000) 3 16.6 2 8 8 of 81 1 ** 0 ** * of 43 1990-91 vs 1999-00 * * * * * of 48 1995-96 vs 2000-01 roficiency standards in science 61 67.8% 38 45.8% 9 of 82 85 84.2% 78 88.6% 79 of 82 85 84.2% 33 47.1% 76 of 82	for abuse or neglect		17	8.2	3	*	* of 77	
5-17 (per 1,000) 3 16.6 2 8 8 of 81 5-17 (per 1,000) 3 16.6 2 8 8 of 81 5-17 (per 1,000) 3 16.6 2 8 8 of 81 1	for delinquency		6	4.3	10	4.9	56 of 58	14 "
5-17 (per 1,000) 3 16.6 2 8 8 of 81 omicide, suicide omicide, suicide 1	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
omicide, suicide 1	■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		ю	9:91	2	∞	8 of 81	28
1990-91 vs 1999-00 * * * * * * * 9480 1995-96 vs 2000-01 standards in science 61 67.8% 38 45.8% 9 of 82 85 84.2% 78 88.6% 79 of 82 85 84.2% 78 88.6% 79 of 82 85 84.2% 78 69.682	■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teams ages 15_10 (per 100 000)		-	*	-	*	* 04.43	
meeting proficiency standards in science 61 67.8% 38 45.8% 9 of 82 85 84.2% 78 88.6% 79 of 82 85 84.2% 78 88.6% 79 of 82 Iders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 41 53.2% 33 47.1% 76 of 82	■ High school dropouts	00-6661 sv 16-0661	- *	*	*	*	% of 80	<u> </u>
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 61 67.8% 38 45.8% 9 of 82 Fifth graders 85 84.2% 78 88.6% 79 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 41 53.2% 33 47.1% 76 of 82	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01	:					
Fifth graders 61 67.8% 38 45.8% 9 of 82 Eighth graders 85 84.2% 78 88.6% 79 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 41 53.2% 33 47.1% 76 of 82	Students not meeting proficiency standard	ls in science						
Eighth graders 85 84.2% 78 88.6% 79 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 41 53.2% 33 47.1% 76 of 82	Fifth graders		19	67.8%	38	45.8%	9 of 82	32
Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 41 53.2% 33 47.1% 76 of 82	Eighth graders		85	84.2%	78	88.6%	79 of 82	2
Percentage change is calculated with unrounded r	Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	41	53.2%	33	47.1%	76 of 82	
and the black and an analysis of the second and the								Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

C Kids Count in Michigan • 2002 Data Book

Shiawassee County



Population — 2000

71,687 ■ Total population

21,196 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19)

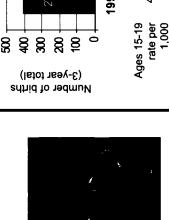
9.5% 26.4% % No paternity % Medicaid Total births

■ Avg wage per job \$24,526

■ Unemployment (2001) 6.0%

BACKGROUND

197



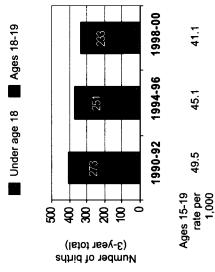
ADOLESCENCE

Adolescents	5 501	■ Childr
Tounger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19	5,272	

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00	9.5 6.4 Property	06 9
1991-93	1.0 0.7 Violent	6 ~
	5 8 4 0 1	number 1991-93 1998-00
	Rate per 1,000	Average number 1991-93 1998-00

Teen births (ages 15-19)



FAMILY SUPPORT

Child Care & Early Education		
■ Children under age 6, all parents working	3,721 66.0%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	\$438 (per month)	
% average wage per job	21.4%	
 Regulated capacity (2002) 	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	26	334
Group family homes	21	252
Centers	32	1,376
% full-day:	*	

pacity.
d ca
ense
ı≝
÷
흎
S
į
3
≟
haj
>
뎚
8
-
ğ
2
.42
Ġ
퐄
Ĕ
<u>></u>
E
롰
ä
ers
<u>.</u> ≝
ovid.
Ĕ
<u>o</u>
듣
Ĕ
ij
Ē
fa
ခ်
Ē
ž
2
Ō

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care	536	3.9%
% in regulated slots ¹ 49.4%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	534	2.6%
 Children receiving food stamps 	1,853	9.1%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	431	43.2%
 Children with a court order for child support 	6,863	33.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 46.0%		

Health Care — 2001

 Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild 	4,204 174	20.7%
 Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 Read poisoned³ 	194	10.0%
ma, ages 1-14 10,000)⁴	22	14.7
Special Needs — 2001		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	36	3.8%
 Students receiving special education services 	1,931	13.4%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	174	0.6

1

Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Framily Independence Program. *Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. *Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. *Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Shiawassee County

	Frend period years base year vs current year	Base Number	year Rate	Number	Recent year	ar Rank	Percent change in rate
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						0 0 20
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		2,757 1,062 1,695	14.1% 20.7% 11.8%	1,755 608	9.3% 12.8% 8.2%	20 of 83 25 of 83 19 of 83	Shiawassee
 Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches 	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,738	20.3%	3,216	22.2%	12 of 82	9
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						Notice of the Control
Less than adequate prenatal care		226	22.2%	130	13.9%	10 of 83	
Low birth-weight babies		59	5.8%	63	6.7%	41 of 82	16
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		9	6.2	9	6.1	16 of 56	3
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3	21.5	1	*	* of 42	
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						.:
Children in investigated families		937	47.2	1,475	76.6	49 of 82	62
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		153	7.7	192	10.0	39 of 80	29
Children in out-of-home care		99	2.8	89	3.5	17 of 79	25
for abuse or neglect		45	2.3	99	3.4	25 of 77	51
for delinquency		11	9.0	2	*	* of 58	
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 		42	25.1	35	20.3	40 of 81	61
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		9	106.7	2	41.6	12 of 43	61
High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	121	2.9%	165	4.0%	42 of 80	35
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science	s in science						
■ Fifth graders		794	75.4%	544	52.9%	22 of 82	20
■ Eighth graders		197	78.8%	748	77.2%	30 of 82	2
Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	254	41.2%	332	38.0%	48 of 82	~

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.

*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

ERIC

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

Tuscola County



2000

■ Total population 58,266

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 17,202

■ Total births 706 % No paternity 11.5% % Medicaid 32.2%

■ Avg wage per job \$28,546

■ Unemployment (2001) 7.9%

BACKGROUND

Property

Violent

အ တ္တ

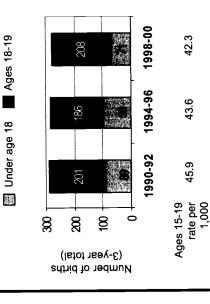
1991-93 1998-00

Average number

4,654 4,755 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) 1998-00 5.1 ADOLESCENCE Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 0.7 Population — 2000 1991-93 0.4 Adolescents ဖ Rate per 1,000

Teen births (ages 15-19)

199



FAMILY SUPPORT

				Capacity	396	384	763	
	65.9%	\$423 (per month)		Facilities	99	32	27	
	2,776	\$423	17.8%					61.3%
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	% average wage per job	■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care	491	4.6%
% in regulated slots ¹ 42.4%	2	
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	409	2.5%
■ Children receiving food stamps	1,436	8.7%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	382	37.1%
■ Children with a court order for child support	5,602	34.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 37.7%	2	

Health Care — 2001

23.6%	10.0%	17.5
3,889 216	141	21
	1.4%	
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	 Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 lead poisoned³ 	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg $1998-00$, (per $10,000$) ⁴

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	42	6.3%
 Students receiving special education services 	1,931	15.9%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	172	11.0

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate and calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Tuscola County

9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		Trend period years base year vs surrent year	Base	year Rate	Re Number	Recent year er Rate	ar Rank	Percent change in rate	in rate
2.586 16.8% 1.405 9.4% 21 of 83 all 1989-90 vs 2001-02 all 1.706 14.8% 1.027 9.0% 22 of 83 all 1.706 1.291 8.27 57 of 82 all 1.706 1.291 8.29 58 all 1.706 1.291 8.29 6.48 all 1.706	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						40 20 0 20	9
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 v 2001-02 Let Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Let Avg 1990-92 vs 1999-00 Let Avg 1990-94 vs 1999-00 Let Avg 1990-95 vs 1999-00 Let Avg 1990-97 vs 1990-97 vs 1999-97 vs 100-97 v	■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17		2,586 880 1,706	16.8% 22.6% 14.8%	1,405 378 1,027	9.4% 10.6% 9.0%	21 of 83 18 of 83 22 of 83	■ Tuscola	4 —
rec		1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,658	24.3%	3,517	29.4%	24 of 82	21	
ruce (195 25.0% 127 18.6% 20 0/83 20 0/82 20 00.000) 6	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							
00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1201 1201 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1201 1312 1321 13311 1331 1331 1331 1331 1331 1331 1331 1331 1331 1331 1331 1331 1331 1331	Less than adequate prenatal care		195	25.0%	127	18.6%	22 of 83		25
60,000) 5 6.8 5 7.8 36 of 56 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 To 0.0) 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 To 0.8 17.8 36 of 82 To 0.8 17 of 82 To 0.8 1.3 of 82	Low birth-weight babies		43	5.5%	45	9.9%	39 of 82	20	
00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 OUT 13.2 168 10.8 45 of 80 114 7.3 76 4.9 32 of 79 114 7.3 76 4.9 32 of 79 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 129 3.5% 123 3.3% 28 of 80 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Suicide 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1997-98 vs 2000-01 1997-98 vs 2000-01 1997-98 vs 2000-01 1997-98 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1997-98 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		5	8.9	5	7.8	36 of 56		
FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 Tracelect Tracelect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Tracelect Avg 1990-92 vs 1999-00 Tracelect Tracelect Avg 1990-92 vs 1999-00 Tracelect Tracelect Tracelect Avg 1990-92 vs 1999-00 Tracelect	■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4	32.5	4	35.5	32 of 42		
investigated families 1207 13.2 168 10.8 45 of 80 1208 7.0 64 4.1 38 of 77 1009 1.2 100 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001							
ictims of abuse or neglect 207 13.2 168 10.8 45 of 80 201-0f-home care 114 7.3 76 4.9 32 of 79 109 7.0 64 4.1 38 of 77 Inquency In	 Children in investigated families 		606	58.0	1,291	82.7	57 of 82	1	
out-of-home care is on the care is on the care in the first of the first of the first or neglect in the find on the care in the first or neglect or neglect in the first or neglect in the first or neglect or neglect in the first or neglect or neglect in the first or neglect or n	 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		207	13.2	168	10.8	45 of 80		81
linguency Lee Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 S. * 12 0.8 17 of 58 Ince Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 S. ders 100 7.0 64 4.1 38 of 77 11 of 58 12 0.8 17 of 58 12 0.8 17 of 58 12 0.8 17 of 58 13 0 of 82 14 1 0 of 81 15 0 0 of 81 15 0 of 4 4.1 38 of 77 15 0 of 81 15 0 of 8 17 of 88 17 0 of 81 18 0 of 82 18 0 of 82 19 0 of 82 10 of 82	Children in out-of-home care		114	7.3	9/	4.9	32 of 79		3 3
inquency Lee Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Is, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Ightharpoolities, suicide Ightharpoolities, suicides, suicide Ightharpoolities, suicide Ightharpoolitie	for abuse or neglect		109	7.0	2	4.1	38 of 77		41
Ice Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 29 21.3 23 15.7 21 of 81 scident, homicide, suicide 2 * 4 78.9 32 of 43 dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 129 3.5% 123 3.3% 28 of 80 meeting proficiency standards in science 705 80.9% 428 54.8% 30 of 82 strs 1997-98 vs 2000-01 314 47.6% 327 41.8% 60 of 82	for delinquency		5	*	12	8.0	17 of 58		
ns, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) ns, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 2 * 4 78.9 32 of 43 dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 129 3.5% 123 3.3% 28 of 80 dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 meeting proficiency standards in science 705 80.9% 428 54.8% 30 of 82 730 81.3% 577 75.5% 23 of 82 ders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 314 47.6% 327 41.8% 60 of 82	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00							
1990-91 vs 1990-00 129 3.5% 123 3.3% 28 of 43 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident homicide suicide 		29	21.3	23	15.7	21 of 81		
dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 meeting proficiency standards in science 705 80.9% 428 54.8% 30 of 82 5: 730 81.3% 577 75.5% 23 of 82 ders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 314 47.6% 327 41.8% 60 of 82	for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		2	*	4	78.9	32 of 43	हात हिंद हिंदी हिंदी	ĺ.
meeting proficiency standards in science 705 80.9% 428 54.8% 30 of 82 77 75.5% 23 of		1990-91 vs 1999-00	129	3.5%	123	3.3%	28 of 80	_	¥
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 705 80.9% 428 54.8% 30 of 82 Fifth graders 730 81.3% 577 75.5% 23 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 314 47.6% 327 41.8% 60 of 82	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01							
Fifth graders 705 80.9% 428 54.8% 30 of 82 Eighth graders 730 81.3% 577 75.5% 23 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 314 47.6% 327 41.8% 60 of 82	Students not meeting proficiency standards	in science							
Eighth graders 730 81.3% 577 75.5% Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 314 47.6% 327 41.8%			705	80.9%	428	54.8%	30 of 82		32
Eleventh graders 314 47.6% 327 41.8%	Eighth graders		730	81.3%	577	75.5%	23 of 82	7	
		1997-98 vs 2000-01	314	47.6%	327	41.8%	60 of 82		



Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

¹A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

San Buren County



\subset)
\subset)
\Box)

■ Total population 76,263

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 23,553

■ Total births 1,070 % No paternity 11.6% % Medicaid 43.2%

■ Avg wage per job \$27,961

■ Unemployment (2001) 6.0%

BACKGROUND

6,457 6,036 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) 13.0 Property 1998-00 16.9 Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 1.9 Population — 2000 Violent 2.1 Adolescents S ଷ रु 6 Rate per 1,000

Teen births (ages 15-19)

201

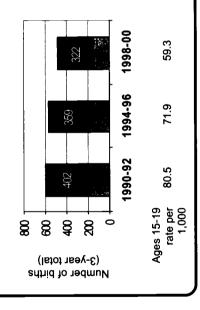
157 129

29

1991-93 1998-00

Average number

Under age 18 Ages 18-19



12

FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOLESCENCE

				Capacity	629	360	1,521	
	3,853 65.9%	\$449 (per month)	19.3%	Facilities	114	30	39	47.5%
Child Care & Early Education	 Children under age 6, all parents working 	 Child care costs (full-time/one young child) 	% average wage per job	 Regulated capacity (2002) 	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day:

their licensed capacity.
slots)
3
y half (
roughly
ilable
ıke ava
ılly ma
s actua
providen
home
family
On average

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	788	5.3%
% in regulated slots ¹ 35.9%		
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	1,234	5.5%
 Children receiving food stamps 	3,512	15.5%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	483	38.1%
 Children with a court order for child support 	8,297	36.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 41.5%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by			
Medicaid		6,553	29.0%
MIChild		250	1.1%
Children			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		256	12.5%
% lead poisoned ³	1.2%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			
avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴		70	11.8

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	50	4.8%
 Students receiving special education services 	2,067	11.8%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	276	12.9

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rates only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Van Buren County

6 9 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 	conomic Security Child poverty, ages 0-17				iaginani	Nate	Rank	Percent change in rate
Child poverty, ages 6-17 Students receiving freefreduced ages 5-17 Students ages 15-19 (per 10000) ages 5-17 Avg 1990-92 vs 1990-93 vs 1990-91 vs 199	Child poverty, ages 0-17	1990 vs 2000						40 20 0 20
Students receiving Fredreduced 1989-90 vs 2001-02 11	ages 5-17		4,138 1,119 3,019	20.7% 21.2% 20.5%	2,695 912 1,783	13.2% 18.3% 11.6%	44 of 83 57 of 83 37 of 83	Van Buren 14 Michigan
Less than adequate prenatal care Less than adequate prenatal care Less than adequate prenatal care Low birth-weight babies Inflat adequate prenatal care Low birth-weight babies Inflat cardia. gas 1-14 (per 1000) FY 1990 w 2001 FY 1	Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	4,905	35.0%	6,926	38.9%	50 of 82	
Less than adequate prenatal care Low birth-weight babies Low birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Low birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Loy birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Loy birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Fy 1900 vs. 2001 Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) Fy 1900 vs. 2001 Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 1,000) Fy 1900 vs. 2001 Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 1,000) Fy 1900 vs. 2001 Liste 67.2 1,476 69.0 42 of 82 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Loy birth-weight babies Children in out-of-home care Infant abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care Infant abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care Infant abuse or neglect Infant abuse or negle		Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
Low birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Infant mortality (per	Less than adequate prenatal care		404	35.4%	273	26.2%	59 of 83	
Infant montality (per 1,000)	Low birth-weight babies		71	6.3%	77	7.4%	62 of 82	61
Child Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 7 42.5 6 35.4 31 of 42 17 17 17 42.5 6 35.4 31 of 42 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18	Infant mortality (per 1,000)		13	11.1	6	9.8	41 of 56	
hild Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 1,364 67.2 1,476 69.0 42 of 82 3 Children in investigated families 1,364 67.2 1,476 69.0 42 of 82 3 Confinmed victims of abuse or neglect 89 188 174 8.1 26 of 80 3 11 3 6 of 977 9 9 9 9 6 9 of 777 9 9 9 19 19 9 </td <td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)</td> <td></td> <td>7</td> <td>42.5</td> <td>9</td> <td>35.4</td> <td>31 of 42</td> <td></td>	Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		7	42.5	9	35.4	31 of 42	
Children in investigated families 1,364 67.2 1,476 69.0 42 of 82 3 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 382 18.8 174 8.1 26 of 79 11 Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect 180 8.9 169 7.9 62 of 79 9 11 for abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 5 2.6 47 2.2 41 of 58 9 16 Birth to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 64 40.0 50 28.2 64 of 81 18 16 29 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Avg 1990-91 vs 1990-00 177 4.4% 16 3.4% 30 of 80 18 29 High school dropouts 1995-91 vs 1990-00 177 4.4% 16 3.4% 30 of 80 18 21 Auceation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 177 4.4% 16 3.2% 44 of 82 1 20 Bighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 37 4.6% <	thild Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 382 18.8 174 8.1 26 g/80 Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect 127 6.3 122 5.7 54 g/77 for abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 53 2.6 47 2.2 41 g/58 doles cence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 64 40.0 50 28.2 64 g/81 16 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Avg 1990-91 vs 1999-00 177 4.4% 165 3.4% 30 g/80 Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1995-96 vs 2000-01 3 65.8 4 77.8 31 g/43 18 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 177 4.4% 165 3.4% 30 g/80 21 Aucation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 177 4.6% 732 58.2% 44 g/82 1 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fighth graders 998 83.2% 57 g/82 1 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 370 47.6% <	Children in investigated families		1,364	67.2	1,476	0.69	42 of 82	
Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect 180 8.9 169 7.9 62 of 79 for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect 127 6.3 1.22 5.7 54 of 77 for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 3 2.6 47 2.2 41 of 58 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 64 40.0 50 28.2 64 of 81 Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 3 65.8 4 77.8 31 of 43 18 ducation 1990-91 vs 1990-00 177 4.4% 165 3.4% 30 of 80 18 ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 78.5% 732 58.2% 44 of 82 1 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 932 82.3% 53 of 82 1 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 370 47.6% 377 38.7% 52 of 82	Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		382	18.8	174	8.1	26 of 80	
for abuse or neglect for delinquency for delinquency for delinquency for delinquency for delinquency for delinquency for delinquency for delinquency for delinquency for delinquency	Children in out-of-home care		180	8.9	169	7.9	62 of 79	
for delinquency for delinquency for delinquency for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 177	for abuse or neglect		127	6.3	122	5.7	54 of 77	
dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 64 40.0 50 28.2 64 of 81 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 3 65.8 4 77.8 31 of 43 18 Figh school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 177 4.4% 165 3.4% 30 of 80 18 ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1955-96 vs 2000-01 177 4.4% 165 3.4% 30 of 80 18 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 937 78.5% 732 58.2% 44 of 82 1 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 370 47.6% 377 38.7% 52 of 82 1	for delinquency		53	2.6	47	2.2	41 of 58	
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 64 40.0 50 28.2 64 of 81 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 3 65.8 4 77.8 31 of 43 18 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 177 4.4% 165 3.4% 30 of 80 18 ducation Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders 937 78.5% 732 58.2% 44 of 82 1 Fighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 370 47.6% 377 38.7% 57 of 82 1		Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts High school dropouts High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 177	Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident. homicide, suicide		2	40.0	50	28.2	64 of 81	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR
High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 177 4.4% 165 3.4% 30 of 80 ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Fifth graders Fifth graders 937 78.5% 732 58.2% 44 of 82 1 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 370 47.6% 377 38.7% 52 of 82 1	for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		ĸ	65.8	4	77.8	31 of 43	
ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 937 78.5% 732 58.2% 44 of 82 Fifth graders 992 82.3% 998 83.2% 57 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Eleventh graders 370 47.6% 377 38.7% 52 of 82	High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	177	4.4%	165	3.4%	30 of 80	
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 937 78.5% 73.2 58.2% 44 of 82 1 Fifth graders 992 82.3% 998 83.2% 57 of 82 1 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 370 47.6% 377 38.7% 52 of 82 1	ducation	1995-96 vs 2000-01						1
Fifth graders 937 78.5% 73.2 58.2% 44 of 82 Eighth graders 992 82.3% 998 83.2% 57 of 82 1 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 370 47.6% 377 38.7% 52 of 82 1	Students not meeting proficiency standards in sc	zience						
Eighth graders 992 82.3% 998 83.2% 57 of 82 1 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 370 47.6% 377 38.7% 52 of 82 1	Fifth graders		937	78.5%	732	58.2%	44 of 82	
Eleventh graders 377 38.7% 52 of 82	Eighth graders		992	82.3%	866	83.2%	57 of 82	
		1997-98 vs 2000-01	370	47.6%	377	38.7%	52 of 82	

¹A ranking of I means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.

*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



Washtenaw County



Population — 2000

000

■ Total population 322,895

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

1991-93

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 88,043

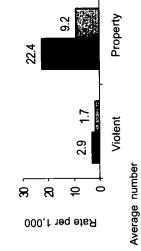
■ Total births 4,133 % No paternity 9.6% % Medicaid 9.7%

■ Avg wage per job \$38,025

■ Unemployment (2001) 2.4%

BACKGROUND

203

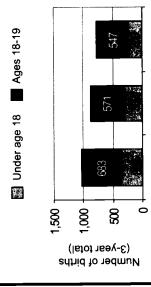


Teen births (ages 15-19)

682 260

87

1991-93 1998-00



FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOLESCENCE

	%0.09	\$606 (per month)		Facilities Capacity	288 1,716	134 1,604	189 11,767	
Child Care & Early Education	■ Children under age 6, all parents working 13,994	■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child) \$60€	% average wage per job 19.1%	■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Family homes	Group family homes	Centers	% full-day: 65.8%

19,630 27,987

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

■ Adolescents

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	1,827	3.5%
% in regulated slots ¹ 56.7%		
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	1,873	2.4%
 Children receiving food stamps 	4,754	6.1%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	1,455	43.8%
 Children with a court order for child support 	16,138	20.6%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 53.8%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by			
Medicaid		6,699	12.8%
MIChild		473	0.6%
■ Children			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		429	5.3%
% lead poisoned ³	0.9%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			
avo 1998-00 (ner 10 000)4		160	30.3

Special Needs - 2001

1998-00

1994-96

1990-92

20.1

24.6

28.7

Ages 15-19

rate per 1,000

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	442	11.1%
 Students receiving special education services 	6,535	14.7%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	476	6.7

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. Family Independence Program. **Sounties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. **Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Washtenaw County

Child posety, ges 9-17 1900 vs 2000 15.5% 15.0% 15.6% 15.0		Trend period years base year vs current year	Base	year Rate	Re	Recent year	a r Rank	Percent change in rate
Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17 Bride Health Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Loss than adequate prematal care Less than adequate prematal care Less than adequate prematal care Los birth-weight babies Los birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Child clearly, ages 1-14 (per 1000) Child clearly, ages 1-14 (per 1000) Fr 1990 vs 2001 Child clearly, ages 1-17 (per 1,000) Child carbase or neglect Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect C	Economic Security	1990 vs 2000						40 20 0 20
ages 5-17 states ages 1-14 certainties ages 1-14 (per 100.002) ages 5-1390 li 6.0% 9,424 20.9% 9 9 9 8 9 101 de Health Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 n. 2001-02 states ages 1-14 (per 100.002) ages 4-12 states ages 1-14 (per 100.002) ages 5-130 li 6.0% 9,424 20.9% 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 101 de Health and adjuste prenatal care ages 1-14 (per 100.002) ages 1-14 (per 100.003) ages 1-14 (per 10.003) ages 1-14 (p	■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4		6,280 2,353	10.5% 12.6%	5,957 2,029	8.6% 10.2%	17 of 83 16 of 83	aw
Properties and sequence Properties Pro	ages 5-17 Students receiving free/reduced	1000 000 0001	3,927	%9.6	3,928	7.9%	17 of 83	
hild Health Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1,079 25.9% 1,300 32.4% 75 g/83 Less than adequate prenatal care 1,079 25.9% 1,300 32.4% 75 g/82 Low birth-weight babies 272 6.5% 279 7.0% 45 g/82 Inflat mortality (per I,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 11 22.6 9 16.7 6 g/42 Child earlies ages 1-14 (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 2.266 33.7 2.6 6.6 2.0 g/82 Children in investigated families 692 10.3 4.53 6.4 16 of 80 Children in investigated families 2.266 33.7 2.60 3.5 8 of 82 Children in investigated families 6.9 10.3 4.19 5.9 56 of 77 Children in investigated families 6.2 10.3 4.4 4.19 5.9 56 of 77 Children in investigated families 6.2 10.3 4.1 5.0 5.0 77 15.3 5.0 6.7 7.2 7.2 7.2 </td <td>priced school lunches</td> <td>70-1007 SA 06-661</td> <td>5,390</td> <td>16.0%</td> <td>9,424</td> <td>20.9%</td> <td>9 of 82</td> <td>31</td>	priced school lunches	70-1007 SA 06-661	5,390	16.0%	9,424	20.9%	9 of 82	31
Low birth-weight babies Log 4526 S.77	Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00				i		
Low birth-weight babies Low birth-weight babies Low birth-weight babies Infant mortality (per 1,000) Shift after the control of the contr	■ Less than adequate prenatal care		1,079	25.9%	1,300	32.4%	75 of 83	25
Infant mortality (per 1,000) 36 8.7 26 6.6 22 0f 36 Iniid Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 Iniid Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 Children in investigated families 2.266 33.7 2,603 36.5 8 0f 82 Children in investigated families 2.266 33.7 2,603 36.5 8 0f 82 Children in investigated families 2.266 33.7 2,603 36.5 8 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 3.7 460 6.5 31 0f 79 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 3.4 419 5.9 56 0f 77 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 3.4 419 5.9 56 0f 77 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 44 19 5.9 56 0f 77 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 44 19 5.9 56 0f 77 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 44 19 5.9 56 0f 77 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 44 19 5.9 56 0f 77 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 44 19 5.9 56 0f 77 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 44 19 5.9 56 0f 81 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 44 19 5.9 56 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 47 3.9 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 47 3.9 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 4.2 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 4.2 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 4.2 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 4.2 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 4.2 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 4.2 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 4.2 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 4.2 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 4.2 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 4.2 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 4.2 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 4.2 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 4.2 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 4.2 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 4.2 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21 0.3 4.2 6 0f 82 Children in out-of-home care 2.21	Low birth-weight babies		272	6.5%	279	7.0%	45 of 82	9
Child Safety (per 1,0000) FY 1990 vs 2001 11 22.6 33.7 2.603 36.5 8 of 82 hild Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 2.266 33.7 2.603 36.5 8 of 82 Children in investigated families 2.266 33.7 2.603 36.5 8 of 82 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 22.0 3.7 400 6.5 51 of 79 Children in out-of-home care 22.0 3.4 419 5.9 56 of 77 72 for delinquency Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 3.4 419 6.5 51 of 79 72 dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 112 25.2 77 15.3 20 of 81 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 8 32.6 7 25.7 3 of 43 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 8 32.6 7 25.7 3.9% 39 of 80 ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 2003 34.2% 37.7 25.3% 6	■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		36	8.7	26	9.9	22 of 56	24
hild Safety (per 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 2,266 33.7 2,603 36.5 8 of 82 Children in investigated families 2,266 33.7 2,603 36.5 8 of 82 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 251 3.7 460 6.5 51 of 79 Children in out-of-home care for delinquency 251 3.7 460 6.5 51 of 79 Arg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 21 0.3 41 0.6 10 of 58 Adolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 112 25.2 77 15.3 20 of 81 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 8 3.26 7 15.3 20 of 81 Births school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 388 3.9% 477 3.9% 39 of 80 Aucation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 2.112 69.3% 1,735 53.9% 8 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 590 34.2% 577 25.3% 6 of 82	Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		=	22.6	6	16.7	6 of 42	97
Children in investigated families Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Birth sto teens, ages 15-17 (per 1.000) Death by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100.000) Births to teens, ages 15-10 (per 100.000) Births to to	Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001						
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Births sciedent, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Births sciedent, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) Births sciedent, homicide, suicide Avg 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Births sciedent, homicide, single sciedent, homicide, suicide Avg 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Births sciedent, homicide, single sciedent, homicide, suicide Avg 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Births sciedent, homicide, single sciedent, homicide, suicide Avg 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Births sciedent, homicide, single sciedent, homicide, suicide Avg 1997-98 vs 2000-01 Births sciedent, homicide, single sciedent, homicide, suicide, suicident, homicide, suicide, suicident, s	 Children in investigated families 		2,266	33.7	2,603	36.5	8 of 82	∞ 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect 251 3.7 460 6.5 51 of 79 724 for abuse or neglect Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 23 3.4 419 5.9 56 of 77 724 dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 112 25.2 77 15.3 20 of 81 724 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 8 32.6 77 15.3 20 of 81 72 Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000,000) 1990-91 vs 1999-00 38 32.6 7 25.7 3 of 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 38 3.9% 477 3.9% 39 of 80 ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 2.112 69.3% 1,735 53.9% 28 of 82 Fifth graders 1,735 3.2% 2.212 73.4% 16 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 590 34.2% 577 25.3% 6 of 82	 Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect 		692	10.3	453	6.4	16 of 80	38
for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for abuse or neglect for delinquency for delinquency dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 112 25.2 77 15.3 20 of 81 8 32.6 77 25.7 3 of 43 High school dropouts 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 590 34.2% 577 25.3% 6 of 82 Eleventh graders 1987-98 vs 2000-01 1988-98 vs 2000-01 1989-9	Children in out-of-home care		251	3.7	460	6.5	51 of 79	
dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 21 0.3 41 0.6 10 of 58 dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 112 25.2 77 15.3 20 of 81 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide 8 32.6 77 15.3 20 of 81 Figh school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 388 3.9% 477 3.9% 39 of 80 ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 388 3.9% 477 3.9% 39 of 80 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 2.112 69.3% 1,735 53.9% 28 of 82 Eighth graders 2,003 72.5% 2,212 73.4% 16 of 82 Eighth graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 590 34.2% 577 25.3% 6 of 82	for abuse or neglect		230	3.4	419	5.9	56 of 77	72
dolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 112 25.2 77 15.3 20 of 81 Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 8 32.6 7 15.3 20 of 81 Posaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 1,00,000) 8 32.6 7 25.7 3 of 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 388 3.9% 477 3.9% 39 of 80 ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 2.112 69.3% 1,735 53.9% 28 of 82 Eighth graders 2,003 72.5% 2,212 73.4% 16 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 590 34.2% 577 25.3% 6 of 82	for delinquency		21	0.3	41	9.0	10 of 58	1 8
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000) 112 25.2 77 15.3 20 of 81 Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 8 3.2.6 7 25.7 3 of 43 High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 388 3.9% 477 3.9% 39 of 80 ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 5.00 1,735 53.9% 28 of 82 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 2,112 69.3% 1,735 53.9% 28 of 82 Eighth graders 2,003 72.5% 2,212 73.4% 16 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 590 34.2% 577 25.3% 6 of 82	Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00						
State 1990-91 vs 1990-91 vs 1990-90 388 32.6 7 25.7 3 of 43 43 447 3.9% 39 of 80 447 447 3.9% 39 of 80 447 447 448	Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		112	25.2	77	15.3	20 of 81	68 Contraction and a second
High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1990-00 388 3.9% 477 3.9% 39 of 80 ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 1995-96 vs 2000-01 2.112 69.3% 1,735 53.9% 28 of 82 Fifth graders 2,003 72.5% 2,212 73.4% 16 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 590 34.2% 577 25.3% 6 of 82	 Deauly by accident, nonnetide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 		∞	32.6	7	25.7	3 of 43	21
ducation 1995-96 vs 2000-01 Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 2,112 69.3% 1,735 53.9% 28 of 82 Fifth graders 2,003 72.5% 2,212 73.4% 16 of 82 Eleventh graders 590 34.2% 577 25.3% 6 of 82	High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	388	3.9%	477	3.9%	39 of 80	C September 1
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science 2,112 69.3% 1,735 53.9% 28 of 82 Fifth graders 2,003 72.5% 2,212 73.4% 16 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 590 34.2% 577 25.3% 6 of 82	Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Fifth graders 2,112 69.3% 1,735 53.9% 28 of 82 Eighth graders 2,003 72.5% 2,212 73.4% 16 of 82 Eleventh graders 590 34.2% 577 25.3% 6 of 82	Students not meeting proficiency standards	s in science						
Eighth graders 2,212 73.4% 16 of 82 Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 590 34.2% 577 25.3% 6 of 82			2,112	69.3%	1,735	53.9%	28 of 82	22
Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01 590 34.2% 577 25.3% 6 of 82			2,003	72.5%	2,212	73.4%	16 of 82	
Percentage change is calculated with unrounded		1997-98 vs 2000-01	290	34.2%	277	25.3%	6 of 82	26
								Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

COUNTY PROFILE 199

Wayne County



Population — 2000

2000

■ Total population 2,061,162

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

1998-00

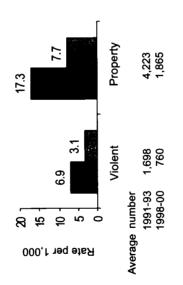
1991-93

629,684 ■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 31,130 28.0% % No paternity % Medicaid ■ Total births

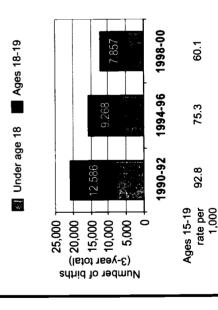
\$41,572 Avg wage per job ■ Unemployment (2001) 5.8%

BACKGROUND

205



Teen births (ages 15-19)



FAMILY SUPPORT

ADOIDSCENCE

Child Care & Early Education

162,482 138,992

Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19

Adolescents

 Children under age 6, all parents working Child care costs (full-time/one young child) % average wage per job 	100,101 \$485 14.0%	0,101 58.4% \$485 (per month) 4.0%	
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		875	5,115
Group family homes		261	3,096
Centers		816	50,017
% full-day:	64.0%		

s) their licensed capacity.
slo!
\odot
half
roughly
available
make '
y home providers actually
On average family

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
 Children in subsidized child care 	48,457	11.3%
% in regulated slots ¹ 17.5%	.0	
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	66,116	10.9%
 Children receiving food stamps 	127,780	21.2%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	5,147	28.4%
 Children with a court order for child support 	232,551	38.5%
% noncustodial parents making no payments		
in previous six months (July 02) 54.0%	-0	

Health Care — 2001

35.3% 0.8%	28.4%	49.0
213,406 4,866	17,193	2,175
	9:6	
Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid MIChild	 Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2 Read poisoned³ 	hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴

Special Needs 2001		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	2,198	7.0%
 Students receiving special education services 	44,883	14.0%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	12,049	20.9

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rate and calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Wayne County

1 🗸		30.3% 35.1% 28.2% 31.2% 31.7% 11.1% 15.7 37.8	129,555 36,713 92,842 173,684 10,847 3,294 338 136	23.0% 24.7% 22.4% 47.0% 34.8% 10.6% 29.3	82 of 83 77 of 83 82 of 83 74 of 82 78 of 83 82 of 82	
ges 0-17 ing free/reduced ool lunches the babies (per 1,000) ges 1-14 (per 100,000) (per 1,000) stigated families ims of abuse or neglect		30.3% 35.1% 28.2% 31.2% 31.7% 11.1% 15.7 37.8	129,555 36,713 92,842 173,684 10,847 3,294 338 136	23.0% 24.7% 22.4% 47.0% 34.8% 10.6% 29.3	82 of 83 77 of 83 82 of 83 74 of 82 78 of 83 82 of 82	60 40 20 0 20 40 60
ool lunches ool lunches tate prenatal care in babies (per 1,000) ges 1-14 (per 100,000) stigated families ms of abuse or neglect		31.2% 31.7% 11.1% 15.7 37.8	173,684 10,847 3,294 338 136	47.0% 34.8% 10.6% 29.3	74 of 82 78 of 83 82 of 82	■ Wayne 30 30 31 31
ht babies (per 1,000) ges 1-14 (per 100,000) stigated families ms of abuse or neglect		31.7% 11.1% 15.7 37.8	10,847 3,294 338 136	34.8% 10.6% 10.9 29.3	78 of 83 82 of 82	51
on,000) on, one of the state o	12,466 4,376 615 166	31.7% 11.1% 15.7 37.8	10,847 3,294 338 136	34.8% 10.6% 10.9 29.3	78 of 83 82 of 82	
00,000) ies r neglect	4,376 615 166 28,261	11.1% 15.7 37.8 49.5	3,294 338 136	10.6% 10.9 29.3	82 of 82	10
00,000) ies r neglect	28,261	37.8	338	10.9		S
ies r neglect	28,261	49.5			49 of 56 27 of 42	31
ies r neglect	28,261	49.5				
	28,261	49.5		•	9	
			49,156	85.1	29 of 82	Ţ
	0,322	11.1	7,852	13.6	59 of 80	23
Children in out-of-home care	8,558	15.0	8,951	15.5	02 fo LL	<i>S</i>
for abuse or neglect	7,048	12.3	7,695	13.3	74 of 77	×
for delinquency	1,510	2.6	1,256	2.2	40 of 58	18
Adolescence Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00	00-8					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	2,545	56.3	1,437	33.6	17 of 81	40
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	174	112.7	8	57.2	24 of 43	49
■ High school dropouts 1990-00	11	13.4%	15,634	19.1%	79 of 80	42
Education 1995-96 vs 2000-01						
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						;
■ Fifth graders	18,556	77.5%	17,679	%9.89	75 of 82	12
■ Eighth graders	18,618	85.0%	18,523	87.9%	77 of 82	4
■ Eleventh graders 1997-98 vs 2000-01	7,449	67.5%	8,432	56.3%	82 of 82	17

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Kids Count in Michigan • 2002 Data Book

Wexford County



2000

■ Total population 30,484

■ Total child population (ages 0-19) 8,990

■ Total births 382 % No paternity 8.1% % Medicaid 31.4%

■ Avg wage per job \$25,691

■ Unemployment (2001) 10.2%

BACKGROUND

207



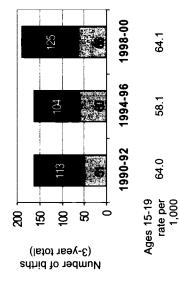
2,445 2,377 Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17) 33.9 Property 1998-00 31.8 ADOLESCENCE Younger teens, ages 10-14 Older teens, ages 15-19 3.8 Population — 2000 Violent 1991-93 2.2 Average number Adolescents ଯ 9 各 8 Rate per 1,000

۱	$\overline{}$
۱	0
۱	6
ı	
ı	$\overline{}$
1	٠.
1	
1	LO
l	u,
۱	5
1	~~
1	
ı	
1	<i>'</i> ^
1	٠,
۱	4
	ages
1	Ĺ
1	co
9	=,
ı	an a
ı	٠.
ı	\sim
3	
ı	
ı	48
ı	•
ı	
۱	_
ı	
ı	_
۱	_
1	•
ı	_
1	-
۱	_
1	
۱	_
ı	
۱	_
۱	_
a	_
ŧ	=
ı	m)
1	•
۱	4
ı	œ
۱	_
1	_
۱	_

103 126

~ 4

1991-93 1998-00 Under age 18 Ages 18-19



FAMILY SUPPORT

Child Care & Early Education		
Children under age 6, all parents working	1,520 65.9%	
 Child care costs (full-time/one young child) 	\$418 (per month)	
% average wage per job	19.5%	
Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	86	587
Group family homes	61	228
Centers	14	208
% full-day:	25.0%	
On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed canacity	rongbly half (3 clots) their licens	ed capacity

capacity.
r licensed ca
s) their
3 slots)
\subseteq
/ hali
ailable roughly
<u>e</u>
Q
availa
make av
rs actually
providers
, home
family
On average
_

Economic — 2001	Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care	430	7.6%
% in regulated slots ¹ 60.5%		
 Children receiving FIP cash assistance² 	478	3.7%
 Children receiving food stamps 	1,659	13.0%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	177	43.9%
Children with a court order for child support	4,411	51.2%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (Inly 02) 35.6%		

Health Care - 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by Medicaid	3,802	73	29.8%
MIChild	135	5	1.6%
■ Children			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	7	20	2.7%
% lead poisoned ³	10.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			
avg 1998-00, (per 10,000) ⁴	1	17	26.6
Special Needs — 2001			
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	1	16	4.1%
 Students receiving special education services 	731	=	13.3%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) ⁵	11	116	9.6

^{**}Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. **Family Independence Program. **Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. **Rates not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Wexford County

Economic Security ■ Child poverty, ages 0-17 ages 0-4 ages 5-17 ■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches ■ Less than adequate prenatal care ■ Low birth-weight babies ■ Infant mortality (per 1,000) ■ Child Gaaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) ■ Child realth	153 19.5% 171 23.1% 382 18.2% 525 31.1% 2 4.9 2 4.9 2 4.9 2 4.9 2 86.5 170 15.4	906 261 645 2,147 32 5 5	11.5% 13.8% 10.7% 10.7% 38.9% 8.0% 8.0% *	31 of 83 27 of 83 31 of 83 49 of 82 15 of 83 74 of 82 51 of 56 * of 42	83 82 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
1,4 4 4 9 1989-90 vs 2001-02 1,5 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1,000)		906 261 645 67 32 5 794	11.5% 13.8% 10.7% 10.7% 38.9% 16.9% 8.0% 11.7 *	31 of 83 27 of 83 31 of 83 49 of 82 15 of 83 74 of 82 51 of 56 * of 42 39 of 82	# Wexford Wexf
1,5 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 S+ reglect + 1,000) Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 1,000)	8 3	2,147 67 32 5 1 1 794	38.9% 16.9% 8.0% * *	49 of 82 15 of 83 74 of 82 51 of 56 * of 42 39 of 82	48 48 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 100,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00		5 5 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 5 5 5 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	16.9% 8.0% 11.7 *	15 of 83 74 of 82 51 of 56 * of 42 39 of 82	137 Exercise 24
re	8	67 32 5 1 1 794	16.9% 8.0% 11.7 *	15 of 83 74 of 82 51 of 56 * of 42 39 of 82	137 C.
00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 FY 1990 vs 2001 The reglect + 9 Missaukee Co. numbers are included Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00	~ -	32 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8.0% 11.7 * 65.7	74 of 82 51 of 56 * of 42 39 of 82	137 (137 (137 (137 (137 (137 (137 (137 (
00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 ies + 9 r neglect + 1 Missaukee Co. numbers are included Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00	~ -	794	11.7 * 65.7	51 of 56 * of 42 39 of 82	- 137 E-125
00,000) FY 1990 vs 2001 r neglect + 9 Missaukee Co. numbers are included Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00		794	* 65.7	* of 42 39 of 82	- 157 - 16 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18
FY 1990 vs 2001 res + 9 reglect + 1 Missaukee Co. numbers are included Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00		794	65.7	39 of 82	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
tigated families+ ns of abuse or neglect+ of-home care r neglect ency +Missaukee Co. numbers are included Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ges 15-17 (per 1,000)		794	65.7	39 of 82	12
ns of abuse or neglect † 1-home care r neglect ency +Missaukee Co. numbers are included Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ges 15-17 (per 1,000)		•			57
of-home care r neglect ency +Missaukee Co. numbers are included Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ges 15-17 (per 1,000)		99	13.2	57 of 80	S7 2 2
ency +Missaukee Co. numbers are included Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ges 15-17 (per 1,000)		71	8.7	62 fo 89	57
ency +Missaukee Co. numbers are included Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ges 15-17 (per 1,000)		47	5.8	55 of 77	57
Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00 ges 15-17 (per 1,000)	14 1.9	24	2.9	50 of 58	
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)					
■ Deothe by accident homicide suicide	17 30.3	21	31.2	71 of 81	3 Linear State Control
	*	ю	143.9	41 of 43	
■ High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1999-00 71	71 5.0%	79	4.7%	56 of 80	9
Education 1995-96 vs 2000-01		3			
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science					!
■ Fifth graders 322	322 73.9%	228	61.1%	56 of 82	
■ Eighth graders 373	373 81.1%	331	86.4%	74 of 82	
■ Eleventh graders 136	136 45.2%	93	30.7%	18 of 82	.82



¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)



Data Notes and Sources

All data are reported by county of residence unless otherwise indicated

Background Indicators

in order of appearance on state/county profiles)

Total, Child, and Adolescents Population (2000):

Total population represents all residents of that hose in group quarters and institutions such as children, ages 0-19. The adolescent population place on April 1st, including the homeless and includes younger teens, ages 10-14 and older drawn from the 100 percent count (complete teens, ages 15-19. Population figures are prisons. The child population includes Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000. enumeration) 2000 census tables. (http://www.census.gov/)

Births (2000):

Total, No Paternity, Medicaid

The total births represents all births to women with no paternity acknowledged are based on ages 15-44 for 2000. The percent of births the total births, as are the percent of births insured by Medicaid.

Vital Records and Health Data Development Section. Source: Michigan Department of Community Health,

Average Wage Per Job

2000 is the latest data available. (Median wage person) count, people holding more than one job are counted in the employment estimates The average wage per job data for the year Analysis bases its estimates on a job (not a for each job they hold. The latest available state median wage (\$27,227) in 2000 also counties.) Since the Bureau of Economic per job data were not available for the

suggests that the average (\$36,278) is skewed Economic Analysis, Regional Accounts Data, Table Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of CA34. (http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis/). by a relatively few high-wage jobs.

Unemployment (2001)

is calculated from the monthly unemployment The average annual unemployment for 2001 numbers. This rate has not been seasonally

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor http://data.bls.gov/labjava/outside.jsp?survey=la) Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

(1991-93 and 1998-00) **Juvenile Arrests**

Michigan State Police tabulates the number of county where they occur, not where the youth Arrests for violent and property index crimes because they are considered the most serious. For example, larceny arrests include shopliftfor juveniles aged 10-17 are reported by the considered "index" crimes because they are aggravated assault—are considered violent. resides. The Uniform Crime Report of the ing. In Michigan's criminal justice system vehicle theft, and arson-are classified as arrests for eight index crimes. Four index consistently defined across the states, not The other four-larceny, burglary, motor seventeen year-olds are not considered property offenses. These offenses are offenses-murder, rape, robbery, and

maintain comparability with national data. "juveniles," but they are included here to

who was arrested multiple times is included in numbers of youth; each arrest of an individual because of several sources of error. First, the the count, as well as multiple youth involved arrest count reflects numbers of arrests not n a single incident. Second, many county numbers are based on partial reporting by influenced by local law enforcement and community norms than actual incidents. Variations across counties may be more These data should be used with caution police jurisdictions in those counties.

The numbers are the annual averages of three Source: Michigan State Police, Criminal Justice Data year periods 1991-93 and 1998-00, as are the veriodically updated, current electronic information beginning and end of the trend period. (U.S. Census 2000 and estimated populations for rates per 1,000 children ages 10-17 for the Center, Uniform Crime Reports. As these data are other years are used to calculate the rate). may differ from the data in this report.

Teen Births

(1990-92, 1994-96 and 1998-00) The total number of births to teens under age 18 and between ages 18-19 is compared over three three-year periods of 1990-92, 1994-96 and 1998-00.

The rate of teen births is based on the number of live births per 1,000 females, ages 15-19. computed in a similar manner, are based on To mitigate year-to-year random variation, average annual rates were calculated using three-year periods. (U.S. Census 2000 and estimated populations for other years are used). Birth rates to teens, ages 15-17, females, ages 15-17.

from the Michigan Information Center. Census figures Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section (Calendar years 1990-2000). Population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau.

all parents working (2000) Children Under 6,

who work. The percent is based on all children single parents who work or have both parents The number of children under 6 years of age includes children under 6 who either have with all parents in the labor force in 2000, under age 6.

Source: U.S. Census 2000, Summary File

Child Care Costs (2002)

care, group family care, and center care. Infant regional Community Coordinated Child Care agencies child care costs are calculated as a percentage egulated child care facilities includes family by the Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association. Wage data from the U.S. Department of Source: Provider data from a March 2002 survey of lend to cost more than the average. Monthly Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Accounts Data, Table CA34. (http://www.bea.gov/ of average wage per job for the year 2000. and toddler care and center-provided care The monthly average costs in 2002 of all regional/reis/).

Regulated Slots (2002)

child care slot numbers for 2002. Family home categories of family home, group family home Services, Division of Child Day Care Licensing, Child Day Care Licensing Reports CT-200, CT-430, CT-070 ewer children, family group homes for seven Slots available for child care are divided into and centers. The numbers are state-regulated to twelve children; and centers serve over 12 care providers are allowed to care for six or children. The average center in Michigan Source: Department of Consumer and Industry provides care for 51 children. dated March 2002.

Children in Subsidized Child Care (2001)

This number reflects the number of children in subsidy payment from the state in December child care whose parents were receiving a



Rates are calculated when an average of more than five incidents occur in a county. Rates based on small numbers of events and small populations can often vary dramatically and cannot be considered statistically reliable for projecting trends or considering impact. Rates for non-census years are based on population estimates available from the Office of the State Demographer or the Census Bureau. In most cases, the population year is the same as the indicator was

Percentage Change is calculated by dividing the difference between the recent and base year rates by the base year rate: (Recent rate-base rate/base rate). Rising rates indicate worsening conditions for children for most indicators. Changes on some indicators such as victims of abuse or neglect may reflect state or local policies or

The calculation is based on unrounded rates so calculations based on published rounded numbers may not reflect the same change. Caution should be used in reviewing trends based on small numbers as they have limited use in comparison or prediction.

2001. Eligibility for child care subsidies is based on family participation in the Family Independence Program or earnings below qualifying income levels (roughly 185% of poverty level). Payments are only extended to regulated child care providers or legally exempt care providers, such as relatives and in-home care aides registered with the state. Subsidies range from 100 to 5 percent of the hourly rate specified by age of child, type of provider and shelter areas as determined by the agency.

The rate is the percent of children ages 0-12 in 2000 (U.S. Census).

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Child Development and Care Program, Monthly Assistance Payments Statistics, December 2001.

Children Receiving FIP Assistance (2001)

In 1997 the Family Independence Program (FIP) replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) as the cash assistance program to needy families. Families qualify for assistance at incomes less than 67 percent of the poverty level and lose eligibility when gross monthly income reaches \$775 (for a family of three). The percentage is based on the number of children ages 0-18 in 2000

(U.S. Census).). Data for Missaukee and Wexford counties are combined and reported and reported

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Policy Analysis Division, Report EY-180 for December 2001.

Children Receiving Food Stamps (2001)

The monthly number of children receiving food stamps includes those in families receiving other forms of public assistance, as well as those receiving no income assistance. Families qualify for Food Stamps with incomes below 130 percent of the poverty level. The percent is based on the number of children ages 0-18 in 2000 (U.S. Census). Data for Missaukee and Wexford counties are combined and reported under Wexford. Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Policy Analysis Division, Report EY-180 for December 2001.

Michigan Merit Scholars (2001)

High school graduates who met or exceeded Michigan standards in the high school MEAP tests for math, science, reading and writing can garner a Michigan Merit Scholarship. Students who pass at least two of the MEAP tests may still qualify for the Merit Scholarship by receiving qualifying scores on the SAT, ACT or ACT WordKey job skills

assessment test. The percentage is based on the number of students in the eleventh grade in 2001.

Source: Michigan Department of Treasury, Merit Award Program, 2001 (http://www.meritaward.state.mi.us/mma/2001/2001/merit_a-c.htm)

Court Ordered Child Support (2002)

Children under 19 who have a parent mandated to pay court-ordered child support are included. The percent with a court order is based on children 0–18 in 2000 (U.S. Census). Non payment in the last six months by non-custodial parents is based on the period January – June, 2002. The percent is based on the number of unique non-custodial parents with a court order. Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency. Federal Case Registry Tables, State of Michigan Child Support Enforcement System, As of 2002. (Run Date – July 1, 2002)

Children Insured by Medicaid (2001)

All children covered by Medicaid are included in this total; children qualify through several different programs. Most recipients are in Family Independence Program (FIP) families, who automatically receive Medicaid, or in families with incomes below 150 percent of poverty—\$21,225 for a family of three in 2000. Pregnant women and infants are incomeligible at incomes below 185 percent of poverty level. These numbers do not include children in the MIChild ("my child") program (see next note).

The count is the sum of children receiving Supplementary Security Income + children receiving FIP assistance + other children receiving medical assistance as reported by the Family Independence Agency. The percentage is based on the number of children ages 0-18 in 2000 (U.S. Census).

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Policy Analysis Division, Report EY-180 for December 2001.

Children Insured by MIChild (2001)

MIChild (pronounced "my child") is a federal and state funded program that provides health insurance to children, ages 0-18, whose families earn too much to be eligible for Medicaid or do not receive health insurance for dependents through an employer. Families with income between 150-200 percent of the federal poverty line, roughly \$21,000 to \$28,000 for a family of three in 2000, would meet income eligibility. The percentage is based on the number of children ages 0-18 in 2000 (U.S. Census).

Source: MAXIMUS of East Lansing. MIChild, December 2001 Executive Summary, Table 2.

Tested for Lead Poisoning, ages 1-2 (2001)

more micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood poisoning. The percent is based on the number The number and percent of Michigan children (mcg/dL), according to the current guidelines that even more miniscule lead concentrations disrupt the workings of the brain and nervous The percent of lead-poisoned is based on the Prevention (CDC). That standard represents tenth of a liter of fluid. Research has shown of children ages 1-2 in 2000 (U.S. Census). tested."Lead poisoned" children have 10 or just 10 millionths of a gram of lead in onefrom the Centers for Disease Control and system in children enough to impair their ability to think, concentrate, and to learn. ages 1-2 represents those tested for lead number of children ages 1-2 who were poisoning, not the prevalence of lead

The numbers reflect blood test results reported by laboratories to the Michigan Department of Community Health during the calendar year 2001. Additional tests on Michigan children may have been conducted but not reported. Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 2001.



Hospitalized for Asthma, ages 1-14 (1998-00)

This number represents the discharges of children ages 1-14 from Michigan hospitals with asthma recorded as the primary diagnosis. It under-represents the prevalence of asthma among children and the incidence of asthma attacks because many children who have asthma may never be hospitalized for the disease.

Data are reported by the county of residence of the patient. The number reflects the average annual numbers of hospital discharges of children during the three-year period 1998-00. The rate is incidents per 10,000 children ages 1-14. Rates are reported as calculated by the Bureau of Epidemiology, Michigan Department of Community Health using population estimates for the years 1998-00. Rates are only provided for counties with a three-year total of 20 or more.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division of Epidemiology Services. (Michigan In-Patient Data Base, 1998–2000)

Birth Defects (1997-99)

The number reflects the annual average number of infants reported with a birth defect who were born in Michigan and whose mother was a resident at the time of the birth.

Conditions are reportable only if identified within the first year of a child's life. This methodology represents a departure from previous years when children with birth defects identified by their second birthday were included. The Department of Community Health has also initiated some quality assurance strategies to improve data reliability. The latest available numbers, as of summer 2001, were for 1999.

Caution must be taken in interpreting these numbers, because birth defects are likely to be underreported, especially in border counties,

where some Michigan mothers give birth in nearby states that do not collect birth defect data. Infants in those counties may also be diagnosed or treated for a birth defect in a facility outside the state. Evidence also suggests many facilities may not be submitting all cases nor correcting reports when the original diagnosis changes.

The percentage is based on live births by county.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Michigan Birth Defects Registry.

Students in Special Education

This figure represents the percentage of the enrolled public school students in school year 2000-01 who are diagnosed with a mental or physical condition resulting in their eligibility for special education services. Local school districts report this information to the Michigan Department of Education. The county numbers represent the children served by local and intermediate school districts within the county. Children in programs operated by the Michigan Departments of Corrections, Community Health, or the Family Independence Agency are not included.

The special education count includes all individuals receiving special education services, ages 3 through 26. The rate is the percent of school enrollment for K-12 in October 2001.

Source: Department of Education, Office of Special Education & Early Intervention Services, Special Education Count By County and By Type Of Disability For December 1, 2001.

Children Receiving SSI, per 1,000 (2001)

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a federal program of the Social Security Administration that provides direct cash payments to low-income aged, blind and

Fiscal Years begin on the previous October 1st and end on September 30th. For example, Fiscal Year 2001 began on October 1, 2000, and ended on Sept 30, 2001. Data from the Family Independence Agency such as child abuse and neglect and out-of-home care are reported in fiscal years.

Thrae-year averages are used to calculate trends for most health indicators because they are less likely to be distorted than a single year. Rates are calculated for the average number and average population base. Many Michigan counties have small numbers of events for several indicators and small population bases.

disabled persons who have few financial assets. Children under age 18 are eligible if they meet one of the following criteria:

- have special health care needs as determined by assessment under SSI criteria;
 - require institutional care but can be cared for at home for less cost;
- are "Department wards," that is, receiving foster care or for whom there is an adoption assistance agreement (Title IV-E).

The criteria for disability include medical proof of a physical or mental condition or conditions that result in marked and severe functional limitations lasting or expected to last at least 12 months or to result in death. As of January 2001, the maximum monthly amount for a child with a disability living at home was \$531 plus a \$14 state supplement. Persons who are eligible for SSI are automatically eligible for Medicaid, and, if they live in a household with only SSI or Family Independence Program (FIP) recipients, food stamps.

The rate is per 1,000 children ages 0-17 in 2000 (U.S. Census). Data for Missaukee and Wexford counties are combined and reported under Wexford.

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Policy Analysis Division, Report EY-180 for December 2001.

Trend Indicators

in order of appearance on state/county profiles)

Child Poverty, Ages 0-17 and Ages 0-4, 5-17 (1990 and 2000)

Poverty rates include only "related" children—defined as "related" to the head of the family by birth, marriage or adoption. Poverty thresholds are applied on a national basis and are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living.

The percentages are based on the number of children, ages 0-17, 0-4 and ages 5-17, in 1990 and 2000. Rates are based on the population of children (U.S. Census) in the respective age groups.

Source: Tabulations from the U.S. Census 1990 and U.S. Census 2000, Summary File 3, provided by Center for Urban Studies, Wayne State University.

Children Receiving Free/ Reduced Priced School Lunches (1989/90 vs. 2001/02)

Students from families with incomes below 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free or reduced prices in the federal School Lunch Program. Students from families reporting income between 130 and 185 percent of the federal poverty line are eligible for reduced priced meals, while children from families with incomes below 130 percent of poverty are eligible for a fully subsidized or "free" meal. National estimates indicate that about 17 percent of children eligible for free or reduced priced school meals do not apply.

The percentage is based on total enrollment of K-12 public school students for school years 1989-90 and 2001-02.

Source: Michigan Department of Education, Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Nutrition (1989-90 and 2001-02).



Less Than Adequate Prenatal Care (1990-92 vs. 1998-00)

prenatal care based on the month of pregnancy visits, and the length of the pregnancy, that is, prenatal care occurs when prenatal visits do pregnancy. Less than adequate prenatal care prenatal care began, the number of prenatal number of visits, based on the length of the considered adequate. Less than adequate not start within the first three months of for shorter pregnancies, fewer visits are includes two categories: inadequate and The Kessner Index is a classification of pregnancy or reach a minimal standard intermediate prenatal care.1

care, and less than adequate prenatal care per This indicator does not reveal the quality of se does not cause poor birth outcomes. The percent is based on total resident live births. Births by county are based on the mother's To mitigate random year-to-year variation, average annual rates were calculated using three-year periods, 1990-92 and 1998-00. county of residence.

problems in some hospitals have compromised Included in the measure are some cases where data are unknown or missing. Data-reporting the accuracy of this indicator, especially for the large southeast counties of Oakland, Washtenaw, and Wayne.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section (Calendar years 1990-2000). Intermediate prenatal care is defined as having begun during minimal standard, based on the length of the pregnancy, no Inadequate prenatal care is none at all or care beginning in the second trimester with corresponding fewer visits or third trimester or the number of visits was less than the considered appropriate for the length of the pregnancy. during the first trimester but with fewer visits than

Low-Birthweight Babies (1990-92 vs. 1998-00)

considered low-birthweight. The percentage is based on live births. To mitigate year-to-year Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section calculated using three-year periods, 1990-92 random variation, average annual rates were and 1998-00. Births by county are based on Babies who weigh less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lb. 8 oz.) at birth are the mother's county of residence. (Calendar years 1990-2000).

Infant Mortality, per 1,000 (1990-92 vs. 1998-00)

infants up to one year of age. County totals do because the county of residence is missing in Infant mortality numbers include deaths of not always add up to the Michigan total some infant death cases.

is introduced into the rate. To mitigate year-tofollowing the birth year, some amount of error year random variation, average annual rates The rate is the number of infant deaths per ,000 resident live births. Since an infant were calculated using three-year periods, death may occur in the calendar year 1990-92 and 1998-00.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section (Calendar years 1990-2000).

Child Deaths, Ages 1 to 14 (1990-92 vs. 1998-00)

from all causes; disease as well as injury. The and 1998-00 (U.S. Census 2000 and estimated rate is the number of child deaths per 100,000 children, ages 1-14. To mitigate year-to-year calculated using three-year periods, 1990-92 random variation, average annual rates were The number of child deaths includes deaths populations for other years are used).

1990 and 2001).

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section (Calendar years 1990-2000), Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

Families (1990 vs. 2001) Children in Investigated

Services Division of the Family Independence conducted, usually initiated by a complaint or Agency. Families may be investigated more than once in a given year, so these numbers calculated per 1,000 children ages 0-17 in Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, These children are in families where an report received by the Child Protective represent a duplicated count. Rates are investigation of abuse or neglect was 1990 and 2000 (U.S. Census).

Health and Welfare Data Center, Children's Protective Victims by Category of Abuse/Neglect (Fiscal Years Service Management Information, Report PS-31D, 1990 and 2001).

Confirmed Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1990 vs. 2001)

of children in a given fiscal year where alleged categories where alleged abuse or neglect has Services Manual of the Family Independence These numbers reflect an unduplicated count been confirmed.) The operational definitions for child abuse and neglect are found in the investigation. (These numbers reflect all abuse or neglect is confirmed after an

neglect victims per 1,000 children ages 0-17 in Health and Welfare Data Center, Children's Protective Victims by Category of Abuse/Neglect (Fiscal Years Service Management Information, Report PS-31D, The rate is the number of child abuse and Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, 1990 and 2000 (U.S. Census).

child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or "Child abuse" means harm or threatened harm to a any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare or by a teacher or teacher's aide that occurs sexual abuse; sexual exploitation; or maltreatment. through nonaccidental physical or mental injury;

a child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, "Child neglect" means harm or threatened harm to or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare that occurs through either of the following:

- (i) Negligent treatment, including the failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care.
- child's health or welfare by failure of the parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible to do so and has, or should have, knowledge of to eliminate that risk when that person is able (ii) Placing a child at an unreasonable risk to the for the child's health or welfare to intervene

Children in Out-of-Home Care (1990 vs. 2001)

The total number includes children in facilities Agency (FIA) or the courts, including children placed with a relative or guardian. The number of children in out-of-home care for reasons of for delinquency in 2001 was provided by the county's Department of Community Justice, Wayne County children placed out of home or placements (other than their own home) quency are both presented. The number of abuse or neglect and the number for delinsupervised by the Family Independence which has jurisdiction over delinquency services for county youth.

of Corrections are not included, these numbers Department of Mental Health or Department are viewed as an under-count of children in Since children in mental health facilities or out-of-home placements supervised by the out-of-home care. 207

ERIC Paul Sent Provided by ERIC

The rate is calculated per 1,000 children, ages 0-17 in 1990 and 2000 (U.S. Census). For 2001, data from a single month, December 2001, are reported because an annual average was not available.

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Children's Services Management Information System, Children's Services Management Information System, Report CY-091, Part G, Legal Status by Living Arrangement and Sex (Report Period September 1990 and 2001) and Wayne County Department of Community Justice, Juvenile Justice Services Division Information System, JAIS (Juvenile Agency Information System) for September 2001.

Births to Teens, Ages 15-17 (1990-92 vs. 1998-00) See page 204. Deaths by Accident, Homicide, Suicide, for Teens, Ages 15-19 (1990-92 vs. 1998-00)

Only teen deaths caused by accidental injury, homicide, or suicide are included, not those that result from disease.

The rate is the number of deaths per 100,000 youth, ages 15-19. To mitigate year-to-year random variation, average annual rates were calculated using three-year periods at the beginning and end of the trend period (U.S. Census 2000 and estimated populations for other years are used).

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics (1990-2000). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

High School Dropouts (1990-91 vs. 1999-00)

The count of dropouts in a given year in Michigan is the sum of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 on fall count day of one school year and who are not accounted for on fall count day of the following school year. Students who were enrolled on the beginning count day are considered accounted for on the

ending count day if they are enrolled, have transferred to another district, were retained in grade, or graduated. The calculation does not reflect those who return to an adult education program to complete their diploma requirements or those who drop out prior to the ninth grade. If districts with negative dropout rates represented more than 15 percent of the total county adjusted enrollment, county totals are not presented. For the 1990-91 school year, two counties were so affected.

The percentage, based on the expected enrollment on the ending count day, is reported as calculated by the Department of Education. Source: Michigan Department of Education, Retention Dropout Information (1990-91 and 1999-00 school sear). (Obtained October 2001) As these data are periodically updated. electronic information, particularly for more recent years, may differ from the data presented here. (http://www.state.mi.us/mde/cfdataR/12db/availdata.cfm?psource=MDEWeb)

Students Not Meeting Science Standards (Grades 5 & 8, 1995-96 vs. 2000-01; High School Test, 1997-98 vs. 2000-01) The Michigan Educational Assessment

program designed to assess school and student

Program (MEAP) is the statewide testing

performance and identify educational needs.

The MEAP science tests are administered to

grades five, eight, and eleven.

At the high school level, the MEAP science test is administered to juniors. Certain students are eligible to take the test in their sophomore year and some students do not take it until the senior year. Students may repeat the test three times to improve scores. Some students opt out of taking the test, but recent policy changes make this less common than in past years. The 1997-98 school year was used for the high school base year because a new version of the high school science test was introduced in that year.

The base year for the fifth and eighth grade science test is 1995-96, the year science testing began in these grades.

Science test scores for fifth and eighth grades are reported in three performance categories: proficient, novice, and not yet novice.

Proficient performance is considered "passing." Science scores at the eleventh grade are reported in four categories, and proficiency, or passing level, is defined as scoring at levels 1 or 2. The number of students reported includes only students who did *not* perform at the proficient level.

Only district percentages, not numbers, were available for the 2001 fifth and eighth grade science MEAP tests, so the numbers were calculated; thus, in some cases, the numbers reported here may not equal the original totals because of rounding errors. The percentage is based on the number of students in that grade who took the test.

Source: MEAP Science scores, 1995-96, 1997-98 and 2000-01, Michigan Educational Assessment Program, Michigan Department of Education K-12 data base; MEAP and High School Test Science scores, 2000-01, Merit Award Program, Michigan Department of the Treasury; (http://www.state.mi.us/mde/cfdata/k12db/availdata.cfm?psource=MDEWeb)



Students in charter schools, also known as public school academies, have not been included in the following indicators: participation in free or reduced priced lunch, achievement (as measured by the Michigan Educational Assessment Program) or high school dropout. Many of these schools have not been required to comply with reporting requirements. Although their enrollment has increased, they still encompass a relatively small share (3%) of all K-12 public education students.





Advisory Committee (2002)

Chair

Deborah Strong

Michigan Children's Trust Fund, Director Lansing

Foundations, Grand Haven

Council of Michigan

Robert S. Collier

President and COO

Members

Amy Alderman Crime Analyst

Michigan Department of State Information Center, Lansing Police, Criminal Justice

Elizabeth Arnovits

Michigan Council on Crime and Delinquency, Lansing Executive Director

Leah Meyer Austin Program Director,

W.K. Kellogg Foundation, Education and Youth Battle Creek

Benjamin Baldus

Office of Governmental Affairs, Lutheran Social Services, Lansing Director

Cheri Booth

MSU Cooperative Extension, Interim Associate Director East Lansing

State Court Administrator's

Office, Lansing

Program Representative

Linda Glover

im Carpenter

Community Services Department International Union - UAW, Director Detroit

Dr. Rita Casey

of East Lansing, Michigan Dearborn Lithograph, Inc.

Printing

Ciesa & Associates

Merrill-Palmer Institute, Wayne State University, Detroit Interim Director

Andrew Grogan-Kaylor

University of Michigan School of Social Work, Ann Arbor Assistant Professor

Jerry Johnson

President & Executive Director Priority Children, Flint

Laurie Johnson

Management and Budget, Michigan Department of

ansing

State Demographer

Ken Darga

Division of Children's Protective Michigan Family Independence Services & Foster Care, Departmental Analyst Agency, Lansing

Joanne Keith, Ph.D.

Association, East Lansing

Coordinated Child Care

Michigan Community

Norma Eppinger

Program Specialist

Department of Family and Child University, East Lansing Ecology, Michigan State Professor

Children's Charter of the

Executive Director

Mike Folev

Courts of Michigan, Inc.,

Lansing

lustin King

Michigan Association of School Executive Director Boards, Lansing

Michigan Ecumenical Forum,

Rev. Mary Gault

Vice-Chair

Sr. Monica Kostielney

Michigan Catholic Conference, President/CEO Lansing

Ann Marston

Sovernor's Office, Lansing

Human Services Policy

Coordinator

Lisa Gigliotti

Lansing

Michigan League for Human Services, Lansing President/CEO

Mike Matlosz

Gratiot-Isabella Intermediate School District, Ithaca Superintendent

Carol Goss

inn Arbor

Michigan Municipal League,

George Goodman

Executive Director

The Skillman Foundation, Program Officer

Susan McParland

Michigan Association for Children With Emotional Disorders, Southfield Executive Director

Christopher Nelson President

Michigan Association of United Ways, Lansing

Elizabeth O'Dell, MSW St. Joseph County Human Prevention Coordinator Services Commission, Centerville

Arnold A. Parish, Jr.

Michigan State University, Vative American Institute, East Lansing Specialist

Sharon Parks

Michigan League for Human Senior Planning/Research Services, Lansing Associate

Douglas Paterson Director

Bureau of Children & Family Community Health, Lansing Programs, MI Dept. of

Sharon Peters

Michigan's Children, Lansing Milton Rohwer President/CEO

Grand Rapids

Poverty and Social Reform Beverley L. McDonald

Institute, Detroit

Iris Salters

The Frey Foundation,

President

Association, East Lansing Michigan Education Vice President

Louise Sause

League of Women Voters of Michigan, East Lansing

Kari Schlachtenhaufen President

The Skillman Foundation, Pat Sorenson Detroit

Michigan's Children, Lansing Vice-President for Policy

Michele M. Strasz

Michigan Council for Maternal Community Outreach Consultant

and Child Health, Lansing Maxine Thome

Association of Social Workers, Michigan Chapter, National Executive Director Lansing

Deborah Usher

Agency - Wayne Co. Planning & Quality Mgmt. Division, MI Family Independence Departmental Analyst Detroit

ex-officio

Michele Corey

Michigan's Children, Lansing Director of Community Advocacy

Jane Zehnder-Merrell Senior Planning/Research

Michigan League for Human Services, Lansing Associate



of Livonia, Michigan

To improve the status of

children, youth, and families,

Kids Count in Michigan

collects and disseminates

data as a basis for

public policy development

and community action.



Kids Count In Michigan 1115 S. Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 202, Lansing, MI 48912 Tel: 517.487.5436 or 800.837.5436

Fax: 517.371.4546

Web: www.milhs.org





U.S. Department of Education Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) National Library of Education (NLE) Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)



NOTICE

Reproduction Basis

X	This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.
	This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").

